POLITICAL ELECTIONS
1940

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
July 21, 1940

ville High School band an attend a fiddlers' concert.

The Art circle, a Crossville woman's club, will serve food and drink during the day and Park Superintendent Robert W. Henson has announced that the dance pavilion wil be open to the public.

NEGRO SEEKS A SEAT IN THE STATE SENATE

Walter B. Cullom, Negro World war veteran, yesterday announced his platform as a democratic candidate for the state senate from Hamilton county, advocating "elimination of the poll tax as a qualification to vote in the primaries and the enactment of a workable permanent registration law."

Cullom said he had qualified for the race.

He said he favored "economy in government without the sacrifice of public safety, public health, public education and co-operation in the full development of the Tennessee valley.

"I believe in the principles of the council or commission-manager form of government.

"I favor a home rule bill, placing the responsibility for local government squarely upon the counties and cities of the state. I favor the elimination of the poll tax as a qualification to vote in the primaries, and the enactment of a workable permanent registration law.

"I advocate a $2,500 tax exemption upon homes and farms occupied by the owner.

"I advocate military training in all high schools of the state."

POLITICAL ELECTIONS [1940]

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
July 18, 1940

NEGRO COMMUNIST PLANS RADIO SPEECH

Candidate For Vice President To Talk At Nashville

The State Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party announced in Nashville yesterday that James W. Ford, negro Communist candidate for vice president, will speak from Nashville over a statewide radio network Oct. 12.

Memphis radio stations said that they would be required by law to carry the address if Ford is legally qualified locally as a candidate. The stations added, however, that they had received no requests for time on the date set.

The Nashville announcement said Ford would speak over stations in Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga and Knoxville.

"The Nashville meeting for Ford will be a rally for abolition of the poll tax, for antilynching legislation, for punishment of the lynchers of Elbert Williams of Brownsville, and for keeping America out of war," the announcement said.

The Man For The Place

News 2-22-40

Birmingham Ala.

From the very first mention of Cooper Green's name for the presidency of the City Commission, there has been a general feeling that he is the man for the place. The people of Birmingham have simply taken it for granted that he will be elected, and the vast majority of them clearly are pleased at that prospect.

Seldom has there been an election for a local office in which one man stood out so strongly as the logical man for the place and as the popular choice. This was so pronounced that when Mr. Green made it known that he would offer for the place made vacant by the death of Jimmy Jones there was doubt that he would have any opposition. There were two reasons for this doubt. One was that the people of Birmingham quite clearly wanted Cooper Green for the place, and the other was the fact that political observers were agreed that no one whose name was mentioned as a possible candidate could defeat Mr. Green. Of course, politicians seldom care to run just for the exercise.

Accordingly, more than a score of persons whose names were mentioned for the place announced they would not run. One man, however, did decide to offer opposition—W. B. Houseal.

Before Mr. Houseal announced his candidacy, *The News* had indicated its satisfaction with Cooper Green as a candidate, without definitely declaring its support of him. As a matter of course, we now endorse his candidacy. We are strengthened in our approval of Cooper Green for the place by the type of campaign he is making. At the same time, we are further confirmed by the unfortunate type of campaign that Mr. Houseal is making. We do not believe the voters of Birmingham will give serious consideration to the candidacy of a man who apparently entered the race in a spirit of political spite, who has resorted to personalities in his campaigning, and who has attempted to raise prejudices rather than issues.

There are many reasons why the people of Birmingham are convinced that Cooper Green is the man for the place. First of all, he is deservedly popular because he has long been known as a clean, upright, straightforward man, with a great capacity for getting along with his fellow human beings. He has a personality of a kind which attracts people at once—and it is also a kind which holds them once they are attracted. In other words, Cooper Green has a sense of loyalty to which others respond with loyalty.

Cooper Green has been successful in public life because he has had the ability and the integrity necessary to do a good job in the positions where he has served. As a member of the 1931 Legislature, he made a fine impression on the people of Jefferson County, and of the entire state, by his progressiveness and his level-headedness. The qualities he showed in that position are smong the most important ones needed in the presidency of the City Commission.

As postmaster of Birmingham for the last seven years, Cooper Green has acquired a broad administrative experience, which rounds out his qualifications for the position which he now seeks.

The voters of Birmingham know Cooper Green as we have described him. They know well that he is deserving of their confidence and trust. They are certain to elect him by an overwhelming majority.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
July 23, 1940

Few Bolters in Alabama

Several of the newspapers in Alabama are still speculating over the number of Democrats who are going to bolt in November and vote for Willkie. It is here and now predicted that there will not be enough of them to put in your eye. The Negroes sing a popular spiritual whose refrain goes: "Everybody talk about Heaven ain't goin' there." Everybody talk about boltin' ain't goin' to.

There are several reasons why Alabama voters will stand by the party by

as big a majority as usual. First of all they are Democrats and have long since formed the habit of voting the ticket straight. In the second place, the great majority of them like the new deal and the man who has been its champion for the past eight years. In the third place most of those who now talk about bolting are the same who have been against Roosevelt before and since 1932. They represent about as much political strength in Alabama as did Palmer and Buckner, the Democratic bolters of 1896, and Palmer and Buckner got 6,464 votes in Alabama that year.

But the most important reason of all why Alabama Democrats will not bolt in any numbers is that they have already made their decision in the primary of May 7. By voting in that primary they agreed to support the nominees of the party. Still more important, the voters who participated in that primary named the Democratic electors who will cast Alabama's votes in November for the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President. In other words, the Democratic primary has pretty well "sewed up" those Democrats who participated, and a man can hardly repudiate his vote in that primary without doing considerable violence to his conscience.

These are some of the reasons why there will be little bolting in Alabama in spite of so much talk.

o o o

A Sunday driver, according to Grandpappy Jenkins, is a fellow who won't believe he is a poor driver unless told so by a hospital doctor.

FDR's Name on ALA Ballot Appeared Under 'White Supremacy' Emblem

NOV 15 1940

Birmingham, Ala., Nov.—Symbolic of the lynch rule and Jim Crow oppression in the State, the Democratic party ticket appeared on the official election ballots with the words "White Supremacy" stamper over the rooster as the emblem of that party.

Northwest

President Roosevelt and his vice-presidential candidate, in their final election campaign speeches talked fervently of "protecting" and defending dedmocracy, but names appeared under the symbol of Hitlerite oppression embodied in words which defy the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitition.

Enterprise

Seattle

The Republican Party of the North and West has also done its share toward perpetuating this reign of terror and injustice in the Southland, represented so vividly by this Alabama official ballot. Both the Roosevelt Administration and the Republicans have cooperated in killing the anti-lynch bill and in preventing the bill against the poll tax from becoming a law.

Washington

The words "White Supremacy" mean, of course, supremacy of the rich white landlords and capitalists, since the very laws against our people are also used to rob the por whites of the vote and to impose upon them conditions worse than those of many European peasants.

POLITICAL-1940
ELECTIONS

ALABAMA

Montgomery, Ala Journal
April 9, 1940

Varner To Serve Ten Years Without Making a Campaign

Macon Judge Unopposed Again; School Head to Retire; Johnston Campaigns

This is the fourth of a series of articles on local politics in Alabama counties. Others will follow.

By FORREST CASTLEBERRY

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 9.—William Varner is scheduled to serve at least ten years as probate judge of Macon county without having to make a campaign for the office. First appointed upon the death in 1937 of the late D. E. Laslie, Varner was nominated in 1938 for the short two-year term and is now on the threshold of renomination for a full six-year term, each time without opposition.

His accession to the judgship is the high point to date of a long political career built around service in the state house of representatives in the Kilby and Brandon administrations, as mayor of Tuskegee for six years, and judge of the county's inferior court for two years.

Varner is free of some of the extra curricula duties with which most Alabama probate judges are plagued. He is not chairman of the county governing body and does not preside over county court.

Macon probate judges were relieved about 15 years ago of the chairmanship of the governing body while five years ago county court was abolished and an inferior court created.

Forty-eight of Alabama's probate judges are chairmen of county governing bodies and therefore road issues often evolve about these offices and their occupants, and road issues in Alabama counties are capable of arousing widespread interest and emotion in any contest in which they may be injected.

Many must make enemies by presiding, also, over county court but probate judges over the state are being relieved of such duties through creation by local act of inferior courts with a separate magistrate.

o o o

School Head — For the first time in 28 years, a race for county superintendent of education is on in Macon county. William Bryant Riley, 72 year old incumbent, is not a candidate for reelection, having announced plans to retire when his present term ends June 30, 1941.

The place is being sought by T. W. (Foots) Spence, principal of Notasulga high school, and Forrest Guthrie, a native of this county who is teaching at Arab.

Riley was first elected by a 72 vote majority over three opponents back in 1912 and he has not had to make a campaign since. Before the end of that first term, a general state law required that all county superintendents be chosen by county boards of education.

He then was continuously retained by various boards until a local 1935 act brought back the system of direct election. He offered in 1936 and had no opposition.

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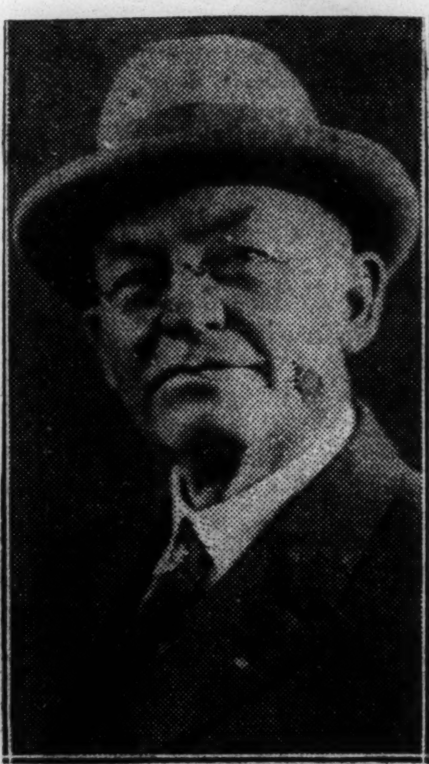
Long Terms—Unlike most Alabama elementary schools, those of Macon county will operate for eight months this year, while high schools will run nine.

Last year, by using the extra funds provided by the Hildreth act giving schools some of the income tax surplus, Macon county operated both elementary and high schools for nine months and the year before that the board of revenue provided enough additional money to also run that long.

Riley's ability to run his schools longer than the average Alabama county can be accounted for in part by the fact there are only six white schools in the entire county. Consolidations since he first became superintendent have brought the number down from 28 to 6. A lone one teacher school remains in the



W. B. RILEY

WATKINS JOHNSTON

Hardaway community, where four students are enrolled.

But credit also must be given to his, "no debt," policy which he has followed almost continuously throughout his long tenure. Until two years ago, the board did not owe a penny, but at that time a $55,000 warrant issue was used to aid in the construction of Shorters high school and Tuskegee gymnasium.

This debt is now down to $45,000 and will be completely retired in nine years.

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Board of revenue—Two members of the Macon county board of revenue are up for re-election. I. D. Vail, in District Two, is opposed by Robert Kirkland, while W. A. Humphries in District Four has two opponents in C. M. Birmingham and R. M. Segrest.

Until four years ago, board members were elected by the entire county, but in 1935 a local law provided they be chosen by districts. After a four-year trial of the district-election method, the county has now returned to the county-wide plan. The law requires, however, that each of the four districts must be represented.

Two other board members, J. L. Youngblood and A. J. Segrest will not be up for re-election for two years.

The board chairman, now F. F. Forman, is selected by the board itself.

Board members receive $5 per day and no mileage and Clerk M. H. Hurt declares they seldom draw more than $60 each per month. The chairman draws compensation at the same rate but seldom puts in more than three or four days, thus drawing only $15 to $20.

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In most instances, they were 30-year bonds but in Macon's case, they were for 50 years. Issued in 1905, they are not due until 1955 and the county must continue to pay a high interest rate (5 per cent) because they are not callable.

Total county indebtedness stands at $192,000, which consists of the $50,000 in courthouse bonds; $135,000 in road and bridge bonds and $7,000 in gasoline tax warrants.

The county is paying an even higher rate—six per cent on the road and bridge issues which, however, is being retired at the rate of $5,000 per year. These bonds, too, were not made callable upon issuance many years ago. If they had been, they could not be refunded at about three per cent.

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This will follow soon after the expected completion next year of the paving of all state highways in the county.

Macon county has donated $50,000 toward the state highway surfacing program by aiding in financing the paving of the nine miles from Notasulga west toward Tallassee and the 15 miles from Tuskegee south toward Union Springs.

The last incomplete ten-mile stretch on the latter road is now being completed and should be completely surfaced late this year or early next year. The board understands the state is to soon finish the Tuskegee-Columbus road paving, eight miles of which in Macon county is yet to be surfaced.

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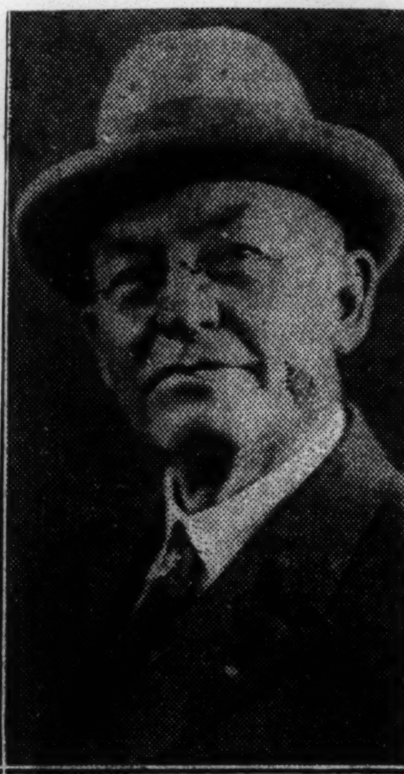

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POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES VOTES REELECT NEGRO TO STATE LEGISLATURE

NOV 15 1940

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP)—The only colored candidate who won a seat in the California General assembly was Augustus Hawkins, the incumbent, who was reelected over Walter Martin, white Commnist, by a [illegible] to one vote.

The Call

Colored voters in this city preferred Roosevelt over Willkie four to one in all districts. They also voted heavily for Buron Fitts, white district attorney who lost to John Dockweiler, and were disappointed in the results because it was Fitts who appointed Leon Whitaker deputy district attorney, as first Negro deputy and Charles Matthews and Woodrow Wilson Strode as special investigators.

Kansas City, Mo.

Two days before the elections Gov. Olson gave Leon Washington, editor of the Los Angeles Sentinel, an appointment to the Immigration and Housing committee. This action is regarded by Californians as a favorable sign of growing recognition of the Negro in this state.

BROWDER, FORD TO MAKE EIGHT COAST-TO-COAST BROADCASTS

Daily Worker
7-29-40
New York.

A series of nation-wide broadcasts which will bring the voice and message of the Communist Party's presidential candidates to twenty-five million people is scheduled to begin in two weeks, according to an announcement by the treasurer of the party's national election campaign committee, Alexander Trachtenberg.

Eight coast-to-coast hook-ups are planned for Earl Browder and James W. Ford, Trachtenberg revealed, in addition to numerous regional and local broadcasts. Negotiations for radio time have already begun, Trachtenberg said, and involve the spending of $50,000 on national hook-ups alone.

Predicting that the Communist Paty will be on the ballot in more states than in 1936 despite organized intimidation and restrictive legislation, the campaign treasurer enthusiastically outlined plans for reaching every nook and crany of America with the Communit program.

Campaing literature in the amount of $50,000 will be issued nationally to supplement the millions of campaign pieces that will be printed locally. Films, depicting the highlights of the histories of the presidential candidates will be distributed for use at mass meetings; recordings of their major addresses will be made available for house meetings and local radio stations.

NATIONAL TOURS

In several weeks the party's most able spokesmen will tour the country from the Atlantic seaboard to the West Coast, penetrating deep into the southland with the fighting message of the Communist Party.

Trachtenberg foresaw an excellent reception among the masses of people to the campaign of the Communist Party. "The people refuse to be scared out of their fundamental rights," he declared emphatically. "Among these rights," he added, "is the right to listen to what the Communists have to say, to sign their nominating petitions and to vote for their candidates if they wish to."

Declaring that less than 20 per cent of the signatories of Communist election petitions are Party members, he pointed out that many are avowed Republicans and Democrats who believe that the largest minority party in the country is entitled to full poliical rights. **"Intimidation only strengthens their determination to defend these rights,"** he declared.

Turning to the financial needs of the campaign, he said that everything depended upon the speed with which the state organizations of the Party fulfill their drive quotas.

"As you know, the state organizations have volunteered to help finance the national campaign out of their fund drives. This is our sole source of income. Therefore, the success of these drives will determine th amount of election material we put out and greatly influence the size of our vote in November."

Asked how soon before November substantial sums of money are needed, Trachtenberg became extremely emphatic.

NEED FUNDS

"We are in great need of funds right now," he declared. "We have already begun negotiations for radio time and if we want the most favorable broadcasting periods we must contract and pay for them now."

Does that mean that you are going ahead with your arrangements without the necessary funds in your pssession, Tranchtenberg was asked. "That means that we are going ahead with the complete confidence that members of our Party and the thousands of supporters of Browder and Ford will respond within the next few days with generous contributions," he replied.

The energetic treasurer, who is one of the country's most distinguished scholars, was interviewed in the national campaign headquarters at 35 East 12th St. While he made his points, stenographers were banging away at typewriters, lawyers were dictating briefs on election cases and a large mailing was in progress. From now until November this room will be the nerve center of a nation-wide struggle against war, hunger and regimentation whose outcome will be decided in the mines, mills, factories and homes of toiling America.

Daily Worker Bows Out As Reds' Organ

Advertiser

Newspaper Is Acquired By Three Women As Liberal Publication

8-1-40

By Associated Press

Montgomery Ala.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Daily Worker tomorrow will cease to be the official organ of the American Communist party when its ownership passes—with the blessing and best wishes of the party—to three women, two of them of distinguished colonial ancestry.

The new owners, Mrs. Ferdinanda W. Reed, Mrs. Caro Lloyd Strobell, and Mrs. Susan H. Woodruff, announced today that they had acquired the newspaper from the Comprodaily Publishing Co., Inc., and would begin publishing it tomorrow "as a medium of free expression in the interests of the working people of America."

At the same time, the national committee of the Communist party, in a statement signed by William Z. Foster, party chairman, and Earl Browder, general secretary, announced that it "heartily approved of the transaction" and pledged the new owners "wholehearted" party support.

As a rsult of the sale, the national committee said it did "not regard The Daily Worker as, and it in fact ceases to be, the official central organ of the Communist party."

The new owners announced that although they were the "sole stockholders" of the new corporation—"The Freedom of the Press Company, Inc.," —and the "only persons responsible" for organizing the new company, the management and editorship would be in the hands of an executive board.

This board will be comprised of Louis F. Budenz, former editor of The Midwest People's Record of Chicago and convention president for the Communist party in 1938; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., negro staff member of the old Daily Worker, and Howard G. Boldt, described only as a newspaperman "of proven ability."

No mention was made of Clarence Hathaway, the present editor, who was sentenced last June 14 to 30 days in jail and fined $500 on conviction of criminal libel in connection with a story the newspaper published. Offices of the publication said they had no information to give concerning Hathaway.

Biographical sketches of the three women accompanying the announcement listed them as having been long interested in progressive legislation, but their political affiliations were not listed. At the national Communist headquarters, spokesmen said they did not believe the women were Communist party members.

Negroes Face Red Quiz in Philly

Bee
8-4-40

By KENT JACKSON

Chicago
Ill

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1—(ANP)—More than 1,000 Negroes will be interviewed by police here within the next few days in what is expected to be one of the greatest "Red" purges ever staged in the East. The police will stop at the homes of some 15,000 Philadelphians, with an estimate of at least 1,000 Negroes, who signed petitions to put Communist candidates on the ballot for the state election.

The Negroes signed the petition because one of the race was boomed for the lieutenant governorship on the Communist party state. Other Negroes throughout the state were put on the Communist party ticket for other important offices such as judge of the superior court and many legislative posts.

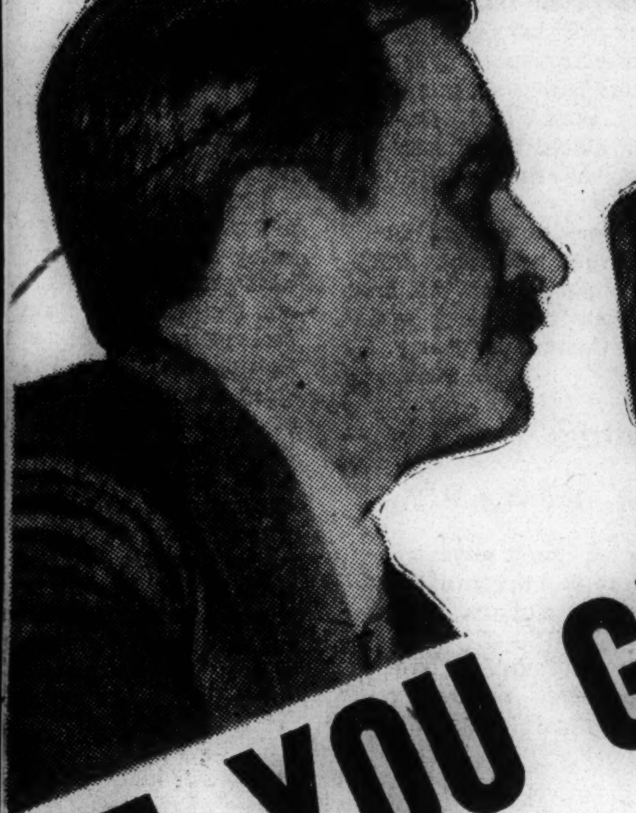
Draft Questionnaire

One of the assistant district attorneys in charge of the investigation is drafting a questionnaire which will be presented to each person whose name appears on the petitions. Each will be asked: Is your signature genuine? Was it obtained by fraud or misrepresentation? Are you are qualified voter?

Just what the outcome of the investigation will be has not yet been disclosed by the district attorney's office here. No color line is drawn in this investigation. All who signed Communist petitions will be grilled and put under surveillance of police and U. S. Secret service, it was learned by the ANP.

Daily Worker 7-29-40 New York

~~Communist~~
Politics
Communist



IF YOU GIVE THE WORD!

WE ARE beginning negotiations for 12 coast-to-coast radio broadcasts to bring the voices of our Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates into 20 million homes! Twelve coast-to-coast blows at war, conscription, hunger!

We are negotiating in the confidence that the readers of this newspaper are enthusiastically in favor of a project which will bring together the most able spokesmen of the Communist Party and a great segment of the American people.

But we must have more concrete authorization from you in the form of financial contributions. THE "MIKES" ARE CLOSED TO US UNLESS WE RECEIVE FUNDS WITH WHICH TO OPEN THEM.

Our plans call for a $50,000 radio campaign on national hook-ups, exclusive of numerous regional and local broadcasts. The times and the issues demand it. Whether we utilize this powerful medium to the fullest, depends upon you.

We call upon every reader of this newspaper to send a contribution today to the RADIO FUND, 35 East 12th St. If you are a member of the Communist Party, your contribution will of course be credited to the state drive.

We urge that all state organizations, sections and branches immediately discuss this problem, bearing in mind that unless we seal our contracts with money on the line **now**, we will be compelled to accept less favorable broadcasting "spots" later. Strengthen your State Fund Drive.

NATIONAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
COMMUNIST PARTY
WM. Z. FOSER, Chairman
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, Treasurer

Help Open the 'Mikes' to Browder and Ford

RADIO FUND, 35 East 12th St.
New York City

Enclosed is my contribution $..................

toward 12 coast-to-coast hookups for Browder and Ford.

NAME ....

CITY ....

....

POLITICAL 1940
ELECTIONS

COMMUNISTS

Foster Presides, Opens First Session

4,300 Regular, Fraternal Delegates Attend 11th Nat'l Convention—Mass Meeting at Madison Sq. Garden Sun. to Hear, Browder, Ford Nominated

By Alan Max

Daily Worker
5-30-40
New York N.Y.

It will be an important moment for the American people when William Z. Foster, national chairman, bangs his gavel at the stroke of 2 this afternoon and opens the 11th National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States.

Defeat of the war-drive of the Roosevelt Administration and Wall Street, preservation of labor rights and organization of the Party's election campaign—these will be the issues around which the entire work of the 4-day convention will revolve.

Highlight of today's session will be the opening report of the National Committee, delivered by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Party. A total of 4,300 regular, alternate and fraternal delegates and visitors from every state and Alaska and Hawaii, will pack the Royal Windsor auditorium at 69 West 66th St., Manhattan, as Browder speaks.

MOSTLY UNION DELEGATES

The ovation that Browder will receive as he rises to speak will come from a truly working class gathering—a cross-section of the plain people of America. They will consist in the main of workers from all industries, with a large number of Negroes, women and farmers. The majority of the delegates will be trade union members, AFL and CIO.

The 48 state delegations already stand instructed to nominate browder and the Negro leader, James W. Ford, for President and Vice-President respectively, at the monster nominating session in Madison Square Garden Sunday morning.

Browder's report this afternoon will provide the basis for the discussion and decisions of the remainder of the convention. Friday morning will see the permanent convention committees elected, while the afternoon and evening sessions will be devoted to special commission and committee meetings to discuss in detail the various phases of the Party's fight for peace. All of Saturday will be given over to the adoption of the Communist election platform and the election of the National Committee and an Election Campaign Committee.

The convention will be climaxed with the colorful session in Madison Square Garden on Sunday where 20,000 persons are expected to be present when Foster opens the session at 11 A.M.

At 1:30 P.M. the acceptance speeches of the candidates will be broadcast from coast to coast on national hook-ups of the National Broadcasting and the Mutual Broadcasting Systems. A third nation-wide hook-up will carry an interview with Browder over the Columbia network at 8 P.M. Sunday evening.

Daily Worker
5-30-40

All seats for the Garden session are reserved. They are priced at 40 cents, 55 cents, 83 cents and $1.10, and are available in advance at the Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th St.

The order of business for the four days, as announced by the Convention Arrangements Committee, is as follows:

Thursday — afternoon, May 30, 2 P.M.

1. Opening of Convention.
2. Election of Credential and Rules Committee.
3. Report of National Committee by Earl Browder, General Secretary.

Friday—morning, May 31.

1. Election of chairman.
2. Preliminary report of Credentials Committee and seating of delegates.
3. Report of Rules Committee.
4. Election of permanent Convention Committees.

Friday—afternoon and evening, May 31.

1. Committee and Commission meetings.

Saturday—morning, June 1, 9:30 A.M.

1. Report of Platform Committee.

Saturday—afternoon, June 1, 2 P.M.

1. Completion of report of Platform Committee and action by convention.
2. Report of Resolutions Committee, and action by convention.

Saturday—evening, June 1, 7:30 P.M.

1. Report of Election Campaign Committee, and action by convention.
2. Report of other Convention Committees, and action by convention.
3. Election of National Committee and officers.

Sunday — morning, June 2, 11 A.M.

Public nominating session of convention.

Nomination of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates.

Adjournment.

Communists To Select Earl Browder To Lead Party In '40 Campaign

Convention Adopts Plank Opposing Roosevelt's Program Of Defense

News

NEW YORK—(AP)—The Communist Party of the United States Saturday adopted a 1940 campaign platform containing planks opposing President Roosevelt's national defense program and calling for support of "the peace policy of the Soviet Union." 6-1-40

Two thousand delegates to the party's nominating convention adopted the anti-defense plank after brief discussion. They are expected to again nominate Earl Browder, national secretary, for the presidency, and James W. Ford, Negro, for the vice presidency Sunday. They were the 1936 nominees.

Birmingham Ala

Oppose Preparedness

Opposition to the president's program was expressed as follows:

"Not a cent, not a gun, not a man for war preparations and the imperialist war! Resist the militarization and armaments program of the administration and Congress! Stop the application of the M-Day plans! Protect the freedom and independence of the trade unions! Make the rich carry the burden of the economic crisis and war preparations! Fight against war profiteering!"

When a delegate protested that the statement: "Make the rich carry the burden, etc," was in conflict with the opening declaration that not a cent should be spent for war preparations, Chairman John Williamson, of Cleveland, said a "change will be made in the final editing."

Another plank adopted, read: "Hands off Latin America, China, and The Netherlands East Indies! For the immediate and complete national independence of the Philippines and Puerto Rico. . . support the peace policy of the Soviet Union!"

Browder, who remained in the background in the opening session of the convention, is scheduled to deliver his acceptance speech over a nation-wide hookup of the NBC and MBS chains at 12:30 p.m. (Eastern Standard time) Sunday. He speaks again at 7 p.m., Sunday, over CBS.

A move to halt the broadcast was initiated by John J. O'Connor, former Democratic representative of New York. He asked the FCC, in Washington, to deny Browder air time, but the FCC told him, he said, it was "not authorized to cancel a broadcast in advance."

O'Connor abandoned plans to seek an injunction against the broadcasts when he learned that court action could not be taken before Monday.

STATE COMMUNISTS NAME NEGRO TO RUN FOR LT. GOVERNOR

Call 6-24-40

ST. LOUIS. — 'The Communist party of Missouri, in state convention here Saturday and Sunday, nominated Al Murphy, Negro, as the Communist candidate for lieutenant governor of Missouri. Mr. Murphy is a St. Louisan.

The meeting was held in the Castle ballroom with delegates from many parts of Missouri. The convention went on record against the Roosevelt war program and against American participation on either side. A firm stand was taken for equality for Negro people. The convention endorsed the anti-lynching bill and urged better living standards for the common people.

Murphy said that he would make his campaign on a people's platform for "Peace, jobs, security, and civil rights."

Kansas City Mo

Other candidates on the ticket will be Ralph Shaw, St. Louis, for U.S. senator; John Day, for governor; Roger Bird, Kansas City, for secretary of state; Grace M. Day, for state treasurer, and Marie Schmidt, for state superintendent of schools.

Browder, Ford Named by Reds To Run Again

New York Herald Tribune

Presidential Candidate, Out on Bail, Broadcasts Blast Against 'Imperialist War'

6-3-40

Earl Browder, forty-nine-year-old Kansas-born general secretary of the Communist party, facing a four-year prison sentence for passport fraud, was nominated yesterday as Communist candidate for President of the United States before 22,000 persons at the close of the party's eleventh annual convention in Madison Square Garden.

James W. Ford, forty-six-year-old Negro and former steel puddler, was nominated for Vice-President. Browder and Ford also ran in 1936, polling 80,159 votes, nearly half of which came from New York State, most of them from New York City.

Browder, who is free in $7,500 bail pending appeal from his conviction for forging passports, delivered a nationally broadcast acceptance speech calling for the United States to stay out of the "imperialistic war" in Europe and praising Russian policies without reference to the invasion of Finland.

The National and Mutual Broadcasting Companies broadcast the speeches of Browder and Ford on national networks from the Garden from 1:30 to 2 p. m. Browder spoke again over WABC and a Columbia Broadcasting Company network from 8 to 8:15 p. m.

The three companies gave the Communists free time, explaining they were compelled to by democratic principles and the Federal communications act, since candidates for the same offices from other political parties have had or will have free radio time for speeches. Both before and after Browder's talk over Columbia WABC announced that it had recommended a change in the act so that a station would not have to give time to a representative of a party controlled by a foreign government.

Although the Browder talks went out over the networks in accordance with the law and the Communists' application for time, many member stations refused to use them locally. During the last several days many organizations and individuals had protested giving Communists time on the air.

May Campaign From Prison

Browder ran into the same sort of protests during the 1936 campaign, when he also had other troubles. He was jailed and pelted with eggs in Terre Haute, Ind., refused permission in Atlanta to leave a train to speak, and saw his meeting in Tampa, Fla., broken up by non-sympathizers.

Browder, a stocky man with a dark mustache and an oily voice which reeks sarcasm when he denounces both Republicans and Democrats for opposing Communist principles, will be the second man in American history to run for the Presidency while under Federal prison sentence.

In the 1920 campaign Eugene V. Debs polled 919,799 votes as Socialist candidate, although he was in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary for violating the espionage act in 1918. Dependent on court action on his appeal, Browder, too, may conduct his campaign from a Federal penitentiary.

The nominations of Browder and Ford were foregone conclusions at the final session, which lasted from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. The time leading up to their climactic acceptance speeches was devoted to nominating and seconding speeches and to deafening cheers and demonstrations by the audience, which included voting delegates from every state, Alaska and Hawaii, as well as non-participating delegates from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba and Chile. Many Negroes attended.

Visitors to the convention, who filled the Garden to capacity by 11:30 a. m., paid from 40 cents to $1.10 for seats from which they saw decorations consisting of American flags, red, white and blue bunting, pure-red flags and a number of red banners with white lettering.

Among the captions were "Long Live the U. S. S. R., Bulwark of Peace, Freedom and Socialism," "Build the Communist Party and Its Press," "Keep America Out of the Imperialist War," "Work—Not War, Jobs, Not Guns."

William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist party and its candidate for President in 1924, 1928 and 1932, presided. The meeting started with "The Star-Spangled Banner," frequently invoked the names of Abraham Lincoln and closed with the "International."

Browder Cites Arms Clamor

Browder said that President Roosevelt, who in 1937 called for "a far higher standard of living for the masses," was now seeking a multiplied Navy and Army "that means military adventures in the Dutch East Indies and the Far East, in Latin America, and on the blood-soaked fields of Europe.

A clamor for armaments, he said, has drowned out a clamor for social advancements, and "the plutocrats, with their eyes on war profits, are trampling on the peoples' rights." Browder charged their motto was, "Billions for war, but not one cent to raise the American standard of living."

Head Presidential Ticket of the Communist Party

Associated Press

Earl Browder (right), candidate for President, and James W. Ford, Vice-Presidential nominee, at the Communist party's national convention in Madison Square Garden yesterday

"No," he cried. 'The one thing America cannot afford is this war—this insane and catastrophic crushing of the lives of the millions who are America. We are the best defenders of America—we the American workers and farmers, and the Communists in the very first ranks. We defend our country from its real enemies."

Then he listed main points in the Communist platform, including complete freedom of constitutional rights, rousing the masses against anti-union and discriminatory legislation, insuring rights to the Negro, defeating attacks on labor and aliens, and passing the anti-lynching bill. Browder said this was the party's immediate platform" and that it was not "revolutionary, not a socialist program."

Insisting that Russia had raised the living standards of the masses by 500 per cent, Browder said: "But if capitalism is truly a system which makes it impossible to provide a better life for all the people, then that fact should be admitted, and the American people will have the opportunity to try out the new system of socialism which has proved that it can do so."

Robert Minor, a Texas delegate, placed Browder in nomination and referred in his speech to the passport fraud conviction. "The economic royalists who are newly in control of affairs in Washington," he said, "have singled out the man I want to nominate and have inflicted upon him an unjust conviction and prison sentence that shows by its severity the panic they are in and their fear that large numbers of American people, opposed to war, may find leadership in this man."

Ford, who was born in Pratt City, Ala., told the assemblage he was "proud and happy" to accept the nomination for Vice-President, for which he also ran in 1932 and 1936.

One hundred and twenty-five police under Deputy Chief Inspector Louis F. Schilling, stationed inside and outside the Garden, encountered no disorder.

POLITICAL-1940
ELECTIONS

COMMUNISTS

Chicago Negroes Rally To Communist Candidate

William L. Patterson Enters Congress Race As Real Friend of Negro People, Blasts Mitchell's Surrender to Bourbons

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, July 5.—Chicago's First Congressional District, heart of the South Side, crowded, segregated Negro community is stirring with the announcement by the Communist Party here of the candidacy of William L. Patterson for Congress.

While the first public appearance of Patterson, nationally famous for his leadership in the fight for the Scottsboro boys, scheduled for a few weeks hence in a giant open-air rally on the south side, the opening gun of the campaign is a leaflet announcing the candidacy and bitterly castigating Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell, D., now sitting from this district, as a man who openly boasts "that he represents, not the Negro people of America, but the 'richest district in the world.'" Mitchell is running for reelection on the Democratic ticket.

William E. King, GOP candidate for the Congressional office, is described as another old-line politician, another cog in the political machine.

PROVEN FRIEND

Patterson, says the broadside, "is one of the outstanding leaders of the Communist Party — the Party known throughout America as the Party of the Negro people, the party which went down into the very jaws of Dixie to snatch from the hangmen the nine Scottsboro Boys.

"The Communist Party is the only political party in America which knows no distinction of color, race or creed; which is proud to have among its leaders, men of such calibre as James W. Ford and William L. Patterson, leader of the world-wide Scottsboro fight, who continues the great tradition of the struggle for our freedom begun by Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, Sojourner Truth and Frederick Douglass.

"Patterson will not stand speechless with his hat in his hand at the back door of Congress begging for a few bones. He will rise on the floor of Congress—and America will listen—to demand for black America and, as well, for the poor whites, Jobs, Security, Peace, Education and Freedom."

"The Communists," says the leaflet, issued in 20,000 copies, "were the first to organize the people for better housing; for the passage of an anti-lynch bill and for a bill to outlaw the poll tax. They are fighting for your lives every minute, every hour, by organizing the people to keep out of war, echoing your cry that 'The Black Yanks Are Not Coming.' Today, they advocate the establishment of a great third party of peace and jobs which would include Negroes, trade unionists, and all that great majority of the American people who work for a living.

"The South Side can act for all the Negroes of America and for all working people by sending William L. Patterson to Congress."

BARES FAILURES

The leaflet describes in vivid detail what the Roosevelt Administration and Mr. Mitchell have failed to do for the Negro people and penetrates G.O.P. demagogy to reveal the "Hooverville" policy of Republican candidate King. It says:

"Thousands of us are being laid off from our WPA jobs—turned out to beg on the streets or to hunt among the garbage for scraps. What does Mr. Mitchell's Party offer? Murder in the trenches—conscription of labor—this is the bloody future held out to us by Congressman Mitchell's party. Where

the voice of Mr. Mitchell when starvation and bloodshed were being voted for his people, when relief appropriations were being cut to pay for guns?

"We pay the highest rents and have the lowest incomes of any people in Chicago. Rats bite our children in their sleep; disease spreads from filthy sewers and dirty alleys—in what Congressman Mitchell calls 'the richest district in the world.' After years of struggle, we have only one housing project (still not finished) when there should be a dozen, while the Democratic Party of Congressman Mitchell has cut housing appropriations to the bone in order to have more cash for guns and airplanes. We are still penned up, like lepers with a loathsome disease, by restrictive covenants. Has Mr. Mitchell raised his voice for more projects?

"When Mr. Mitchell speaks, it is not for jobs, not for housing but to pledge our lives and our liberties to help Wall Street in any war it might enter to get oil and colonies

"When he made a half-hearted speech in favor of the Anti-Lynching Bill he fawned upon the Southern Democratic Congressmen assuring them that **'we Negros are loyal to you.'**

"Last month, he arose in Congress, assuring the lynchlord Democrats and the 'lilywhite' Republicans that even though 'his' country might withhold from his people many of the privileges of American citizens, the well-thinking Negro does not wish to and will not 'raise his hand against this government, it matters not with whom it becomes engaged in war.

"The Negro people are not afraid to fight. They have fought for their country many times. But they will not fight against their own interests under the banner of Roosevelt and Wall Street. They know this is no war for 'democracy.' It is a war between two rival sets of bandits for Africa, India and other colonies —the banks and big business interests of England and France against those of Germany and Italy, each of which holds in bondage millions of black and white people the world over. The bankers care nothing for democracy and freedom.

WHERE DOES KING STAND?

"William E. King has fattened off the plums dropped into his lap by the Republican Party. He has preferred to serve that party rather than the great mass of his people. He has never questioned any of its policies even when 'Hooverville' were springing up all over the country. For years, he served in the State Senate at Springfield, the capitol which is the very center of jim-crow in our own State, just as Washington is the center of jim-crow for the nation. Not once, did he prove himself capable of leading a fight against jim-crow on a local scale. How then, can he lead such a fight on a national scale for those 15,000,000 of us in America.

"A vote for King is a vote for the Republican policy of: **Starvation in new Hoovervilles.**

"Complete smashing of the WPA under the pretense that jobs will be given us in private industry and by the State. But where are those jobs in private industry that the Republicans promised last year when WPA appropriations were cut and thousands received pink slips?

"Five thousands of our people have been burned and hanged on 'public squares,' yet the Republican Party, in power for generations, did not once take effective action to pass an anti-lynch bill or to stop peonage or to end the vicious poll tax system.

"The Republican Party pretends to be for peace but like the Democratic Party, it is the party of Wall Street. It speaks for peace in order to catch your vote. Remember 1916? Wilson was elected under the slogan 'He kept us out of war' and got us into it five months later. What worked for the Democrats then, the Republicans hope will work for them now.

"Such a party can no longer call itself the party of Abraham Lincoln, or the party of the Negro people. William F. King, would be, not our representative, but the mouth-piece of our worst enemies."

Reds Denied Courthouse for Mass Meetings

SEP 26 1940

Action by County Commission on Request Is Unanimous

The Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

The county commission yesterday denied the Community party the use of the courthouse for mass meetings.

Hardy Scott, who said he was Georgia secretary of the Communist party, made the request just as the commissioners were adjourning but on motion of Commissioner I. Gloer Hailey the commissioners refused the followers of Dictator Stalin the privilege of meeting in any building over which they have jurisdiction. Action was unanimous.

Scott, talking to Chairman Ed Almand after the meeting was over, said that the Georgia law required political parties to meet in the courthouse to nominate party officials for general elections and said that the Communists of Georgia wanted to nominate Earl Browder for president and James W. Ford, Negro, for vice president.

Almand replied that no political parties meet in the courthouse, but Scott recalled that both the Democratic and Republican parties do meet there.

Attorney General Ellis Arnall has already ruled the Communist candidates will not be allowed on the Georgia ballot.

When asked if the demand was the forerunner of legal action in an attempt to force the name of Communists on the ballots, Scott said: "That's not for me to say."

Walker Brown, courthouse custodian, brought the Communist request to the attention of the commissioners. He said he had been first asked by Scott for use of the building but that he had refused.

Special Committee Plans Huge Campaign for James W. Ford

JAMES W. FORD

Daily Worker
9-20-40
New York

With the Republican and Democratic conventions over, the preliminary outline for the campaign of James W. Ford, Vice-Presidential nominee of the Communist Party, was announced today by Ben Davis, Jr., secretary of a special committee, with William L. Patterson as chairman, which has been formed to carry on an intensified campaign on behalf of the Vice-Presidential candidate.

"The candidacy of James W. Ford represents a great opportunity to strike a blow not only for Negro rights," said Davis in his initial statement as secretary of the committee, **"but it is a challenge to the enemies of political and civil liberties for all the people in America. The fifteen million Negroes living in the United States have not forgotten the anti-lynching bill which was stabbed in the back by both the Roosevelt administration and the Republican councils in and out of the halls of Congress who conspired with the reactionary Democrats of the South. As between the Republican and Democratic candidates there is no choice. We are organizing ourselves for a fight on behalf of James W. Ford that will be long remembered in the annals of American history."**

REGIONAL DRIVES

The committee formed consists, in addition to Patterson and Davis, of Tim Holmes, assistant secretary, and Theodore B. Bassett, Robert Minor, Henry Winston, Bob Campbell, Robert F. Hall The committee announced that the campaign of the Vice-Presidential nominee will be conducted along regional lines with Patterson managing the Midwest, Davis the Eastern section of the country, Pettis Perry for the West. "A manager for the South will be announced soon.

"We are determined to carry this campaign to every Negro and white worker in the country, paying special attention to the South," continued Davis. **"A vote for Earl Browder and James W. Ford is a vote to advance the rights of the Negro people. It is a vote against the poll tax. A vote for Ford is a vote for jobs, decent housing, civil rights and for peace. James W. Ford is an outstanding Negro leader, beloved of his people and of the white workers, symbolizing that Negro and white unity so essential not only for Negro rights, but for peace and progress for all the people in America. A vote for the old parties is a go signal to the lynchers and war-mongers. A vote for Ford is a warning that terror and discrimination must stop and that imperialist wars must not come to this country."**

Daily Worker
9-12-40

The committee announced that an extensive tour has been arranged for James W. Ford, taking him into almost every section of the country. The initial schedule calls for from 60 to 75 speeches. Many pamphlets, leaflets, posters, movies, radio broadcasts, phonograph records are being prepared. From all sections of the country reports are coming in of spontaneous local committees forming on behalf of James W. Ford, and that the enthusiasm for the Communist candidate this year overshadows by wide margins the campaigns of '32 and '36.

Quiz Race In Probe Of Communists

Defender
8-3-40
Chicago, Ill.

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — More than 1,000 Race members will be interviewed by police here within the next few days in what is expected to be one of the greatest "Red" purges ever staged in the East. **The police, it is said, will visit the homes of some 15,000 Philadelphians, including an estimated 1,000 who signed petitions to put Communist candidates on the ballot for the state election.**

The Negroes, it is said, signed the petition because one of the race was boomed for the lieutenant governorship on the Communist party slate Other Race members throughout the state were put on the Communist party ticket for other important offices such as judge of the superior court and many legislative posts.

One of the assistant district attorneys in charge of the investigation is drafting a questionnaire which will be presented to each person whose name appears on the petitions. Each will be asked: Is your signature genuine? Was it obtained by fraud or misrepresentation? Are you a qualified voter?

Just what the outcome of the investigation will be has not yet been disclosed by the district attorney's office here. No color line is drawn in this investigation. All who signed Communist petitions will be grilled and put under survellance of police ~~and U. S. Secret service.~~ it ~~was learned.~~

Communists Denied Use Of Courtroom For Browder Speech

B'ham News

Request Is Turned Down By Unanimous Action Of County Commission

8-6-40

B'ham, Ala.

The County Commission today unanimously rejected a request by R. [illegible] Hall, state secretary [illegible] the Communist party, for use of a "sizable courtroom" on the night of Tuesday, Sept. 22, when Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party and its candidate for president of the United States, is to speak in Birmingham.

The commission, after questioning Hall at length on the membership and objectives of the Communist party, voted to decline the request on a motion made by Commissioner Henry W. Sweet.

Commissioner Sweet said he did not think a mixed gathering of whites and Negroes would be advisable "here in the South," even if those attending the meeting were segregated in accordance with Birmingham ordinances. Hall replied that most labor unions have mixed assemblies.

Hall, in respons to questions from the commission, said the Communist party had 350 members in Jefferson County, 50 per cent of them Negroes. Answering Mr. Sweet, Hall said no membership list would be available to the County Commission because he had no roster of members.

Hall presented the individual members of the commission with a six-page statement in which he listed numerous court rulings guaranteeing the people of the United States the right to meet peaceably in public places. He also presented the commissioners with a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Communist party.

On further questioning by the commission, Hall said the Communist party of the United States had affiliation with the Communist parties in other countries, such as the Rotary Club has.

Hall said the Communists would like to establish socialism in this country as it has been established in the Soviet Union. Its purposes, he said, are not to destroy democracy but to broaden it through a socialist democracy. Under this plan, plan, Hall said, "the individual has received a new life, a fuller life."

Communists, Hall said, today are fighting Hitler, not only in France but in Germany. He made that remark in response to a question from Commissioner Earl Bruner regarding the Communists' position on dictators.

Hall informed the commission that Browder had been convicted in "lower courts" on a charge of misuse of passport, but that the case is now on appeal.

Hall said after the meeting that he felt that the commission had made a mistake and that he would appeal to the fair mindedness of the people of Jefferson County regarding the "right of free speech" in an effort to persuade the commission to reconsider its action.

Hall, in the prepared statement submitted to the commission, denied that the Communist party was an agent of a foreign government and that it advocated force and violence.

Hall told the commission that he was born in Jackson, Miss., and that he had later lived in Mobile. He said he had been in Birmingham five years.

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

COMMUNISTS

YCL Makes Mass Appeal In Browder Election Drive

Issues 50,000 Anti-War Pamphlets to Young East Side Voters

Daily Worker
3-31-40

The youth committee set up by the Young Communist League to campaign for the election of Earl Browder in the 14th Congressional District, issued 50,000 copies of a four-page appeal yesterday which is now being distributed to the young people in the District.

Warning the youth against the horrors of war and urging them to help elect Browder to Congress, the appeal declares:

"You have been chosen. Your uniform has already been fitted. Khaki shirt, khaki coat, and khaki breeches—all fitted. Just for you, buddy. Not for hiking in the country. For marching to Wall Street's wars. Experts have even figured out, in cold-blooded fashion, how many coffins and graves we'll be needing."

Urging the youth to remember the last war, the statement points out that the "song writers are busy again writing their 'inspirational' tunes of death. In 1916 a hit number swept the country. It was called 'Over Here.' In 1917, the words were changed, but the tune remained. It became 'Over There.' In 1916, mothers were singing 'I Didn't Raise My Boy To Be a Soldier.' In 1917, it became 'Uncle Sam, Here's My Boy.'

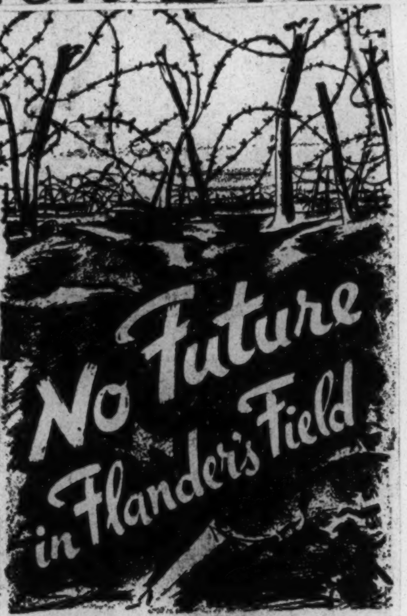
What songs are they writing today—in 1940?"

Pointing further to the abandonment of the New Deal by Roosevelt for a War Deal; drastic slashes in WPA, NYA and CCC, the appeal calls upon young people to vote for Browder as the only way of expressing their desires for peace, jobs and civil rights.

According to the keen interest of young people in the election and the issues stated in the Browder platform, it is reported that many youth in the District have indicated their willingness of voting for Browder.

The four-page appeal strikes at the ery core of the problems affecting youth and will be distributed within the next few days through the 14th District

HENRY WINSTON, Chairman, Youth Committee for Election of Browder to Congress.


No Future in Flander's Field

Reproduced above is cover of 4-page leaflet issued yesterday in 10,000 copies by the Browder Campaign Committee, 144 Second Ave. Leaflet contains Browder's election platform for the youth

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Browder's Youth Program

Here is Browder's eight-point program for the youth of the 14th Congressional District:

1. Government investment in three million WPA jobs, in more NYA and CCC Camps—NOT in armaments.
2. Government investment in colleges, high schools, and trade schools—NOT loans to Mannerheim.
3. Government investment in recreational facilities for youth—NOT aid to Chamberlain and Daladier.
4. Government credit for improved housing—NOT battleships and bombers.
5. Passage of the Wagner Health Bill—NOT war measures.
6. Higher wages and shorter hours of labor—NOT a drive against the living standards of the people.
7. Preservation of the Bill of Rights and defeat of alien and sedition bills.
8. Extension of the rights of labor instead of the militarization of labor.

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Daily Worker

Delegates Hear Foster Outline Anti-War Fight

1,000 Delegates Attend Parley; Cush in Speech Nominates Slate

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Daily Worker
3-1-40

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The ringing voice of veteran steel worker Pat Cush of Pittsburgh also placed before the convention the names of Carl Reeve, educational director of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvana, for U. S. Senator; Ben Careathers, leading Pittsburgh Negro Communist, for State Treasurer and Peter Paul, section organizer of the Pottsville section of the Communist Party in the lower anthracite, for Auditor General.

The 1,000 delegates, visitors and fraternal delegates from Florida, New Orleans, Alabama and Buffalo and from every important community in the State, nominated its candidates in a rising cheering vote.

The two day convention opened by Mother Ella Reeve Bloor as chairman of the Communist Party of Pennsylvania, heard keynote speeches by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States and Sam Adams Darcy, state secretary of the Communist Party of Pennsylvania.

The Saturday session heard Peter V. Cacchione, secretary of the 1940 national campaign committee who spoke to the active campaigners for several hours on election lessons gained in his many campaigns in Brooklyn and in the recent Browder election campaign in the 14th Congressional District in New York.

In addition there were reports to the convention on Youth and Negro problems as well as reports from the Anthracite, Central Pennsylvania, from the farmers, from Western Pennsylvania on Steel and Coal.

HISTORIC MEETING PLACE

The convention met in the Musical Fund Hall at 810 Locust St., in Philadelphia.

"It is significant that the Communist Party convention is held in this hall," Sam Darcy said, "For it was in 1856 when our country was faced with problems similar to those today that the groundwork for the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln was laid in this hall, from this very platform. In 1856 the Republican Party held its first national convention here. Fremont was nominated for the presidency and Abraham Lincoln received 110 votes to run for vice-president. Lincoln turned his votes over to Clayton who ran for vice-president with Fremont.

FOSTER SPEAKS

The hall was jammed as William Z. Foster rose to speak. Spreading his arms wide and delivering each point with characteristic clarity, he reminded more than ever before of a huge protective Eagle building the policy of the Communist Party.

.. After an historic speech in which he exposed the war policy of the Roosevelt Administration showed its policy of: militant imperialist expansion, its pro-ally orientation, its anti-Soviet plans, he compared the strategy of the Wilson and Roosevelt administrations in their attempts to involve us in a war to save the markets for American imperialism.

He said: **"Our job is to see that we do not go to war. That is the theme of this convention. It is not inevitable that we go to war! We must stop the drive of the war mongers in this election by piling up an enormous vote. It can be done, it must be done, it will be done!"**

The policy of the Communist Party in the election campaign was presented to the convention in the report for the State Committee by Sam Adams Darcy and in a manifesto addressed to the Pennsylvania voters.

Darcy gave the convention a balance sheet of the Roosevelt New Deal. Tracing the course of Roosevelt's policies from 1933 to the present, Darcy showed that all the basic ills of capitalism still remain.

"Because Roosevelt's premise for all acts was to protect profits" Darcy declared, "the net result is that he worsened the cause of crisis by increasing the profits to big business while the purchasing power of the people was lowered."

Here Darcy quoted Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General of the

YCL Makes Mass Appeal In Browder Election Drive

Issues 50,000 Anti-War Pamphlets to Young East Side Voters

Daily Worker

The youth committee set up by the Young Communist League to campaign for the election of Earl Browder in the 14th Congressional District, issued 50,000 copies of a four-page appeal yesterday which is now being distributed to the young people in the District.

Warning the youth against the horrors of war and urging them to help elect Browder to Congress, the appeal declares:

"You have been chosen. Your uniform has already been fitted. Khaki shirt, khaki coat, and khaki breeches—all fitted. Just for you, buddy. Not for hiking in the country. For marching to Wall Street's wars. Experts have even figured out, in cold-blooded fashion, how many coffins and graves we'll be needing."

Urging the youth to remember the last war, the statement points out that the "song writers are busy again writing their 'inspirational' tunes of death. In 1916 a hit number swept the country. It was called 'Over Here.' In 1917, the words were changed, but the tune remained. It became 'Over There.' In 1916, mothers were singing 'I Didn't Raise My Boy To Be a Soldier.' In 1917, it became 'Uncle Sam, Here's My Boy.'

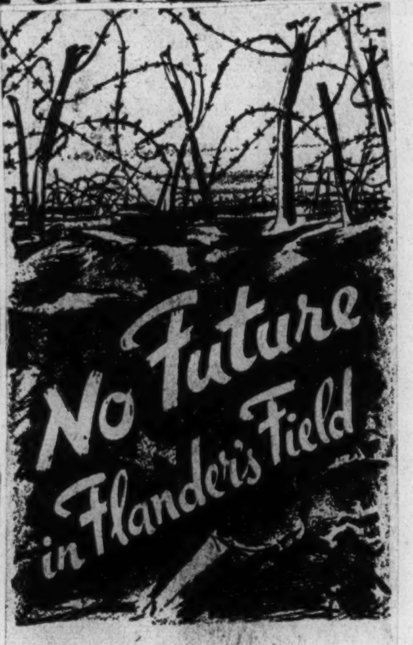
What songs are they writing today—in 1940?"

Pointing further to the abandonment of the New Deal by Roosevelt for a War Deal; drastic slashes in WPA, NYA and CCC, the appeal calls upon young people to vote for Browder as the only way of expressing their desires for peace, jobs and civil rights.

According to the keen interest of young people in the election and the issues stated in the Browder platform, it is reported that many youth in the District have indicated their willingness of voting for Browder.

The four-page appeal strikes at the very core of the problems affecting youth and will be distributed within the next few days through the 14th District.

HENRY WINSTON, Chairman, Youth Committee for Election of Browder to Congress.


No Future in Flanders Field

Reproduced above is cover of 4-page leaflet issued yesterday in 10,000 copies by the Browder Campaign Committee, 144 Second Ave. Leaflet contains Browder's election platform for the youth

Browder's Youth Program

Here is Browder's eight-point program for the youth of the 14th Congressional District:

1. Government investment in three million WPA jobs, in more NYA and CCC Camps—NOT in armaments.
2. Government investment in colleges, high schools, and trade schools—NOT loans to Mannerheim.
3. Government investment in recreational facilities for youth—NOT aid to Chamberlain and Daladier.
4. Government credit for improved housing—NOT battleships and bombers.
5. Passage of the Wagner Health Bill—NOT war measures.
6. Higher wages and shorter hours of labor—NOT a drive against the living standards of the people.
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Here Darcy quoted Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General of the

United States who said, "The unvarnished truth is that the government's recovery program has succeeded nowhere else so effectively as in restoring the profits of big business. Labor has had no such advance. The small merchant has had no such prosperity. The small manufacturer has had no such advantage."

However, Darcy explained there were some ~~gains recorded~~ in the New Deal administration. The N. L. R. B. had been created; relief had been given to the unemployed to a degree and some small security had been granted the people.

"Even under capitalism" Darcy went on, "a people's government could have done better.

"To finance relief, Federal, State and Local the government sold the rich $33,000,000,000 worth of bonds." This Darcy said, pyramided an enormous debt on which the people are being taxed to pay back interest and principal. The rich, especially, must be taxed to pay for the crisis, he said.

"Roosevelt, like us, can read the balance sheet of the New Deal" Darcy went on, "For him it is sickening news. He fears for Capitalism. That's why he abandoned reforms and has instead decided to see our economy based on a war footing."

"Our nation is divided and cannot survive as divided into a few robbers and a mass of robbed, a few exploiters and the mass of exploited, a few big employe holders of capital and the 'mass of the poorly paid wage workers.

TASK IS UNITY

"It is our task to unite the nation. We must ultimately destroy the exploiting privilege of the holders of capital. However, there is a unity we can fight for until then. That unity is the People's unity versus the Capitalist exploiters."

"The great CIO unions lead by Lewis are opposed to war as well as many AFL unions. The Communist Party and its many followers fight gainst war. The unemployed are opposed to war. The farmers and the middle class are rallying against war.

"Our line of policy to keep out of imperialist war should be built around our own candidates and platform. We are out to pile up a huge Communist Party vote. We will unite with 3rd Party movement where they seriously exist.

"Many problems are to be solved We must fight for the trade unions having a policy of their own, as indicated in John L. Lewis' speech. We must fight for a basic break with the two capitalist parties and for independent working-class action. This must be done tactfully not in a disruptive fashion."

Darcy then discussed the organizational steps to be taken to secure the best possible vote for our Communist candidates. The first stage of the election campaign will be the signature drive. Thirty thousand signatures must be collected between March 4 and April 3rd to insure a full Communist Party on the ticket. Fourteen thousand and five hundred are needed but 30,000 would prevent chicanery on the part of hostile authorities. Darcy spoke of the importance of literature and of the new newspaper in the State the American Free Press to the election campaign.

The convention passed resolution against the imperialist war and the war policy of the Roosevelt Administration; for a special session of the State legislature for the sole purpose of appropriating for relief and WPA; for International Women Day; on Foster's 59th birthday; on the anti-lynching bill; on the Irish martyrs' struggles against British Imperialism and passed a manifesto appealing to the voters of Pennsylvania to join in the Communist signature drive as a anti-war protest.

N. Y. Communists Name 5 Negroes For Office

NEW YORK, Aug. (CNA)—Five Negroes will be placed by the Communist Party of the State of New York for the coming elections, it was learned this week.

The five candidates, some of whom will run in predominately white districts, are: Timothy Holmes, for the State Assembly from the 4th Assembly District, Bronx County, Walter B. Garland, Assembly candidate from the Kings County 17th Assembly District; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Congressional candidate from the 21st District, Harlem; Theodore Bassett, for U. S. Senator from the 19th district, New York County, and Mrs. Mattie Green, for Congress from the 42nd Congressional District, Buffalo, N. Y.

C. P. Candidates Popular in St. Paul

Daily Worker 3-8-40

New York

Nominees for Mayor and Council Only Ones to Raise Vital Issues Facing the People; Workers Respond to Campaign

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 7.—A series of campaign meetings for Rose Tillotson, Communist candidate for mayor, and Robert Turner, for councilman, have received enthusiastic response for the working class of St. Paul, campaign leaders declared todya.

Rose Tillotson

Miss Tillotson, Ramsey County Secretary of the Communist Party and Robert Turner young Negro member of the County Committee of the Communist Party are both rapidly gaining in popularity among worker voters as the only candidates to speak out on the real issues confronting the people.

All of the other candidates have avoided mentioning subjects such as war, relief or civil liberties. One Councilmanic candidate, John Mauer, a saloonkeeper, is hated for practicing discrimination against the Negro people. Axe Peterson, another Councilmanic candidate, is best known for helping to cut the salaries of school teachers when he was Commissioner of Education.

Robert Turner

Both Rose Tillotson and Robert Turner spoke on behalf of the program of the Workers' Alliance at an open hearing held in city hall last night, when several hundred unemployed workers demanded the rescinding of the 40 per cent cut in relief recently enacted.

Mayor Fallon, who has been closely associated with the Mannerheim Relief Campaign in this locality, was flayed for his activities at the open hearing when one of the Workers' Alliance spokesmen reminded him caustically:

"Before you head up committees to help all sorts of causes over there, turn your face to the people who are in need right here!"

Rose Tillotson, who is the mother of two boys of military age, has given strong leadership to the peace movement in St. Paul.

No Democracy with One Race Abused—Ford

NOV 9 1940

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

SAN FRANCISCO

James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President, declared over a nation-wide radio hook-up from San Francisco, on October 21, that the "treatment of colored people is an acid test of the welfare and liberties of all the people."

He charged the New Deal with plans to maneuver the country into the European battlefields on the pretense of saving the world for democracy.

No Ground for Trust

"Gentlemen, we do not trust you," he declared, "to give democracy to anybody, anywhere in the world, while you deprive us of human rights in defiance of the Constitution of the United States here at home."

Mr. Ford told his listeners that the thirteen million colored Americans have not forgotten the last war, and related how returned colored soldiers, in uniform, were lynched and many others were brutally assaulted in Chicago, Atlanta, Washington, Winston-Salem and other cities.

Both Parties Blamed

"They (the colored people) cannot forget," Mr. Ford continued, "that the Democrats and Republicans who control the executive and legislative power of the country have, to this day, refused to pass the antilynch bill and anti-poll tax bill, without which all talk of democracy is a fraud and a farce."

Under the guise of "national defense," he charged both Roosevelt and Willkie have abandoned even the pretense of supporting equal rights for all Americans.

"To vote for either," he said, "is to throw away the great opportunity the colored people have of influencing the course of events on behalf of their own interests, and those of their white working class allies.

"The welfare and liberties of all the people; the fight to end all discrimination, not only against my own people, but against other minorities, can best be served by voting Communist on November 5."

FOUR RED ORATORS SPEAK AT SAME TIME

Adopt Multiple-Voiced Plan to Offset Loud-Speaker Ban at Union Square Rally

New York Times

CONSCRIPTION IS ASSAILED

N.Y.N.Y.

Alien Registration and Wall Street Also Are Targets—Roosevelt Is Denounced

9-5-40

9-5-40

Communist orators, speaking four at once to different sections of a crowd, estimated by the police at 4,000 to 5,000 in Union Square North, denounced peacetime conscription yesterday as a menace to American democracy.

The multiple speechmaking was devised by the New York State committee of the Communist party, which sponsored the meeting, to offset a ruling by Supreme Court Justice Carroll G. Walter refusing to upset Police Commissioner Valentine's ban on loudspeakers at the rally.

Justice Walter ruled briefly that he saw no reason to interfere with the commissioner's decision, which was based on the expectation that the crowd would not be large enough to require a sound hook-up. Communists had insisted 15,000 to 20,000 persons would be present, and stuck to the former figure all through the actual program from 5:30 to 7 o'clock last evening.

Police Inspector George W. Heitzman, however, gave the attendance as 4,000 at 5:45 P. M. and at 6:20 conceded that the crowd might have risen to 5,000. But so far as the police, as well as outside observers were concerned, that was an absolute maximum.

Crowd Gathers Slowly

The audience was slow in assembling. The set time was 5 P. M., but only a few hundred were on hand when that hour struck. Three speaking platforms were erected at separated points in closed-off Seventeenth Street between Broadway and Fourth Avenue; the fourth was the usual rostrum in the middle of the south curb beneath Union Square Park's stone locker room. Each speaker went from one stand to another.

Placards denouncing conscription, fingerprinting of aliens and Wall Street studded the throng, which met figuratively in the shadow of the big Tammany Hall sign on Fourth Avenue advertising the candidacies of Roosevelt and Wallace. The President was one of the day's star boo-ees, others including Senator Claude Pepper, Chamberlain, Churchill, Laval and Petani. The President was taken to task primarily for the destroyer-naval base trade with Great Britain.

On the other hand, there were salvos of applause for Earl Browder. When Mr. Amter told of a Federal Court ruling prohibiting the Presidential candidate from speaking outside New York, an earnest-looking man, wearing a workman's cap with a gold pin shaped like the United States Seal on it, yelled, "That's dictatorship." He paused and chewed his gum for one reflective moment, then repeated gravely but less loudly, "That's dictatorship."

9-5-40 New York Times N.Y.N.Y.

Conscription Opposed

The anti-conscription resolution said:

"The Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill is a major blow directed against the peace and freedom of the American people. This bill was framed and fostered by the war-mongering and anti-democratic forces of Wall Street. It is supported by their political henchmen, Roosevelt and Willkie. Conscription means war. It means giving free rein to Wall Street's war program in Latin America, the Far East and to intervention in the robber war in Europe.

"Conscription means fascism. It means the building up of a citizen passport system and an American Gestapo to spy upon and terrorize the people in an effort to crush their resistance to war. It means conscript labor and the smashing of the trade union organizations and the American standard of living won through more than a century of struggle.

"Conscription means subverting the Bill of Rights and, together with the anti-alien act, opening the floodgates of reactionary attack against the citizens and non-citizens, the ~~Negro~~ people, the labor movement and ~~the~~ whole struggle of the American people for peace, civil rights and security.

"Therefore, Be It Resolved: That we citizens of New York City assembled in mass demonstration at Union Square join our protest to that of the labor, church, peace and fraternal organizations representing the great mass of the workers, the farmers, the youth, the women, ~~the Negro people~~ who are unalterably opposed to conscription. We demand that the House of Representatives defeat this subversive un-American war and Fascist measure."

JAMES W. FORD, WILLIAM PATTERSON DISCUSS VITAL ISSUES OF 1940 CAMPAIGNS

Communist Party Vice-Presidential Candidate and Congressional Aspirant Speak To Mixed Kansas City, Kas., Audience

The Call 10-30-40 Kansas City Kansas

Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Kas. — (Special) —James W. Ford, Communist party candidate for vice-president of the United States in the 1940 election, made the second speech of his campaign for November in Kansas City, Kansas, Tuesday night at Pulaski hall, 602 Central avenue.

Accompanying Ford, and also featured as a speaker on the program, was the vice-presidential candidate's campaign manager, Willima Patterson, Chicago attorney, and candidate for Congress from the first congressional district of Illinois.

Speaking of conditions similar to those discussed at a press conference earlier in the evening, Ford told his audience that the United States was being stirred into "the turbulent sea of struggle for war," and that the elements that seek this are those that work to undermine the social liberties of American citizens.

"American capitalists," Ford said "and Wall street war-mongers are striving to continue the war." The two major political parties he termed "parties of imperialism, reaction and hunger."

"Willkie seems to be vieing with President Roosevelt in increasing the war," Ford stated, adding that the people of America have no choice so far as the Republican and Democratic parties are concerned, inasmuch as "their policies are submerged and completely governed by reactionary forces."

One of the fundamental issues of the campaign, according to Ford, should be that "no party should receive the vote of the Negro in the North which does not guarantee the rights of the Negro in the South." This statement was made after the speaker had cited examples of how the parties of Willkie and Roosevelt allow the poor whites and Negroes of the South to be disfranchised by the poll tax, terrroris and lynching.

Patterson, a brilliant writer for the labor press, briefly discussed the significance of his candidacy against that of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, only Negro member of Congress.

Mitchell, according to Patterson, who should be representing the Negro population of his district and of America "represents LaSalle street, which is linked by ties of blood and business with Wall street and America's Sixty Families."

The fight of the representative from Illinois, Patterson stated, should be made side by side with every member of the under-privileged groups of America" and "should be made side by side with against lynching, for the abolition of the chain gang system and peonage of the South, against the disfranchisement by the poll tax and for the relief of sugering share-croppers."

The audience of about 250 who attended the meeting was composed of both Negroes and whites.

The only evidences of a disorderly spirit were a few Bronx cheers and imitations of mooing cows which were lost in the ringing applause that followed the introductions and addresses of the speakers. The sounds of razzing came from the North side of the hall where several officers and members of the Kansas City, Kansas police department and detective bureau were apparently unable to keep order. Beside persons from the City hall, there were several prominent courthouse attaches present.

Ford came to Kansas City from Denver, where he opened his campaign with a speech at the Casino hall. From Kansas City, Kansas, he went to St. Louis, where he spoke later this week. Other immediately scheduled appearances on his speaking campaign will be at Cincinnati, Lousville and Charleston, W.Va.

Communists Close Drive November 3

OCT 7 1940

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—(AP)—The Communist party today rented Madison Square Garden for its final rally to be held the night of November 3, two days before the election. Earl Browder and James W. Ford, the party's candidates for president and vice president, respectively, will be the chief speakers.

The Republican party has engaged the Garden for the night of November 2, when Wendell L. Willkie, the party's presidential candidate, will close his campaign. The Democrats have reserved the Garden for the night of October 28. President Roosevelt said Friday he had no plans for speaking there at that time.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 24, 1940

COMMUNIST CANDIDATE TO SPEAK AT NASHVILLE

NASHVILLE, Sept. 23 (AP).—James Ford, Negro vice-presidential candidate on the communist ticket, is scheduled to speak at Fisk university (Negro) Oct. 10, but Fisk President Thomas Elsa Jones said today Ford's speech would be educational rather than political.

"We plan to stop him if his speech becomes pro-communistic or if he begins to touch upon a political discussion," Dr. Jones declared.

Ford is a Fisk graduate.

Norman Thomas, socialist presidential candidate, is booked to speak at a Nashville hotel auditorium next Saturday.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
October 4, 1940

*"I love thy ro[illegible] and rills,
Thy woods and [illegible]mpled hills . . ."*

* * *

We hold this truth to be self-evident—that no one is entitled to call himself a good American now if he has decided this country won't be fit to live in and love and defend unless his candidate for president is elected. None of us is so very right about domestic issues that he is justified in contributing to domestic bitterness or suspicion now. We need to support our men in terms of their own worth, not of the awful unworth of the opposing man, or his son, or his system. This nation is going to be presided over for four coming years of crucial events by a man named Roosevelt or a man named Willkie. Since there is a chance that your favorite of the two may not be elected, if you let yourself believe in the complete villainy of the other you are in for some destructively bad dreams about your country.

* * *

"National defense," says Washington Columnist Paul Mallon, "is only the neon sign of the New Deal." If this were true, shouldn't President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, Secretary Stimson, Secretary Knox and Messrs. Knudsen and Stettinius be hung for treason? And if it is not true, what should be done to Washington Gossipist Paul Mallon?

* * *

Last night we dreamed that Franklin Delano Roosevelt decided to make no more political or semi-political speeches between now and November. And that as a result of this decision, instead of winning the electoral votes of only 38 states in November he won those of 46 states, because millions of Americans who had reconciled themselves to the need of him as a leader of all the people in a crisis involving all the people were distressed at the persisting bitterness against one group of Americans which appeared in his political and semi-political speeches.

* * *

There is a Fifth Column in America, beyond a doubt. But it is hardly more menacing to this country than that other column of Americans who, for partisan purposes, seek to undermine public confidence in the present administration of the United States government by accusing it of belonging in whole or part to Fifth Columnists. The thought occurs on examination of a widely (and politically) distributed booklet entitled "The Fifth Column in Washington" and noting that on the booklet's "List No. 1" of "America's Fifth Column" is Labor Leader Sidney Hillman. If Mr. Hillman is a Fifth Columnist how does it happen that such sound Americans as William Knudsen and Edward R. Stettinius are persuaded to work amicably with him on the National Defense Council?

* * *

Author of "The Fifth Column in Washington" is an indivdual by the name of Joseph P. Kamp. In our ignorance, we have never heard of him. But the pamphlet mentions other masterpieces of his, including one entitled "Join the CIO . . . and Help Build a Soviet America." An author capable of a title like that is capable of writing "The Fifth Column in Washington." But such a one should not quote Congressman Dies in the latter production as glibly as he does, for it was Mr. Dies' committee which gave the CIO a clean bill of health last year against charges of Communism.

* * *

James W. Ford, Negro candidate for vice president on the Communist ticket, is scheduled to speak at the Colored Masonic Building Hall in this city next week under auspices of something called the Non-Partisan Committee for Democratic Elections. Even though the laws of this free land permit such speeches, we hope and believe that the Negroes of this community will serve their race and their country by refusing to hear such pernicious, false and dangerous doctrines.

Patterson Hits F.D.R. Ruling In Statement

Daily Worker
New York N.Y.

Communist Candidate Says It 'Glorifies' Fascist Racism

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.— William L. Patterson, Communist candidate for U. S. Congressman from the First District of Illinois today wired to President Roosevelt, charging that "Your edict for segregation of Negroes in the army can only be compared with a Hitler decree glorifying fascist race theories."

"This system for jim crowism in the armed forces is a negation of democracy," Patterson's message to the President stated. "It intensifies the prejudice already created by the landlord Democratic lynch regime in the South."

The Negro candidate is conducting a militant campaign for the only seat in Congress held by a Negro, now occupied by Democrat William Mitchell, whose record of failure to sponsor a single measure on behalf of the Negro people has turned thousands of voters against him.

Highlighting the South Side campaign will be a city-wide mobilization of Communist and non-party people who will canvass the people of the First District next Sunday, Oct. 20, which has been designated as "Patterson Day." Leaflets are also being distributed to mobilze meetings and house parties for the broadcast of James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President, on October 21.

WIRE TO PRESIDENT

Patterson's wire to Roosevelt declared:

OCT 12 1940

"Negro leaders who support the Democratic administration or Wendell Willkie will seek to 'explain' your approval segregation of white and Negro troops as a move toward democracy. These folks were able to 'explain' the failure of the Democrats and Republicans in Congress to pass an anti-lynching bill. They 'explained' the failure of the Department of Justice and the police force of the South to apprehend any of the murderers who lynched seven Negroes this year.

"But these 'explanations' just won't go down. The Negro masses have had 75 years of 'explanation' since the Emancipation Proclamation as to why democracy doesn't work for them. Out of their own experience they have become satisfied that the only explanation is the failure to cement the unity of the Negro and white masses on the bottom throughout the country.

"This is the task that the Communist Party, under the leadership of Browder and Ford, are everywhere seeking to carry into life in this election campaign. The realization of this task will assure my election from the First District in Illinois."

THREAT TO PEOPLE

The Negro candidate declared further that "President Roosevelt is not building an army for democratic purposes. He is building an army that can be used to keep the Negro 'in his place,' an army that can be used to drown in blood any attempt on the part of the poor whites of the South, together with the Negro people, to change their intolerable living conditions."

Patterson declared that this statement of Roosevelt "strikes a deadly blow at the trade union movement in America."

"It is a smashing blow against the moral code advanced by the American churches," said the Negro Communist leader. He called on labor and the churches to marshal their forces against "this projection of the Hitler creed in America."

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10 STATES BAR REDS FROM NOV. 5 BALLOT

New York Times
New York

Among These Are Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Washington, Kansas, Arizona and Kentucky

N.Y.

PARTIAL BAN IN 11TH STATE

Wisconsin Denies Party Place on Ballot but Admits 4 Communists as Independents

OCT 13 1940

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Ten States have barred the Communist party from the Nov. 5 election ballot, four of them on the ground that it favors overthrow of the American form of government.

The ten are Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Washington and West Virginia.

Another State, Wisconsin, has refused the party places on the ballot because it has failed to poll sufficient votes in prior elections, but has allowed four of its candidates to run as independents.

Earl Browder, present Communist candidate for President, also made the race in 1936. He received 80,159 votes in about thirty-five States.

Times

The Communist party has seven candidates for the Senate, 21 for the House, 9 for Governor and 21 for other State offices.

Its Senatorial nominees are running in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas and Virginia. For Governor, it has candidates in Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Texas.

OCT 13 1940

States banning Communist party candidates on the ground that the party advocates overthrow of the government are Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia and Washington.

California has taken action to bar Communists from the ballot, but the law is not effective until 1941 and the party will be on the Nov. 5 ballot.

OCT 13 1940

The party lost its ballot fight in Kentucky when the courts held that 151 names had been "fraudulently" signed to Communist nominating petitions and the State Attorney General ruled this reduced the total names to below the required 1,000.

A Circuit Court in West Virginia barred the party by injunction, sought on the ground it obtained petition signatures through misrepresentation and fraud.

New York

The Illinois State Electoral Board ruled the party off the ballot, holding its nominating petitions were defective. It failed to qualify in Ohio because of insufficient signatures on nominating petitions.

The Kansas Supreme Court upheld the refusal of the State Secretary to put the party on the ballot after the State's assistant attorney general had argued the party had no legal existence in Kansas since it had not filed candidates for a majority of State offices.

When Arizona denied Communists the ballot early in August, Arthur Garfield Hays, general counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, called the action "an unconstitutional deprivation of the franchise to a minority group."

Offering legal assistance in behalf of minority party rights, Mr. Hays said restrictions against the Communist and other small parties this year far exceed those in 1936 and 1932.

POLITICAL - 1940 COMMUNISTS
ELECTIONS

Rally in Harlem Tonight To Hit Slurs to Negroes

Amter to Speak at Renaissance Casino at 8 P. M.

OCT 29 1940

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Residents in Harlem will express their resentment of the rising tide of discrimination against the Negro people at a major election rally tonight (Tuesday), in the Renaissance Casino, 150 West 138th St., at 8 P. M.

Israel Amter, Communist candidate for U. S. Senator, and A. W. Berry, Communist organizer in Harlem, the principal speakers at this rally will call upon the Negro people to stem the drive to Jim-Crow them in the army by rallying to the support of the Communist candidates. The meeting will also protest the Jim-crow campaign against the star Negro football player, Leonard Bates, who was relegated to the sidelines during the New York University and Missouri game.

STATEMENT HITS JIM-CROW

Meanwhile, in a statement bringing the issue of slanders against the Negro people sharply to the fore, the New York State Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party charged that both major parties were equally guilty in this respect and that, in fact, a "gentlemen's agreement" between Democrats and Republicans has been in effect since 1876 to "let the Negro question alone."

The statement declared:

"In an election campaign distinguished by 'smearing,' a new low point has been achieved by the two parties of Wall Street in their slander of the Negro people. The 'gentlemen's agreement' between the Democratic and Republican parties, which has over and over again killed anti-lynching legislation and other progressive measures to help the Negro people, has been extended, in this election campaign, to the entire question of Negro oppression.

"The Associated Willkie Clubs of New York issued leaflets branding the Democratic Party as anti-Negro, as being the party of the Southern lynchers, as having discriminated in relief. **But the Republican Party high command quickly, ordered these leaflets destroyed, saying that they were 'very bad propaganda.'**

"The Colored Division of the Democratic National Committee issued a pamphlet exposing, among other things, the sign which, up until the campaign, stood in Elwood, Indiana, home town of candidate Willkie, which read: 'N———, don't let the sun go down on you.' Willkie never denounced this sign. **But Chairman Edward J. Flynn repudiated this pamphlet and whitewashed Willkie, stating, 'Of course, the Americanism of Mr. Willkie is unquestioned."**

"The fact is, of course, that the accusations are true on both sides! But since 1876, the end of reconstruction, the Republican and Democratic parties save had their 'gentlemen's agreement' to let the Negro question alone.

NO AID FROM FDR

"Never once has President Roosevelt moved to aid the Scottsboro boys. Never could he be persuaded to speak a few words that might have forced at least a vote on the Anti-Lynch bill. Never has he publicly approved the Geyer Bill to grant suffrage to the Negro and white masses in the poll-tax states of the South. None of these measures were on his famous list of 'must' legislation. Further, Federal housing projects have been guilty of segregation. Federal work projects have discriminated against Negroes. Federal relief has never been in proportion to the greater need of the Negro people. And among the darkest pages of Roosevelt's foreign policy are those that record the betrayal of Ethiopia. This was to be expected from the man who, more than any other, was responsible for sending U. S. Marines to crush Haiti.

"Today, after a brief period of hesitant liberalism, under pressure of the progressive masses, Roosevelt has joined hands once more with Southern landlordism. Ellender, Bilbo, Glass, Dies may still have their quarrels with Roosevelt, but these pillars of reaction in the Democratic Party are again his friends and supporters.

"'National defense' proceeds under the banner of Jim-Crow. A White House press statement, issued after a conference on conscription at which Roosevelt was present, declares that it is 'the policy of the War Department not to integrate colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organizations,' and that 'the Department does not contemplate assigning colored Reserve Officers other than those of the Medical Corps and chaplains to existing Negro combat units of the Regular Army.'

DEMOCRATS EVADE ISSUE

"The last-minute appointment of Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr. **(who is to be retired in a few months)** to the rank of general, is an obviously demagogic, vote-getting maneuver to counteract the tide of resentment against the official seal put upon the Jim-Crow system in the U. S. Army. This will deceive no one, least of all the Negro people. **The defense industries bluntly refuse to hire Negroes, but are awarded fat government contracts nevertheless.** These actions give the lie to the 'democratic' character of the 'defense program' that places **'equal duties' on the Negro people to die Jim-Crow deaths, but no equal rights even within the program itself.**

Statement Denounces Both Big Parties' Jim Crow Deal

OCT 29 1940

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

"The Republican Party platform, like the Democratic, evades all mention of such issues as lynching, suffrage, Jim-Crowism in civil service, etc. Wendell Willkie, more than any other Republican candidate before him, has his roots deep in the feudal, reactionary South. His utility interests are a power in the life of Southern towns and cities. He was an outstanding opponent of the Federal financed T.V.A. project. Willkie's utility corporations are among the most flagrantly guilty in denying jobs to the Negro people. In Texas, Willkie openly stated his approval of the Southern 'one-party' system, declaring that there are good reasons for such a tradition. 'Good reasons' mean only one reason—the desire for continued oppression of the Negro people.

"Both Wall Street parties are anti-Negro. They clearly expose their guilt in their mutual efforts at whitewashing each other on this issue. The Negro people, just as the people generally, can have no confidence in either party of Big Business reaction.

"The Communist Party calls upon the common people of New York State, Negro and white, to unite in this crucial 1940 election campaign to assure full economic, political and social rights to the Negro people. Only in united struggle can American labor and the common people preserve and extend their right to peace, jobs, security and civil liberties. And only through supporting the program and candidates of the Communist Party can such a struggle be carried into the 1940 elections."

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
December 6, 1940

Little Headway Made By Red Party

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 6.—(AP)—The Communist party has made little headway in what he termed efforts to stir "racial hatred" among Southern negroes, Chairman Martin Dies of the House un-American activities Committee told a lecture audience here.

Dies, who began last night a lecture tour review of his committee's findings, charged that agents paid by the Soviet government were spreading Communist propaganda in every Southern State, particularly among negroes. Hhe added:

"It is a tribute to the negroes, however, that they have withstood for the most part the work of these agents."

The Texan declared there was less subversive activity prevalent in the South than any other part of the nation, despite the use of "paid" Communistic agents.

In a review of the committee's work, he said its agents had found American dfense industries infiltrated with foreign elements and members of subversive organizations .

Southern Negro Paper Commends Signer of Communist Petition

DEC 12 1940

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Louisvi[illegible], K. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Louisville Leader of Dec. 7 editorialized on the prominent Negro physician of Chicago who wrote a letter to Dies stating why he had signed the election petition of the Communist Party. The editorial ends with "But the 'Leader' is not alone in its opinion that the Chicago doctor's admiration of principles exemplified by the so-called Communist radicals merits commendation." In my opinion this is a typical reaction of the Negro masses today in the South.

In Kentucky 85 per cent of the signers of the Communist Party election petitions were Negroes. The veterans were only able to intimidate a very small fraction of them.

P. K.

New York City Communist Candidates

Daily Work

BERTHA MEDINZ

Candidate for State Assembly in 18th A.D. Brooklyn

TIMOTHY HOLMES

Candidate in 22nd State Senatorial District, Bronx

WALTER GARLAND

Candidate State Assembly 18th A.D. Brooklyn

THOMAS F. DWYER

Candidate in 6th Brooklyn Congressional District

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 6, 1940

Reds' Race Hate Drive In South Ineffective

NASHVILLE — (AP) — The Communist party has made little headway in what he termed efforts to stir "racial hatred" among Southern Negroes, Chairman Martin Dies, of the House un-American activities committee, told a lecture audience here.

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In a review of the committee's work, he said its agents had found American defense industries infiltrated with foreign elements and members of subversive organizations.

Dies said the committee, which recently released a "white paper" dealing with alleged German activities in this country, planned four more. They would deal, he added, with Japan, Italy, the German-American Bund and a second on Germany.

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POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

COMMUNISTS

The Communists of Every Age

Many times in these columns the Black Dispatch has urged Negroes to join all sorts of interracial groups, such as Farmers' Unions, tax-payers, associations, VIA, and other organizations having to do with the working class. We have said this because we know 98% of all Negroes gainfully employed are in this class. We have known for years the interest of the white and black working class are identical and the same. More and more there is an increasingly large number of white people who realize this, and this is why we have urged Negroes to join this type of organization. Negroes need white people to help solve their economic woes and likewise the white laboring man will never realize his ambition and desire so long as a destitute black laborer stands outside the door of America's industrial establishment.

The Black Dispatch

As there has developed growth in liberal thinking it has expanded to a point where white people realize everyday injustices practiced upon Negroes must be abated. Whites who think very definitely in such terms are identified in the Southern Inter-Racial Commission, those who join the N. A. A. C. P., the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the Oklahoma Youth Legislature and the quite recently organized Civil Liberties group.

Such people are the idealists and the dreamers of every age and it is unfortunate that the world has through the centuries had a record of ignoring the dreamer but accepting the dream.

Oklahoma City, Okla

This was true during the younger days of this writer at a time when the old Populist party was gaining strength and had quite a large following. We recall this writer's father and the white farmers living in the community where we resided, used to sit around on stumps talking about Populists who they said would destroy the nation. Those early day citizens destroyed the Populist party, but this writer has lived long enough to see the Republican party and the Democratic party appropriate every plank in the old Populist platform and in doing so call themselves progressive.

So it is in all ages and in all times. The individuals who would lift themselves out of social ruts are called radicals. Measured by such a yardstick Christ was a radical. He refused to accept the social order in which He was born. Christ was crucified by the mob because of His high concept of living, and the mob today can be found in many places committing the same errors and thwarting progress.

Another Kind of Violence

DEC 21 1940

Despite the instructions of Judge Arnold to a jury in the District Court of Oklahoma County last week that all testimony and argument should be disregarded in the trial of Alan Shaw, Communist, except that which indicated Communists seek to overthrow government by violence, this writer was shocked to hear an assistant county attorney devote an entire morning to a discussion of the kindly attitude of Communists towards Negroes.

Just what such discussion had to do with developing the idea of violence on the part of the Reds is not yet clear to this writer. There was much waving of "Comrade" Ford's picture before the jury, advising that Communists ran a Negro on their ticket for Vice President on the United States. At another time a picture of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature was shown before the jury with the statement that Communists had arranged to have Negroes and white in the picture togetehr.

Reading from a booklet entitled "The Reds In Dixie" the Assistant County Attorney said as he riffled the pages "let's get down to the meat of this thing." To our surprise he turned and began slowly to read a portion of the booklet which denounced jim crow and lynching in the south. He closed by reading a section from the book where the author stated as his opinion that back door court-ship between white men and Negro women should cease in the South."

Black Dispatch

At still another time the jury was regailed with excerpts from a book which suggested union between poor whites and Negroes in order to effect their economic salvation. The book which the county attorney read stated that five million Negroes were in virtual hell on plantations down in Dixie.

As the county attorney read from the books we thought of that passage of scripture which reads "the truth can belch from the bowels of iniquity." In other words one does not have to be a Communist and believe in all of their theories of government to recognize the truth in most of the Communist philosophy high-pointed last week to the jury, and having nothing to do with violence.

For instance what is there morally wrong with a black man being a candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States? And what is it so terrible in white and black youth having their pictures made together? If Negroes are citizens, in fact, they have the legal and the moral right to run for the presidency of this Republic, and nothing but an appeal to prejudice and race hate could justify the presentation of such a picture to a white jury as was presented last week to the judgement of an Oklahoma County jury.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Of course a Negro running for public office might do violence to racial chauvanism, but such an act would certainly not be doing violence to democracy, to which many people offer lip service but oppose in its every day application to various racial units.

And is it not unfortunate that it is Communists who offer to fight jim crow and lynching? The Black Dispatch fights jim crow and lynching. We wonder whether those who support lynching and jim crow assume that Negroes should take time out to kill a portion of the crowd who want to kill jim crow and lynching? That does not make sense in Chinese.

The Black Dispatch is fighting back door court-ships between black women and white men. We have been fighting it for a quarter of a century. A million bastard mulatto children swarming all over the southland attest to what we are talking about and one has only to ride in his car on East Grand Avenue in Oklahoma City at night to know what the practice is right here in the old home town. If the Communists have written a book saying that this practice should be broken up we applaud the Communists and suggest the reading of this book in every white home and in every white church.

There is nothing that we have said in the above paragraph which would indicate that all Negro women are immoral. Far be it from us to make any such charge. Under the conditions which they have had to live, we believe Negro women have developed a noble and heroic existence in America. When we think of the wonderful home life developed and the fine sons and daughters that have gone out from those homes we think that black women are

> "As pure as the icicles that hung in the temple of Diana
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But we have a low stratum that does consort immorally with the other race and it is regarding this class we have reference. If the Communists have a plan to break this up we are certainly for this type of Communist "revolution".

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Observe Thomas Jefferson; men praise him today. At long range the Sage of Montecello is the patron saint of those making gestures at Democracy. But if Jefferson were alive today there would be sharp conflict between his ideals and the practical application of his philosophy to every day life. What do you suppose many Southerners would think were Thomas Jefferson should appear today and re-affirm his declaration that "all men are created equal" and proceed to make the same argument he made on this subject before the constitutional convention in opposition to slavery and the equality that should be given to Negroes.

Well, men in that day called Jefferson an infidel and a Communist, just as today a small group of bigots call Communists the whites joining the Oklahoma Youth Legislature and Civil Liberties groups.

On the 27, 28, 29th of December there will meet in Oklahoma City a group of white and black youth, holding their 4th annual session of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature. Last year this publication printed photostatic copies of correspondence between high officials of the American Legion and students at the A. M. College, opposing the legislature as then constituted. Shortly following this a small group of whites sought to incorporate the Youth Legislature and in the articles of incorporation stated the legislature would hereafter be FOR WHITE YOUTH ONLY.

This year the American Legion is sponsoring what is called the Oklahoma Junior Legislature and a glamorous program has been arranged, blessed by the American Legion, the governor and certain members of the legislature. While we have not seen the official call we are assured that this is the same group that last year jim crowed Negroes.

In the public print the argument is made that the old Youth Legislature is dominated by Communists. This is a positive and definite falsehood. We are going to print here a list of the substantial white and colored citizens who endorse and sponsor the Oklahoma Youth Legislature in order that all who read these lines may determine whether it is dominated by Communists. The sponsors of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature are the individuals who chart its course and know continiously and all the time what it stands for.

Here are the 1940 Sponsors of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature:

The Black Dispatch

Rev. John B. Thompson, chairman of OYL Sponsor Committee, minister of the First Presbyterian church, Norman, and chairman of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Rev. Paul Wright, minister of the First Presbyterian church, Oklahoma City, and chairman of the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights; Miss Helen Ruth Holbrook, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at the University of Oklahoma; Tom Rodgers, Farmers Union, Vinita; Roscoe Dunjee, Editor, The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City; Rev. Phil Wahl, Methodist church, Tulsa; Wilbur Morse, Attorney, Vinita; Mrs. Wilbur Morse, Vinita; T. R. Ragsdale, Muskogee, regional director, N. A. A. C. P.; Dean Nick Comfort, Oklahoma School of Religion, Norman; William Byerley, Kickapoo Mission, McLeid; Mary Byerley, Kickapoo Mission, McLeod; Dr. M. O. Wilson, University of Oklahoma, Norman; Fred G. Buck, Farmers Union, Vinita; Stanley Belden, Cushing, American Civil Liberties Union; Rev. Willis H. Germany, Eighth St. Methodist church, Oklahoma City; Dr. Harvey C. Hansen, University of Oklahoma, Norman; Rev. James Griffes, First Presbyterian church, Vinita; Dr. S. W. Swenson, University of Oklahoma, Norman; Orien Worley, A. F. of L., Vinita; Dr. W. A. J. Bullock, Chickasha, regional director, N. A. A. C. P.; Charles Schwoerke, attorney, Oklahoma City; Father Clement A. Roach, St. Peter Claver church, Oklahoma City; Siegfried Ameringer, Leader Press, Oklahoma City; Rev. Harry O. Carr, pastor of Wheeling Avenue Christian church, Tulsa.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

The spirit of democracy, brotherhood and Christianity is not present in the atmosphere of jim crow or segregation. The men whose names appear above believe this. If because of their belief they are to be called Communists then the word must be re-defined. The term should hereafter be interpreted as meaning, bigotry, chauvanism and those who do not believe in doing unto others as they would have others do unto them.

In their attempt to disband the inter-racial group holding the Oklahoma Youth Legislature the forces of race hate have brought pressure upon many whites who were vulnerable because their every day livelihood could be cut off. One Negro teacher, who took active part in the last session, was intimidated by her superior, a member of the American Legion and a preacher. All of this is done in the name of Americanism and patriotism.

DEC 14 1940

We want to repeat what we have said on many occasions. The American Legion should be the most democratic organization in this nation. Black boys bled and died for the right of the voice of men to be heard in their own government. They died for liberty and freedom. The white boys who faced shot and shell in the charnel house of death by the side of sons of black mothers ought have a different attitude, than the one exhibited by some members of the American Legion, in the atmosphere of peace.

As for the Negroes over the state this assault upon the Oklahoma Youth Legislature should be a challenge. Democracy is an inclusive something. Discussion forums should include all citizens—not SOME CITIZENS. Every where over Oklahoma there should be a rallying call among all of the forces of liberalism and fair play to make the 4th session of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature the best attended in the history of the organization.

Red Teachers In Harlem

DEC 14 1940

We are definitely opposed to witch-hunting, whether by legislative committee or over-zealous prosecuting attorneys, but the present campaign by the Rapp-Coudert Committee to ferret out Communists from our public school system, has our heartiest approval as long as the investigators stay within the law, and don't encroach upon the civil rights and liberties of persons under suspicion.

Amsterdam News

Mr. Paul Windels, counsel for the investigating group indicated in his opening remarks before the committee that all rights of citizens would be respected when he said:

"It has always been the American method to respect the rights of every man and woman in our Democracy to his or her own political belief; to organize political parties with a right to a place on the ballot; to advocate changes in our so-
al order or form of government,
vided they do so openly and in
dance with the laws of the
d the principles of decency
lay and do not misuse positions of public trust or confidence in so doing.

"Our country is not endangered either by freedom of opinion or freedom of speech, even if used to advocate political doctrines or social theories which are abhorrent to the vast majority of our people.

"On the contrary, we have learned, through long experience that there is real danger in attempts to suppress thought and to forbid its free expression."

We can understand how easily it would be for this country to be undermined by subversive activities, especially in our school system. Diligence must be maintained to prevent this development.

From the looks of things some of our Harlem teachers are going to be snared in this net. ALSO, certain other persons, active in civic and labor organizations are likely to be involved.

New York, N.Y.

As we said at the outset, we are opposed to witch-hunting, and will remain on the alert during this probe to see that citizens are not abused or unfairly linked with un-American activities. On the other hand, those found guilty of involvement in movements aimed at the destruction of this country, will receive no sympathy from us whether they be black or white. The law, we insist, in this instance, as in all cases, must take its course.

On The Air!

MONDAY, OCT. 21

OCT 1 9 1940

The Guardian

JAMES W.

FORD

Communist Candidate for Vice-President

Boston, Mass

"THE NEGRO *and* *the* ELECTIONS"

NATION-WIDE HOOK-UP over the Blue Network of National Broadcasting Company

10:45 P.M. — E.S.T.

WBZ in Boston

WJZ in N. Y.

Rebroadcast 9:45 P.C.T. on the Pacific Coast

See Your Local Papers For Your Local Station

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400 Hear Novick at Bronx Jewish Communist Neighborhood Meeting

NOV 2 1940

Daily Worker

New York, N.Y.

More than 400 persons attended the Communist election campaign rally at Allerton Center, 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx, Thursday night, called to protest the removal of the Communist Party from the New York state ballot.

Paul Novick, editor of the Morning Freheit, speaking in Yiddish, held the audience until a late hour as he cutlined the principal issues of the election campaign.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Jewish division of the Communist election campaign committee.

Novik warned that the attempt of pro-Roosevelt campaigners to promote gossip laying anti-Semitism to John L. Lewis is as dangerous to the welfare of the Jews as it is dastardly.

He quoted from speeches by the CIO leader showing he has frequently voiced protests against anti-Semites and Hitler's Jew-baiting.

The basis of the gossip against Lewis is his appeal to Cristians when he made his speech last Friday and omission of reference to Jews.

The audience was taken by surprise when Novick read the exchange of telegrams between Lewis and Rabbi Stephen Wise. The latter having heard in advance that Lewis would direct an appeal to the Jewish people, pleaded with him not to on a claim that this would inferentially put Jews in a wrong light. Lewis thereupon wired him that he would omit the reference.

Novick commended Lewis's attack on the Roosevelt administration but said support of Willkie was not the way out nor assurance that the country would stay out of war

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Communist Vote In Jersey Shows Tremendous Rise

Daily Worker

New York N.Y.

Returns from Only Three Counties Give Party 7,816—State Total in 1936 Was But 1,590

NOV 13 1940 (Special to the Daily Worker) NOV 13 1940

NEWARK, Nov. 12.—A tremendous increase in the Communist Party vote in New Jersey is indicated by returns from three of 21 counties where Earl Browder and James W. Ford, presidential and vice presidential nominee have rolled up a vote of 7,816.

Browder's vote in 1936 for the entire state of New Jersey was 1,590.

Major counties in which the Communist vote is expected to be heavy are yet to be heard from. It is estimated that the Browder and Ford vote will easily top 10,000.

The three counties where the Communist vote has been tallied are Essex, Bergen and Union. Comparative figures of these counties in the 1936 election illustrate the strong increase for the Party.

In Essex Browder polled 6,036 votes while in 1936 he received 407; in Bergen he polled 208 whereas in 1936 he polled 90 there; in Union he received 1,116 and in 1936 he got a vote of 159.

~~Harlem Rallied~~ for candidates of the Communist Party at Renaissance Casino, W. 138th St. Tuesday night when Israel Amter, C.P. Candidate for U.S. Senator spoke. Photo shows, left to right, Howard Jiggetts, chairman of meeting; Amter, Mother Ella, Jack Jackson, and A. W. Berry, executive secretary of Harlem Division, C. P.

—Daily Worker Photo.

C. P. Alone Fights for Negro Rights, Says Amter

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

Tells Harlem Rally Drive to Keep Communists Off Ballot Is Because Party Offers Only Chance to Vote for Peace

October 31, 1940
Oct 31, 1940

Israel Amter, Communist Party candidate for U. S. Senator, addressing a well attended Harlem election rally at Renaissance Casino, W. 138th St., Tuesday night assailed Roosevelt-Willkie conspiracy which resulted in the court ban against Communist ballot rights and called for a huge write-in vote for Earl Browder and James W. Ford, Communist Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees on Tuesday.

Amter's address was interrupted at 10:45 when the radio talks of Earl Browder and Theodore Dreiser, eminent author, were heard from a loudspeaker.

A. W. Berry, executive secretary of the Harlem Division, C. P., and other Negro leaders including Cyril Phillips and Howard Johnson, Young Communist League representative, preceded Amter as speakers. Howard Jiggeetts presided.

Attacking the American Legion terror campaign in upstate counties to coerce signers of Communist Party petitions to repudiate their signatures, Amter paid tribute to the hundreds of Negroes in those sections who signed the petitions.

"The Negroes were the first to sign the petitions," Amter said. "They were signing for the party of James W. Ford, Negro vice presidential candidate. They were signing for the party which fought for the Scottsboro boys, Angelo Herndon the party which is the only one which has always fought for Negro rights."

WHY THEY BAN C.P.

Amter praised the work of Timothy Holmes and Audley Moore, New York City Negro leaders who directed the signature collections upstate.

The Communist Party is being attacked, being banned from the ballot because it is a party of peace, the only party for peace," the Communist candidate declared.

There would be no need to draft anyone for defense, he said, if the Roosevelt administration would lift the poll tax, pass the anti-lynching bill and guarantee the Negro full rights.

Whether or not there is a war does not depend on the government, Amter said, but on the people. He urged the building of a tremendous peace movement and a labor party which would mobilize the anti-war sentiments of the nation. Eighty three per cent of the American people, he said, are opposed to war.

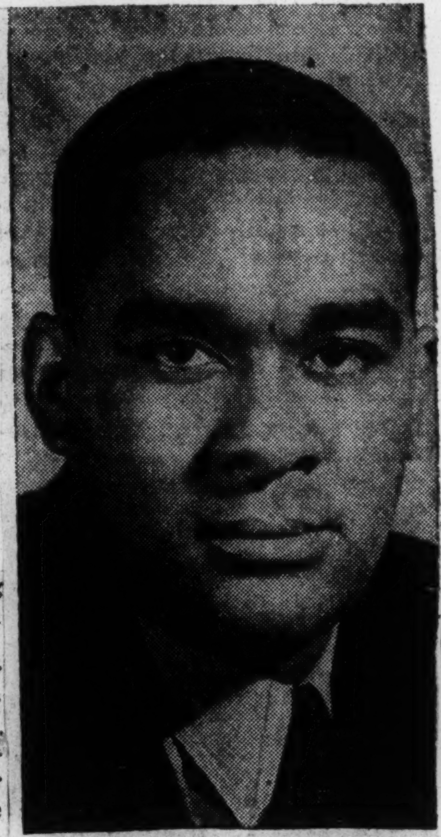
Berry spoke bitterly of conditions among the Negroes in Harlem and assailed those Negro "leaders" who are supporting Roosevelt's "defense" program. He pointed out that not one of them has raised his voice recently against the wretched housing conditions in Harlem and that none of them had signed protests against the removal of Negroes from WPA supervisory jobs.

He named A. Phillip Randolph, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Walter White and Rev. William Imes among these "leaders." They could not, he said, support "defense" and defend the Negro people at the same time.

Berry cited a recent Harlem meeting which raised funds to send a kitchen to the British "while there are 60,000 people in Harlem starving."

Issues for the Negroes to fight for he said, were repeal of conscription, bringing of the food stamp plan to Harlem, building of more schools and improvement of the educational system to permit Negroes the same facilities which are enjoyed in other sections of the city.

Johnson, supporting the candidacy of Rep. Vito Marcantonio for reelection to Congress from the 20th district in Harlem, declared that the youth would follow the leadership of the American Labor Party representative.



RICHARD WRIGHT

Ford Speaks Tonight at Harlem Rally

Flays Attacks on Ballot Rights in Baltimore Radio Speech

SEP 30 1940

A recent statement by the bogus Socialist, A. Phillip Randolph, that the interests of the Negro people demand the reelection of President Roosevelt, will be sharply rebuked in a major election campaign address which James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice President, will deliver tonight at the Renaissance Casino, 150 W. 138th St.

Daily Worker

The Communist candidate will also answer Governor Lehman's address before the recent Pullman Porters convention, in which the governor tried to drum up support for the Roosevelt pro-war "defense" program.

Ford will show that the interests of the Negro people as well as those of the masses of white workers do not lie in the election of either national candidate of the two major parties, but in the unity of both Negroes and whites, under the leadership of the Communist Party, which is fighting for peace, jobs and security for all of America.

Additional high lights at the Harlem rally Monday night will be addresses by William L. Patterson and Ben Davis, Jr.

New York, N.Y.

Patterson achieved national recognition, while leader of the International Labor Defense, during the campaign to save the Scottsboro Boys. A resident of Chicago in recent years, he has been conducting an intensive campaign as candidate for Congress in the South Side district of that city, a district with a heavy Negro population.

~~(Special to the Daily Worker)~~

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—Answering the slander of "fraud" against Communist Party nominating petitions, James W. Ford charged today that the real "fraud" in the elections campaign is the attempt to deprive the Communists of their ballot rights.

SEP 30 1940

The noted Negro leader and Communist vice-presidential candidate made a withering attack upon the Roosevelt Administration and the Republicans whom he asserted were

Prominent Negroes Urge Ballot Rights For Communists

Daily Worker
9-23-40
New York, N.Y.

Add Voices to Outstanding Negro Artists, Others Who Warn That Barring Minority Parties Leads to Destruction of Democracy

Three more prominent Negroes added their names to the list of 17 outstanding Negro artists and professionals who last week urged full ballot rights for the Communist and other minority parties.

They were Dr. Clarence Thompson, and Mrs. William Burton, community leaders in Chicago, and W. A. Hunton, member of the faculty of Howard University, in Washington, D. C.

Announcement of the additional signatures came yesterday from the offices of Attorney Hope R. Stevens, 209 W. 125th St., Harlem. Attorney Stevens, with Paul Robeson, distinguished actor-singer, Richard Wright, author of the best-seller "Native Son," Arthur Huff Fauset, noted educator and author, and Aaron Douglas, famous mural painter, headed the list of prominent Negroes who made public the statement last week.

Full text of the statement follows:

"In these days of war and heightened reaction, we are wholeheartedly concerned in defending our democratic institutions and in keeping our country at peace. For this reason we are profoundly disturbed over the war hysteria which is jeopardizing constitutional liberties. We feel that, in this crisis, it is fundamentally essential that the Bill of Rights be preserved and that the democratic rights of all Americans be upheld.

"We deem it an ill omen for the entire American people that attacks are increasing against racial, political, religious and other minority groups. We know that when any minority is deprived of its democratic rights, it is particularly a threat to the largest single minority group in the country, the 12 million Negro Americans. Already there are four million Negroes among the nine million people of the South who are denied the right to vote through the poll tax, the "white primary" and other restrictions. The Negro people especially have been victims of lynch terror to deprive them of their political rights under the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. The Ku Klux Klan is beginning to revive in various sections of the country, while both the Anti-Lynching Bill and the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill are held up in Congress. We believe that the American people, as a whole, are realizing that any real defense of our nation in these crucial times requires equal protection of liberties of all, including the Negro people and other minorities whose rights are a true test of democracy.

"We feel, therefore, that the efforts to invade the ballot rights of the Communist Party—the only political party which has a Negro, James W. Ford, as a national candidate—not only endanger democratic and constitutional elections, but also threaten the Negro people and their rights to hold public office. We cannot help believing that interference with the lawful election rights of the Communist Party would be utilized by those who would like to prevent all Negroes from holding office, irrespective of party affiliations.

"These attacks against the ballot rights of the Communist Party—the largest minority Party—are all the more alarming because the Communist Party is legal under Federal laws, as well as under the laws of the respective states. It represents a point of view, as do other political parties, which the American people are entitled to hear and to decide upon for themselves. Experience has shown that interference with the expression of one political view, inevitably extends to curtailment of free political expression for all. A denial of the electoral rights of the Communist Party jeopardizes the rights of all minority parties to the ballot.

"Above all, we believe, with millions of our fellow Americans both white and Negro, that any real safeguard for defending democracy, American democracy, in these critical times, must be based on full-fledged constitutional elections, a free and secret ballot, and complete opportunity for the people to express themselves for minority parties in 1940 if they so choose.

"We believe that the rights of the Negro and the entire American people are inseparable from those of all minority groups whose civil liberties are now endangered.

"In endorsing this statement we do not commit ourselves to support of the Communist Party or its candidates. We feel that in urging the lawful rights of the Communist Party to the ballot, we are raising our voice for the liberties of all Americans regardless of their political inclinations. We call upon our fellow Americans to speak out for free constitutional elections in accordance with the democratic traditions of our country."

REDS SEEK TO FORCE NAMES ON TO BALLOT

SEP 23 1940

Arkansas Communists Ask For Writ Of Mandamus

Commercial Appeal
Memphis
Tenn.

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 22.—The Arkansas Communist Party's plea for a writ of mandamus to force Secretary of State C. G. Hall to put the names of its candidates on the general election ballot Nov. 5 is scheduled for hearing in Circuit Court here Monday.

It is expected that the state will enter its appearance and ask for delay, probably until Oct. 1, to permit representatives of the Dies Congressional Committee investigating unAmericanism to come here to testify.

Mr. Hall denied a place on the ballot to Ralph Field of Potter, Communist candidate for governor, and to Arley Woodrow of Little Rock, candidate for presidential elector, on the grounds that the party they represent seeks to overthrow the Government by violence and hence comes under the legislative act barring "unAmerican parties" from the ballot.

Mr. Field, who fought with the Loyalist Army in Spain's Civil War, tendered his credentials and receipt for his filing fee to Mr. Hall Sept. 9, accompanied by a pledge "to continue to support the Constitution and laws of the United States of America."

The following day Mr. Hall returned the certificate of nomination to D. Zini, secretary of the Communist Party here, and the Communists immediately filed suit.

Columbia, Tenn. Democrat
September 5, 1940

OMMUNISTS BE LEFT OFF BALLOT

Governor Prentice Cooper Instructs Election Commissioners To Omit Browder's Name

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 2 — Gov. Prentice Cooper, through Acting Secretary Bain Stewart, has wired members of the State Election Commission instructing them not to allow the names of Communist candidates for President and Vice-President to appear on the ballot for the November election.

Governor Cooper's telegram was addressed to Chairman Clint Jones, of Waverly, Secretary E. W. Hale, Jr., of Memphis, and W. I. Davis, of Tazewell.

It read: "In accordance with opinion of Atty.-Gen. Roy H. Beeler addressed to you on June 22, 1940, I request that you instruct county election boards not to place names of Browder and Ford on ballot."

PRENTICE COOPER.

Governor Cooper was referring to Earl Browder, the Communist candidate for President, and James W. Ford, the former Alabama Negro and Communist candidate for Vice-President.

While the Communist Party has announced that Paul Crouch of Knoxville, would be the party's candidate for United States Senator against the veteran Sen. Kenneth D. McKellar, his name was not included in Governor Cooper's telegram to the election commission. It was believed at State Capitol that Governor Cooper omitted Crouch's name from the telegram because he was primarily interested at this time in the national ticket.

Attorney-General Beeler's opinion to the election commission on June 24, cited a portion of the Tennessee State law which reads:

"No political party, individual or candidate of any group shall be recognized and given a place on the ballot which advocates the overthrow by force or violence, or which advocates or carries on a program of sedition or of treason by radio, speech, or press, of our local, state or national government. No newly organized political party shall be represented on the ballot until it has filed an affidavit by its officers, under oath, that it does not advocate the overthrow of local, state or national government by force or violence, and that it is not affiliated in any way with any political party or organization, or subdivisions of organizations, which do advocate such a policy by radio, speech or press."

General Beeler also cited the penalty as provided by the State law, which says:

"Any person or persons who cause a name to be placed upon the ballot in violation of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." (A misdemeanor in Tennessee is punishable by both fine and imprisonment.)

General Beeler also held that the Election Board should determine whether or not the Communist Party and its candidates, "fall within the prohibitions of the statute quoted, and instruct the various county election commissioners accordingly."

Governor Cooper's request to the Election Board will doubtless be carried out immediately, since it is known that members of the board have already expressed opinions that they were opposed to the placing of names of Communist candidates on the November ballot.

Secretary E. W. Hale, Jr., said he was personally opposed to the Communist Party being represented on the ballot, and that he believed the other two members of the board felt the same way about the matter.

JAMES W. FORD

1,500 Cheer Ford Speech In Chicago

Calls for Full Negro Rights; Urges Vote for Communists

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—"No party must receive the vote of a Negro in the North which does not guarantee the vote to the Negro in the South!"

More than 1,500 persons, Negro and white, jammed into the auditorium of the Wendell Phillips High School on Chicago's South Side, rose as one to cheer this demand of James J. Ford, vice-presidential candidate on the Communist Party ticket in the November elections, yesterday, in the first Communist meeting of any kind ever held in a public school in this city.

"That's why the Negro people must support the Communist Party in this election," he declared. "The Communist Party is the only political party that fights against the poll tax!"

Ford accused the "Democratic-Republican coalition" of a conspiracy to rule the Communists off the ballot in every state for fear the tremendous upsurge among the people against the joint war program of both major parties might result in a huge protest vote at the polls for Browder and Ford.

FEAR BROWDER

He declared that the administration in Washington, President Roosevelt, feared Browder as a spokesmen, in the issues confronting the people, for the masses of the population in this election. He accused Roosevelt of "giving the nod" to Federal Judge John C. Knox when the latter forbade the Communist presidential nominee from leaving the Southern District of New York State on technical charges.

"It is nothing more than an effort to silence Browder," he said.

Daily Worker

Sharing the platform with Ford was William L. Patterson, running on the Communist ticket for Congressman from the First Congressional District in Illinois, the only district in the country which elects a Negro to Congress.

Ford lauded the history of the South Side of Chicago for its role in the struggle for the liberation of the Negro people and for the people's needs as a whole.

New York

ASKS PATTERSON ELECTION

The election of Patterson, he said, would place in the House of Representatives the "floor leader of the Communist Congressmen, and if Browder and myself are elected to the White House" he would be the man to initiate the legislation necessary to bring democracy and security into its own in the United States.

Neg

Ford dwelt on the possibility of the election of Patterson, for it is here, he stated, that the political issues are better understood, and the South Side, he said, is universally known for its political awareness.

The election of Patterson, he emphasized, would make in the United States Congress a forum exposing the poll tax statesmen of the South. There are 65 Congressmen from poll tax states, he pointed out, and they are the most reactionary in the bunch.

"There are 10,000,000 people disfranchised by the poll tax. In the State of Rhode Island, 750,000 votes which elect two Representatives to Congress are more than the total of votes that elect 36 Congressmen from four states in the South."

Ford lashed the Chicago World, a Negro newspaper published here, for its attack on the Communist Party as "fifth columnist."

INVITATION TO VIOLENCE

"It is an ill omen that such attacks are increasing," he declared. "But coming from a Negro newspaper, it is an invitation to violence against minorities, not only political, but racial. The World in attacking the Communist Party is attacking the party of the Negro people.

"Let the Negroes on the Chicago World know that in such an act, they are putting a rope around their own neck."

The people will soon understand, where they didn't before, why the Communist Party so strongly opposed conscription, he said.

"This war is an imperialist war," he said, "as was the last one. Even Prime Minister Churchill in a recent declaration broadcast to these shores stated: 'This war is a continuation of the last war.'

Daily Worker

"The United States Government, lackey of the Wall Street imperialists, is not opposed to fascism. It just wants to grab what Germany is trying to grab—colonies, markets."

New York

Patterson, who preceded Ford on the platform, pledged that if sent to Congress by the First Congressional District of Illinois, he would represent not only that district, but the Negro people of the South, and of the rest of the country.

Neg

"The Congressman from this district has the honor and duty," he said, "of fulfilling this responsibility, for he is the only Negro elected to Congress since the Reconstruction days that followed the Civil War."

"I will wage a relentless fight," he pledged, "for the passage of the Anti-Lynching Bill, against the poll tax, against peonage, against the chain gang system that has enslaved my people in the South."

Also speaking on the program was Alfred Wagenknecht, Communist candidate for Senator from Illinois, who pointed out that the murdered, injured and starving millions being bombed in Berlin and London have a kinship with the working class in this country.

FORD JIM-CROWED

Meanwhile, the long arm of Roosevelt reached out into the Morrison Hotel here Saturday evening, and after Ford had had a room reserved in the hotel, they refused to register him, causing a press conference scheduled to take place there, to be postponed.

Ford pointed out in the conference which subsequently followed, and because of the postponement was attended by representatives from only the Hearst Herald-American, the Chicago Defender, a Negro weekly, and the Daily Worker, that the Morrison Hotel had entered into this conspiracy to silence the voice of the Communist Party.

"It is clear," he pointed out then, "that Roosevelt is really worried about that voice reaching the people. Millions of votes, votes that Roosevelt needs for his election, might be cast for the Communist Party as a protest against the Administration's war program.

"Never before has there been such an effort to keep the Party off the ballot," he declared. "And I do not exaggerate when I use the word 'conspiracy.'"

Reds' Emblem Given Place On Alabama Ballot

OCT 5 1940

Lawson Says There Is No Law To Rule It Off

Secretary of State John Brandon recevied an informal opinion yesterday from Atty. Gen. T. S. Lawson that no reason existed for refusing to give the Communist party a place on the November presidential ballot.

Until he received the attorney general's opinion Brandon would take no action. Names of 11 presidential electors for the Communist party and the Communist emblem (hammer and sickle) were filed with the Secretary of State the day before.

The party had a place on the 1932 ballot, when it got 673 votes in the State; and in 1938, 670 votes, an office attache said.

"The party," Atty. Gen. Lawson told The Advertiser, "has had a place on the ballot in the past. The law has not been amended and for that reason it is my opinion that they are entitled to a place on the ballot this year."

Montgomery Advertiser

The hesitancy of Mr. Brandon arose from his recollection that Georgia and Tennessee recently excluded Communists.

Said the Georgia Secretary of State in refusing the Communists a place on the ballot:

"It would be against public policy to place on our ballot the names of candidates of a party which seeks to overthrow our democratic constitutional form of government."

The Alabama secretary has had numerous inquiries as to whether the Communists had filed a list of electors, among them: Senator Robert R. Reynolds, of North Carolina, the National Association of Broadcasters, the clerk of the congressional committee on un-American activities.

The Communist presidential electors:

Montgomery Ala

John W. Campbell, Birmingham; A. M. Forsman, Mobile; D. W. Gilbert, Eldridge; Anna Kral, Joseph Machulka and Anton Valla, Silver Hill; Frank Mildorf and Joe Stuchley, Robertsdale; Mrs. Reany Smith, Montevallo; Theron Ward, Ashland.

Also qualifying before tomorrow's headline was A. W. Hargett, of Russellville, running as a Republican for Congress in the seventh district.

Hargett will oppose Walter Will Bankhead, of Jasper, nominated by the State Democratic Executive Committee for the long-term in November, with the understanding he would resign and permit the nominee of a special primary to run in a special election in January.

Dr. Z. L. Weatherford, a State senator from Red Bay, was nominated to fill out the unexpired term of the late Speaker Bankhead from this district.

ography James W[illegible] Vice-Presidential Candidate [illegible] Party

8-4-40
Savannah
Ga.

Savannah
Journal
8-4-40
Savannah Ga.

James W. Ford, born December 22, 1893, Pratt City, Alabama. Father, steel worker. Mother, domestic worker. The Communist candidate's earliest impressions, symbolic of the lot of his people, were of a lynching of his grandfather who was employed as a track walker. At an early age James W. Ford went to work as a water boy on a railroad gang in Ensley, Ala. He was a mechanic's helper, blacksmith's helper and a steam hammer operator at a forge of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, (U. S. Steel).

Determined to get an education James W. Ford—while working—attended tthe Industrial High School in Birmingham, Alabama, graduating in three years. Entered Fisk University in 1913. Received degree in 1918. (Made the All-Southern Football Championship Team, 1915).

When war was declared in 1917, he joined the Army and was assigned to the signal corps of the 86th Brigade, 92nd Division and departed for France. While still in France, he participated with a group of soldiers in a protest against Negro discrimination. The captain responsible was removed.

Returning from France, he joined the veteran's search for a job. After many fruitless months and privation he finally secured an appointment as a parcel post dispatcher in the Chicago post office, working there from 1919 to 1927. There James W Ford received his initial experiences in the labor movement. He joined, soon after his appointment, Local 1 of the Chicago Postal Clerks' Union (A. F. L.) Elected delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor. On the floor of the Federation, James W. Ford often raised the question of Negro discrimination but received very little support except from the left wing, who were under the leadership of Wm. Z. Foster. "This was really where I learned my A. B. C.'s," the Negro leader has often remarked when in a reminiscent mood. He aided the early campaign to organize the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in Chicago. Joined the Communist Party in 1926.

Attending the International Congress of the League Agaist Imperialism in 1929 he was elected to its Executive Committee. Recognizing the problem of the Negro as a struggle of all national minorities he devoted a great deal of his energies to the struggles of China and India. Was elected in 1930 to the secretary-ship of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers and edited the "Negro worker". When the Scottsboro boys were framed in 1931, James W. Ford was in Europe, and immediately threw in all his energies on behalf of the 9 victims, speaking in a number of cities and organizing their defense.

In 1932, he ran as Vice-Presidential candidate on the same ticket with William Z. Foster, and again in 1936 with Earl Browder as his running mate.

Denounces Alabama Board for Denying Court to Browder

Daily Worker

Hall Declares Jefferson County Action Is Undemocratic—Will Appeal to People In Effort to Reverse Decision

8-10-40

(Special to the Daily Worker)

New York.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 9.—Rob. F. Hall denounced as undemocratic the action of the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners prohibiting the use of a court room for a meeting to be addressed by Earl Browder. Communist Presidential candidate, on Sept. 22.

Following the vote of the commissioners Hall, who is State Secretary of the Communist Party, declared that "we will take our case to the people."

"We feel that the Board has made a serious mistake," he said, "and we propose to appeal to the fairmindedness of the citizens of the county in an effort to persuade the Board to reconsider its undemocratic action."

In arguing for permission to use the court room, Hall pointed out that the Communist Party is the true party of the American people accepting dictation from no foreign source. He cited Supreme Court decisions on the right of the people to meet in public places.

FREE SPEECH THE ISSUE

"The use of the county court house," he stated, "for political meetings by the citizens of the community is a custom hallowed in tradition and precedent. This springs from the democratic character of the government instituted by our forefathers. that public property is indeed the property of all the people."

Following his statement the commissioners plied Hall with questions. When the Board introduced Browder's conviction on a trumped-up passport charge as grounds for barring him from speaking, Hall pointed out that Eugene Debs polled 2,369 votes in Alabama in 1920, when he campaigned from prison. Commissioner Henry Sweet of the Tennessee, Coal and Iron dominated town of Bessemer asked Hall for a list of the members of the Party. Hall informed him that there is no list in existence.

Hall declared further that the differences between the Communist Party and other parties had no place in the discussion.

"Such disagreement should not honestly enter into consideration of our request. The rights of free speech and free assembly would be meaningless if they were denied to those whose opinions are rejected by the groups in power at the moment."

Ping Pong Propaganda

Age-Herald

8-11-40

Birmingham, Ala.

That sprightly Communist paper, The Daily Worker, is publishing an instructive and inspiring series on table tennis. Readers are told they "might as well learn to play right, so get started—and it's a lot more fun when you know how."

This is a sound attitude toward the ancient and honorable game of ping pong, or any other. The series opens with a discussion of the orthodox grip, and proceeds through spin, stroke chop, flick, overhand kill and footwork in the serious spirit of pure sport. There is no indication, in the elementary stages of the course that table tennis means anything more to the agile proletarian than to the bungling bourgeois.

It is not until late in the second article that the revolutionary note is sounded. "Tactics in table tennis," say the writers, "are similar to tactics in the class struggle. They are flexible and adjusted to meet new situations." Finally there is a symbolic word on what happens to novices who enter tournaments with a defeatist attitude. "They become disgusted with their poor exhibition and slink away, never to return."

With these statements the importance of table tennis to the readers of The Daily Worker becomes more clear. The French Revolution began on a tennis court. Shall the revolution of the Left be permitted to expire on a ping pong table?

Not if The Worker can prevent such a calamity.—Washington Post.

Fight for Ballot Brings Wide Support for C. P.

Daily Worker 8-14-40

Ad in 'Nation' and 'New Republic Brings Support, Contributions from Cross-Section of American People

New York

The fight of the Communist Party for the right to the use of the ballot is receiving wide-spread support from all over the country.

Clergymen, small businessmen, Negroes and other Americans genuinely interested in the defense of democracy are contributing toward the Party election campaign fund in spite of efforts to intimidate them.

Readers of the Nation and New Republic have sent letters to the National Election Campaign Committee expressing their support for the Party's fight for the ballot.

The letters and contributions came in response to an advertisement in the current issues of the magazines, entitled "For the Right to Vote."

Typical of the communications is the following:

"I noticed your appeal to Nation readers, and I enclose a small contribution to help you in your fight for the right to vote. I do not agree with your present political stand, especially in regard to the foreign policy of this country. However, I do believe in your right to appear on the ballot and that your fight is really for the rights of all minority parties."

A donation from a minister and his wife was accompanied by an explanatory note which read: "From two U. S. citizens with Revolutionary forbears who wish to see American justice and rights assured to all."

One New Republic reader who sent in one dollar indicated that he would have sent more if he were better acquainted with the party's position on such issues as national defense and foreign policy.

All agree that the party's fight for the ballot merits the support of every progressive American, regardless of all other cosiderations.

The advertisement, carried under the signature of the National Election Campaign Committee, recites the various acts of intimidation that have been organized by Chambers of Commerce and local police officials against signers of Communist nominating petitions.

WARNS OF NAZI TACTICS

Warning that these acts follow the Nazi pattern for power, the ad. says:

"We are facing the 1940 election campaign with the right to vote as an issue, the right of a minority political party to a place on the ballot."

The Communist Party is defending the rights of petitioners with all the resources at its command the ad. continues. Funds to aid this campaign should be rushed to the National Election Campaign Committee, 35 E. 12th St., New York City.

Other communications and contributions received by the committee are in response to a colorful circular which describes in pictures and text the Party's election program. These letters, too, stress the civil rights issue.

A Minnesota merchant writes in this connection:

"My wife sent a dollar to the radio fund of the Home Family Altar, so why shouldn't I place a dollar on the Altar of Liberty?"

A Negro worker living in North Carolina sends a day's pay, wishing it were $200, "because this is the only hope for the Negro in the USA."

Seven weeks since the fund drive began, more than $113,000 has been raised by the New York State Party. The Central Triangle Club of the Chicago YCL reports that it has gone over the top in raising its quota even before the date set as the deadline.

Middle class, city and rural people are undergoing tremendous sacrifices to help the Party win the right of the ballot and to keep America out of war.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
August 10, 1940

Negroes Not Communists

Evidence accumulates to show that the effort of the Communists to effect a lodgment among the Negroes of the United States has signally failed.

Congressman Hamilton Fish, more than any member of Congress with the exception of Representative Martin Dies, has called attention to the "red" menace in the United States. It is not to be presumed, therefore, that he has underestimated the ability of the Communists to effect a lodgment among the Negroes of this country.

Emphasizing their loyalty and the poor prospect that any of them could be induced to be "fifth columnists," the New York congressman recently observed:

"There are very few Negroes in any way affiliated with the Communist party. Communists have done everything in their power to exploit the injustices and inequalities that may exist among the colored people of America. The Communists were very hopeful that they could go a long way by exploiting these injustices and thus turn the American Negroes into Communists; but I want to go on record as saying that 99½ per cent of the American Negroes are loyal American citizens."

The Jackson Clarion-Ledger asserts that the opinion of the leaders of both races in Mississippi is confirmatory of the opinion that Mr. Fish expresses.

Evidence to the same effect could be readily ascertained in Tennessee.—The Nashville Banner.

N.Y. COMMUNISTS NAME 5 COLORED ON TICKET

Guardian 8-10-40 Boston Mass

Five colored will be placed by the Communist Party of the State of New York on the ballot for the coming elections, it was learned this week.

The five candidates, some of whom will run in predominantly white districts, are: Timothy Holmes for the State Assembly from the 4th Assembly District, Bronx County; Walter B. Garland, Assembly candidate from the Kings County 17th Assembly District; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Congressional candidate from the 21st District, Harlem; Theodore Bassett for U. S. Senator from the 19th district, New York County, and Mrs. Mattie Green, for Congress from the 42nd Congressional District, Buffalo, N. Y.

Nominating petitions for placing these and other Communist candidates on the ballot are already in circulation throughout the State, according to Isidore Begun, Communist campaign manager.

The Communist candidates will demand "greater relief for the unemployed in New York State, for better housing, for labor's protection, for greater State aid to education. They will carry on an educational and agitational campaign in behalf of the replacement of the decaying and exploiting system of war-breeding capitalism by Socialism, under which the people will control the resources and wealth of the nation."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
August 5, 1940

RED PARTY VOTE PETITION PROBED

Court Asks Explanation Of Signatures On Ballot Request

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 4—(AP)—The Communist party—West Virginia 1932 presidential vote 444—is under orders to appear in court tomorrow and explain how it obtained 8,646 signatures to a petition to put it on the 1940 ballot.

The American Legion is insisting on the answer, by way of an injunction suit in Kanawha Circuit Court (Charleston), on the claim that falsehoods of various kinds were told to get unsuspecting citizens on the petition.

Tomorrow also is the scheduled trial date of Oscar O. Wheeler, 53-year-old Raleigh County goat farmer, who is the Communist gubernatorial candidate.

Nine indictments returned at Beckley accuse him of misrepresentation in obtaining petition signatures. He also is a defendant in the injunction suit.

The Legion, through two of its high officers, State Com. T. F. McWilliams and Adjt. Stanley Hamric, filed a list of 589 plaintiffs, who made affidavit that for one reason or another their names should not be on the petition which was filed May 13—just one day before the 1940 primary.

Among the excuses given by the name-collectors, said the bill, were:

To "help the Scottsboro boys."

To take mechanical loaders out of the coal mines.

To elect a Negro for vice president.

To raise old-age pension rates.

To eliminate lynching in Alabama.

For a third term for President Roosevelt.

To better school conditions.

And so on.

Chicago Peace Parley Called 'Communistic'

Washington Post

6 Pacifist Groups Charge Meeting

Sept. 1, 1940

Is Soviet Inspired

Six national peace organizations, all opposed to intervention in the European war, yesterday issued a joint statement asserting that the emergency peace mobilizzation being held in Chicago this week-end is Communist inspired.

The statement was issued by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the War Resisters League, the National Council for Prevention of War, the Keep America Out of War Congress, and the Youth Committee Against War.

The six groups, in a statement that came from the National Council for Prevention of War, said that they were taking no part in the Chicago "mobilization," which they said "has attracted many non-Communists," although it "has been largely organized under Communist inspirations."

Washington D.C.

The statement added:

"While we do not cooperate with Communists we believe that the right of all Americans to organize to keep their country out of war must be carefully protected, particularly in times like these.

"However, we find that some interventionist opponents of the Chicago affair are not simply attacking its Communist control but are also trying to stigmatize all efforts to keep the Nation out of war as 'Communist' or 'Nazi,' or, in some cases, as 'treasonable.'

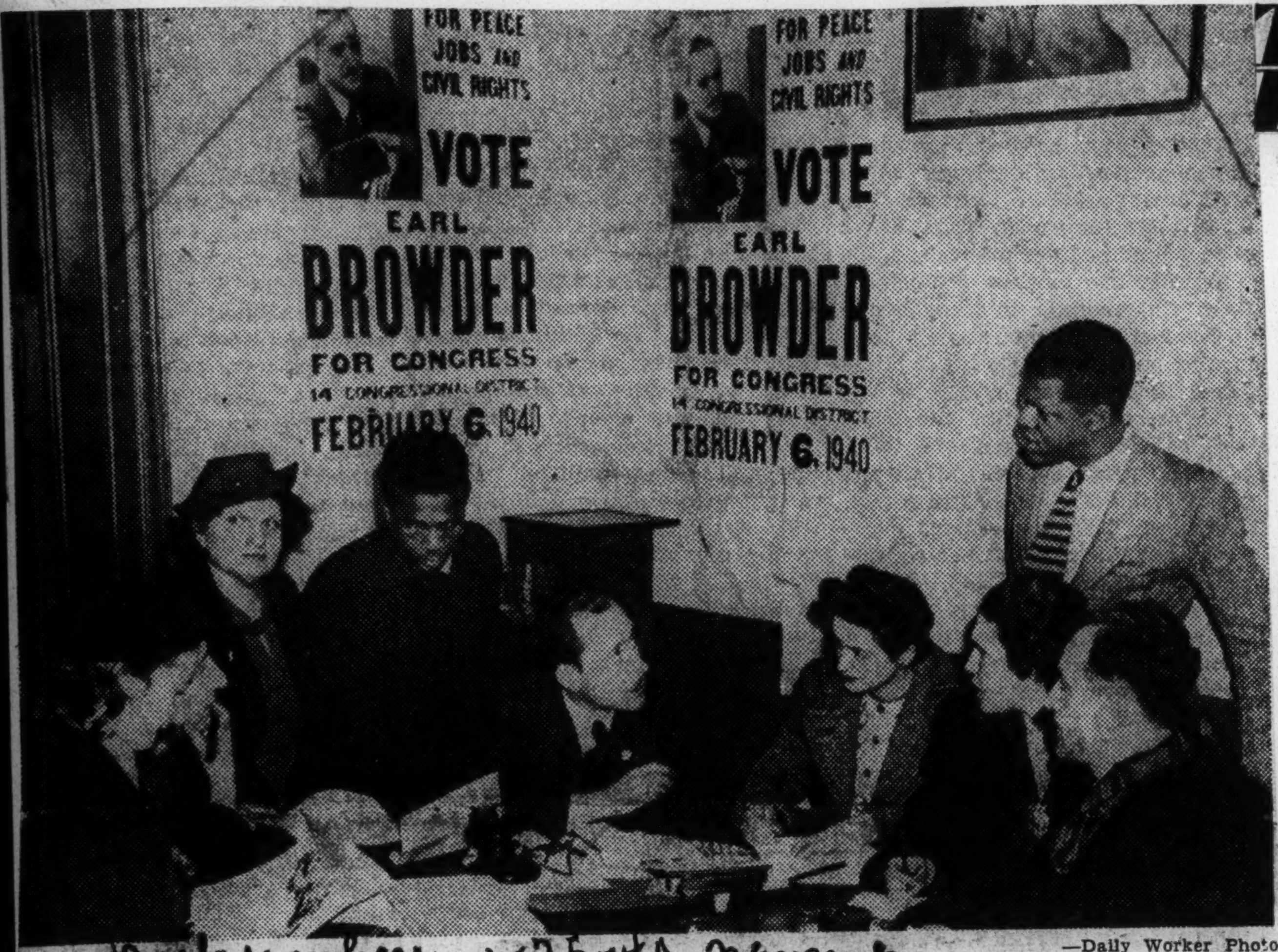
"Such hysterical accusations are untrue and inimical to civil rights. Opposition to involvement in war is a deep desire of most Americans and is, we believe, an expression of the highest patriotism."

EARLY AMERICAN NOTE: I see that the *Daily Worker* has been bought by the Freedom of the Press Company. This is owned in turn by three ladies who, to judge by the *Daily Worker's* announcement, were for Washington before Valley Forge. One of them belongs to the D. A. R.; another is described as a member of an old colonial family who became a Socialist (not a Communist) in 1898; of the third it is stated that her social consciousness was awakened through the novels of William Dean Howells. The paper, the announcement goes on a bit ominously, will receive the "whole-hearted, continued, and ever-extending support" of the Communist Party. It is not revealed whether or not the three ladies will contribute to the columns of the paper, but if they are looking for pen names, I should like to suggest that they sign themselves Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.

MARGARET MARSHALL

AUG 10

Nation New York, N.Y.



—Daily Worker Photo

Daily Worker 1-25-40 New York

'BROWDER FOR CONGRESS'—Some of the active campaigners out to elect Earl Browder in the Feb. 6 election in the 14th Congressional District are shown discussing the drive with Milton Mann (seated) of the Campaign Committee, and Henry Winston, head of the YCL Campaign Committee (standing, right).

JACKSON IS ASKED TO ENFORCE LAWS

Courier - 8-3-40

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Paul Robeson, internationally famous singer and actor, this week joined 64 other prominent persons in asking President Roosevelt and Attorney General Robert H. Jackson to enforce laws guaranteeing the Communist Party the right to petition and vote.

Robeson, who issued two public statements defending the Soviet invasion of Finland and who was accused by Finnish Aid groups of opposing theatrical benefits for the invaded country, joined in signing the statement attacking "self-styled vigilante and patriotic groups."

"We refer in particular," the statement read, "to the attempt to prevent, by illegal and violent methods, the efforts of the largest minority party in the country—the Communist Party—to conform to the statutory requirements in the different States for placing its candidates on the ballot."

The statement, which was forwarded to the President and the Attorney General, added:

"These acts threaten to destroy the very liberty that is very consonant with the name America and to imperil our national security by sowing hysteria, prejudice and hate."

Other signers of the statement, which cited attacks on Communist party workers in Wappinger Falls, N. Y., and in West Virginia, included Rabbi Michael Alper, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president emeritus of Mt. Holyoke College, Dr. E. A. Ross, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union and Dr. Franz Boas, anthropologist.

The Daily Worker Relies on Your Support

Daily Worker

8-2-40
New York.

The Daily Worker Fund Drive now enters its 6th week. The reason for such a drive is clear to everyone. A newspaper like the Daily Worker, which does not have the same sources of revenue as the big capitalist newspapers, cannot exist unless it receives funds over and above its regular income.

It is for this reason that the Daily Worker has had to conduct a sustaining drive every year in the past. The same reason necessitates the present drive for $100,000.

But while the need for funds is crucial and great, there are today greater possibilities than ever for raising them quickly and efficiently. For never has the entire American working class been so in need of just such a paper as the Daily Worker.

To date in the current drive, more than $40,000 has been raised. Most of this has come directly from members of the Communist Party who voluntarily taxed themselves to the extent of a day's pay in order to aid the Daily Worker and the election campaign of the Communist Party.

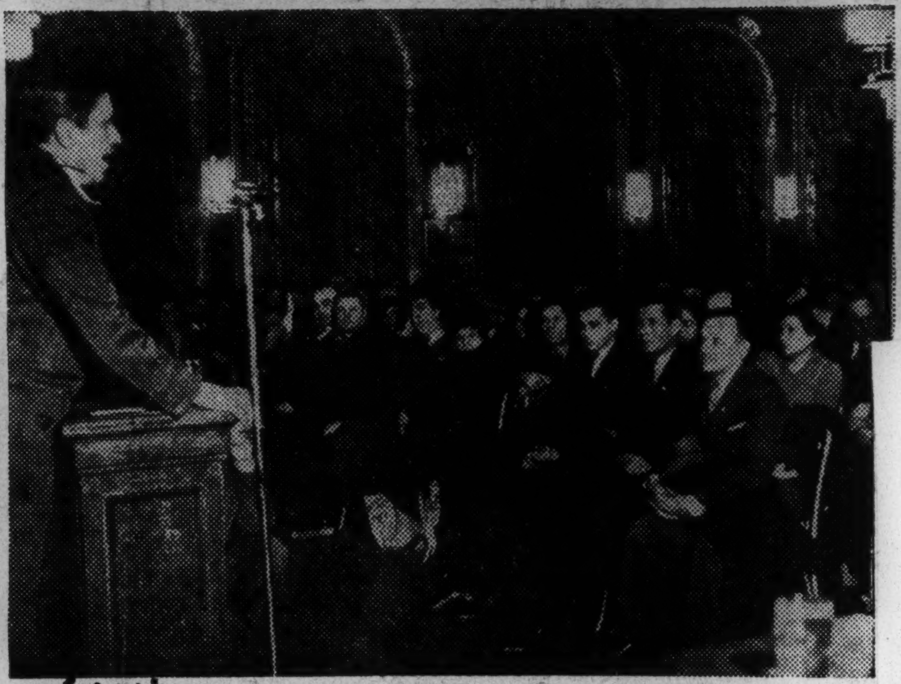
On the whole, these funds were raised without a broad appeal to the tens of thousands of friends and sympathizers. The quota of $100,000 for the Daily Worker, can be completed only if an appeal is made to all sections of the working people to help sustain the daily newspaper which fights unrelentingly for their interests.

As the Executive Board to whom the new owners have turned over the management and editorship of the Daily Worker, we are confident that this paper will continue to receive the same support which it has always won in the past. Send all Daily Worker contributions to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

Donate to the Daily Worker Fund.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr.
HOWARD C. BOLDT.
LOUIS F. BUDENZ

14th Congressional District Hears Browder's Election Message



14TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTERS HEAR BROWDER CAMPAIGNERS—Henry Winston young Negro youth leader of the Young Communist League and head of the youth committee for Browder is shown (upper left). Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, another speaker at mass rally Thursday night at Central Plaza (upper right) and Israel Amter, New York State Chairman of the Communist Party, is shown (lower left). Photo (top center) shows some of the audience. Earl Browder is shown (lower center) as he addressed meeting.

Daily Worker
2 3 40

Browder Torch Light Parade In 14th Tonight

A call for all cars has been sent out by the Browder for Congress Campaign Committee for a giant torch light parade and motorcade that will wind throughout the entire 14th Congressional District on Saturday evening from 6 P.M. till 12 P.M.

The great demonstration, which will also be a celebration of the victorious outcome of the Supreme Court test of Browder's candidacy, will be accompanied by flares, two brass bands and all the old-fashioned recipes for such pre-election events.

All cars are asked to report no later than 6 P.M. at 44 Avenue C.

Daily Worker
Nov 2/40

JAMES W. FORD, Vice-Presidential candidate of the Communist Party with campaign workers at Pennsylvania Station in Newark before leaving last Friday for tour of the West. Left to right: Bill Norman, New Jersey State Campaign Manager; Ben Davis, Jr., National Election Campaign Committee; James W. Ford, Larry Matt[illegible], [illegible]nnie Penn and Rose Risk, from the 10th, 11th and 12th New Jersey Congressional Districts. —Daily Worker Phot

JAMES W. FORD

Ford Leaves On First Tour Of Campaign

C. P. Vice-Presidential Nominee to Visit Denver, Midwest

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, Aug. 16.—James W. Ford, Vice-Presidential candidate of the Communist Party and one of America's outstanding Negro leaders, tonight boarded a train westward for the first Communist tour in the present campaign.

The present tour, projected to extend for 10 days, will take Ford to Denver, Kansas [illegible] Cincinnati, Charlestown and other Midwestern cities.

At Kansas City, Kansas, he will be met by William Patterson, his Midwestern campaign manager, who will accompany him for the meetings.

The meetings will be the Communist Party's first major shot in the campaign in the areas along Ford's route.

When he boarded the Westbound train at 5 P. M. a large crowd of people, among them community leaders of Newark, the Communist candidates here, and Ben Davis, Jr., of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker who is secretary of the Negro Division of the National Campaign Committee of the Communist Party, were present.

PLIGHT OF NEGROES

A group of those who saw Ford off came along with him from his home at 62 S. 13th St., Newark. At the Pennsylvania station others awaited to bid him good-by.

"We are opening our campaign during the most [illegible] period in the history of [illegible] country," Ford said to reporters as he was about to board the train.

"The country's manhood is being dragged into war. Civil Liberties are being trampled upon. The workers are threatened with loss of hard-won gains.

"In this situation I will stress that the people have no choice in either the Democratic or Republican Party. Both are war parties. Both agree in the campaign against the rights of the people."

The Communist candidate said he will make a strong plea to the Negro people during his tour.

"The best evidence that the New Deal has been abandoned by the administration is the predicament of the Negro people," said Ford. "In the South nearly 4,000,000 Negro voters remain disfranchised. The poll taxes remain in force. The anti-lynch bill has ben sabotaged by both the Republicans and Democrats. Conscription and the rest of the war program threatens to make the lot of the Negro even worse.

Daily Worker
New York
N.Y.

A CHALLENGE

Davis, who is also Eastern campaign manager for Ford, said: "Ford's tour is a tour for peace and democratic liberties and against the war program so brutally symbolized in the fascist conscription bill."

AUG 17 1940

"With the beginning of the campaign tour," Davis continued, "the only party with a platform for the peace and security of the American people takes the field."

Davis noted the hysteria being whipped up against the Communist Party and labor movement generally, but added that "the response we are receiving from the broad masses generally insures a cordial greeting to Ford."

He urged that Ford's meetings be built into great rallies, and that radio parties be arranged to hear his broadcasts.

"Being the only Negro candidate, Ford's tour represents a challenge to the Republican and Democratic reactionaries who are so callously killing the anti-lynching bill and the Geyer anti-poll tax bill," said Davis.

Negro Is Arrested In Watchman's Death

MEMPHIS—(AP)—A 35-year-old Negro, Elmore Bell, was charged Saturday with murdering Nightwatchman Leonard J. Sims, Capt. M. A. Hinds announced.

"He admitted shooting Sims," the officer said.

Bell was apprehended Saturday morning in a Marked Tree, Ark., restaurant. He was located through another Negro who told police here he had slept in a box car with him two nights ago. Police sent the Negro informer back to Marked Tree, where he found Bell, gave him money to buy food and then notified Marked Tree officers. Bell was jailed here.

The fatal wounding Wednesday morning of Sims sent the police force on a vigorous search for the slayer. Witnesses said the 37-year-old nightwatchman was shot with his own gun in a scuffle with a Negro, whom he accosted on his rounds.

AUG 1940

Ford Speaks Tomorrow In Browder's Home State

Daily Worker
New York

James W. Ford, Communist Vice-Presidential candidate, left Denver yesterday for Kansas City, Kan., the state where his running mate, Earl Browder, the Presidential candidate, was born and raised. Ford will talk over the radio there Wednesday afternoon, from 5:15 to 5:30, and in the evening he will address a mass meeting at Kansas City Pulaski Hall.

Accompanying the Vice-Presidential candidate is his Midwest campaign manager, William L. Patterson of Illinois, Negro leader who is running for Congress on the Communist ticket, in the south side of Chicago.

Patterson will speak with the

Vice-Presidential candidate in the various cities on the first lap of the tour throughout the country.

Ford, according to national campaign headquarters, is scheduled to speak over Station WHAS, Louisville, Ky., on Friday evening, Aug. 23, from 6:30 to 6:45. This is a state-wide broadcast, also reaching Indianapolis, Ind., Nashville, Tenn., West Virginia and southern and central Ohio. In the evening the candidate speaks at a mass rally.

Word has just reached National Communist campaign headquarters that the Vice-Presidential candidate will broadcast in Charleston, W. Va., over station WGKV on Tuesday, Aug. 27, from 9:15 to 9:30. Campaign headquarters were enthusiastic in their reports of the receptions accorded to James W. Ford in his travels throughout the Midwest, and predict that the Vice-Presidential candidate will more than double the attendance of his meetings over the 1936 campaign.

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Daily Worker New York N.Y.

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Daily Worker New York N.Y.

Negro Paper Lauds Ford For Tour of Deep South

Daily Worker New York

August 30, 1940

Commending James W. Ford, Communist Vice Presidential candidate for bringing the C. P. election campaign message to the deep South, the Louisville Defender, a Negro paper, declared in an article on Saturday, Aug. 24, that the disfranchised whites and Negroes of the South need leaders like Ford to "teach the politics of a free people. . . ."

The Louisville Defender article follows:

Without discussing the virtues or vices of the Communist Party of the United States—these things are more or less a matter of individual choice—it is commendable that James W. Ford, a Negro and the Communist Party's choice for Vice President of the United States, is including the South on his campaign tour. Tentative plans, Mr. Ford has said, call for him to speak to the people, black and white, in the eight states from Virginia to Texas, where from 75 to 90 per cent of the people are denied the right to vote. And he adds, "We are going to help them in the struggle to be citizens in every sense of the word."

In this instance it is of not much consequence that Mr. Ford will speak here in Louisville—people here, black and white who do not exercise the right of the ballot have only themselves to blame and they only remain away from the voting places because they choose to do so. But in the eight states referred to by Mr. Ford almost all of the 75 to 90 per cent of the disfranchised people he speaks of are either kept from voting by some corrupt practice or else they do not know that they have the constitutional right to vote. Most of these people will never know that they are being deprived of their rights until men like Mr. Ford carry the message to them in their homes and locales.

Once they are acquainted with the power that is theirs by right of law there may be a different story of political corruption in the South and Negroes and poor whites may become free people as provided by the Constitution and they may take part in saying who shall make and enforce laws for them and who shall guide their lives and fortunes.

When a sufficient number of men with the temerity of Mr. Ford go into the South and teach the politics of free people to those oppressed and exploited human beings there will be a new day in the South and a marked change in the political situation in the entire nation.

Chicago Negroes Set Up Election Club to Back Ford

Adopt Local Program for Housing, End to Discrimination

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Daily Worker N.Y.

AUG 20 1940

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 19.—A broad "Ford for Vice President Club' was being set up here this week following a meeting in the Negro community attended by more than 300 people.

Claude Lightfoot, Chicago South Side Section Organizer for the Communist Party, spoke on "What Does War Mean for the Negro People?" Following the meeting dozens of applications were turned in by people who joined the club which will push the campaign here for James W. Ford, Negro Communist candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

Lightfoot cited the role of the Negro in past American wars, declaring that, "while the Negroes have been valiant fighters in every American war, the Civil War has been the only one in which they had anything at stake."

ADOPT PLATFORM

"Today they are asked to support a new imperialist war, masked as 'a war for democracy.' But the Negro people are learning how to fight for real democracy which today means first of all the fight to end the poll tax and all discrimination against the Negroes, the passage of the anti-lynch bill and adequate housing and relief."

The Evanston Ford Club adopted the following local platform on which they plan to unite the Negro people here behind the Communist candidate:

1. A West Side federal housing project.
2. Negro teachers in Evanston's school system.
3. All beaches free and open without discrimination.

More parks and playgrounds in the Negro neighborhood.

4. Open all city and private jobs without discrimination. Employment for Negroes in all public utilities.

Free Speech For Communists

News B'ham, Ala.

AUG 17 1940

There have been a number of news reports of late to the effect that Communist speakers have been barred from making public appearances in various communities. The reports revive the old and never-settled question of what constitutes freedom of speech, especially for Communists.

There are at least two fundamental considerations. One is that since freedom of speech is always a relative and never an absolute thing, there are sound reasons why there should be less freedom at some times than at others. A degree of freedom that can be tolerated in times of world peace may become dangerous in times like the present when the whole world is either at war or lies under the threat of war. A freedom that is harmless one day may be dangerous the next.

With a few exceptions, Communists in the past have been granted the freedom of expression granted to all citizens under the constitution. But it does not necessarily follow that what was done under other conditions should be done now. All citizens, Communists or what not, must surrender some of their liberties when the general good demands.

Another fundamental consideration is the nature of communism. Under the strictest Marxism, revolution is a precursor of the communistic state. A general uprising of the proletariat is a part of the basic Communist program. Whether that revolution be spontaneous as a result of long-continued sufferings or whether it be fomented by self-seeking party agents is a secondary matter. Under the original socialist theory, and apparently under the present Russian theory, change to a socialist government can come about only through violence.

To the extent that Communists in America preach this doctrine, they do not deserve the protection of our free institutions. We should not, and in these times we dare not, tolerate advocacy of internal violence.

But American Communist leaders declare that their methods differ from that described by Marx. Conditions in this country, they say, make possible peaceful changes of government. There is, therefore, no need of doctrines of revolution by violence, and they insist they do not utter such.

That last is a statement which can be disproved or proved. If Communists, in their printed matter or their public or private utterances, encourage violent overthrow of the government, they forfeit all protection under the freedom of speech guarantee. But if they stick to advocacy of peaceful means, and if their arguments for a change of government consider change brought about only under democratic procedure, then they have not forfeited that right, no matter how much we may dislike what they say and what they advocate.

Another point to be considered is that of giving comfort to the enemy. Actually, although not technically, the United States has enemies now in at least some of the totalitarian states. There is a point beyond which we should not go in permitting speakers in this country, in the present circumstances, to praise other governments as superior to our own.

The best Americanism at this time does not consist in outright prohibition of all speeches, Communist or otherwise, that criticize democratic governments. A government that prohibits criticism does not long retain the respect of its people. Those governments where criticism is not permitted can maintain a semblance of respect and loyalty only by giving a continuous supply of military conquests or other startling exploits. Awe and gratitude must be substituted for respect, but a constant diet of awe and gratitude is hard to digest, or provide.

In regard to these Communists who would make speeches in this country, one basic principle holds good. Accepting the fact that the dividing line between freedom and censorship is a movable one, the fact remains that it is better to err on the side of too much freedom than too little. Less freedom we have now than in normal times, but still in cases of doubt it is better to permit too much freedom than too little. Certainly as long as the Communist party is a legal political party in this country, its candidates have the right to be heard.

Liberty of expression is such a precious thing, so vital to the strength and virility of free institutions, that its retention should be a duty of all. And the duty holds even more strongly when we do not like what is being said and what is being advocated.

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

COMMUNISTS

RICHARD WRIGHT'S STATEMENT SUPPORTING BROWDER, FORD

By Richard Wright

"Trouble lies ahead for all of us, but especially for the Negro. We must think clearly, act quickly and unitedly to ward it off. Conscription has been written upon the law books of the nation. Civil liberties are being abrogated. Aliens are being hounded. The men of Wall Street are driving us to war. This time they coin no gaudy phrases. They disdain even to manufacture fake slogans about liberty and democracy. They do not even feel a need to throw sand in the eyes of the people by defining the objectives of the war

"Never was the cynicism of those who rule so blatant as now. With cold ruthlessness, they tell us that we must fight or else. As fast as the days run, Congress grinds out reactionary laws to repress and enslave those who dare question or protest. Today, even more than in the first World War, is the time for fearless, forthright leadership to protect and voice the fundamental interests of the Negro people. That leadership is to be found only in the two Communist nominees, Earl Browder and James W. Ford.

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"Today he is a member of the Executive Committee of the International, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and is one of the five members of the Political Bureau of the American Communist Party. He takes his rightful place besides the world leaders of the labor and progressive movement who are fighting for a better world for mankind—a world of Socialism, without wars, poverty, and destruction.

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Daily
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Quitman, Ga., Free-Press
September 5, 1940

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"Some progress has been made," he stated, "mostly through Communist dominated Negro congresses, workers' schools in the north and other groups. But the great majority of southern Negroes are loyal, patriotic Americans. Their refusal to be drawn in is a real tribute to them".

Dies came to Atlanta to address a rally at the city auditorium and "to get a picture of the situation in this section".

Fifth Column Authority

The outstanding American authority on the Fifth Column and all its works,, Dies began a compilation of columnists in the country more than three years ago, and now has a card index file of more than 100,000 suspects.

"The going was easy up until the outbreak of the war," he explained. I'm not criticizing any particular group of government officials but once there were a lot of people who thought Russia was a democracy. Consequently, operations were in the open. But the war has driven most foreign agents underground".

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"Many of them are working to promote schemes in which the south plays an important part. Yet the people of this country are not yet fully aroused to the danger.

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Asked what he meant by "meeting" the problem every day, he explained that he referred to large foreign elements of population and big industrial set-ups which exist in the east and not in the south.

"The south has been largely indifferent to this menace," he continued, "and it still doesn't appreciate the problem. Yet the south is by far the most patriotic section of America. I may be influenced in saying this by my own origin, but nevertheless I believe it to be true."

POLITICAL - 1940 ELECTIONS COMMUNISTS

~~RICHARD WRIGHT'S STATEMENT SUPPORTING BROWDER, FORD~~

By Richard Wright

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Negro Students Pack Ford Meeting in N. C.

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

Candidate at Shaw University, Oldest Negro College in South, Urges Support for Communist Program of Peace, Jobs

By Ben Davis, Jr.
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

OCT 10 1940

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 9.—To an eager and attentive body of 450 Negro students, James W. Ford asserted Tuesday that the war program of Roosevelt and Willkie hangs like a sinister pall over the lives and future of Negro youth.

The Communist Vice-Presidential candidate and noted Negro leader spoke at the chapel exercises of Shaw University, the oldest Negro college institution in the south. It was the first time in the history of the institution that an outstanding Communist leader had ever addressed it.

Ford and his party were the guests of the institution for the day. With him were Ben Davis, Jr., his eastern campaign manager, Rob Hall, state secretary of the Communist Party of Alabama, and Bart Logan, state secretary of the Communist Party of North Carolina.

After a brief devotional exercise the noon day chapel exercise was turned over to Ford's address. He was introduced by Dean Tilley of the university.

Later in the afternoon, the school held a two-hour forum at which Ford answered numerous questions put by the students. Displaying a keen interest, in the message of the Communist leader, four-fifths of the students who had heard Ford at the chapel session attended the afternoon forum also.

The fact that a group of students from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill came over to hear Ford and to participate in the forum reflects the growing unity taking place between the Negro and white young people

"Already hundreds of Negro students are being graduated into the world today, only to find themselves butting their heads against a stonewall of discrimination and oppression," Ford said. "You who are training for doctors, lawyers, teachers and for other fields are finding yourselves in the army of unemployed, unable to use the training which you have often obtained through great pain and sacrifice on the part of yourselves and your families.

"This is the evidence of the breakdown of capitalism. It is a sign of the terrible crisis of the monopoly-dominated society in which we live. Now Wall Street through its two major parties, the Republicans and Democrats, are seeking to solve this crisis by war, Hitlerism, hunger and more misery for the people. You Negro students of the south have already tasted this Hitlerism in lynch oppression in the fact that you can not vote, cannot hold public office, cannot avail yourselves of your cosstitutional rights," Ford continued.

"Only the Communist Party," he asserted, "represents and fights for the desires and aspirations of the youth, only the Communist Party, in this election, is organizing the Negro and white youth in a common front for jobs, education and opportunity. Only the Communist Party is rallying the youth for peace, against the war plans of Roosevelt and Willkie, which lead to death for the young generation in a useless imperialist war."

President Daniel, of the university, explained that he was "privileged to have Mr. Ford at our school."

"We here in our school believe in free speech and we want our students to hear every point of view," he stated.

Chicago Youth Hail Communist Candidate

Daily Worker
New York
N.Y.

Patterson Blasts Jim Crow in Army; Winston Also Speaks

OCT 22 1940

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—A warm enthusiastic reception from more than 800 Negro and white young people of Chicago's South Side greeted William L. Patterson, Communist candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District, and Henry Winston, national administrative secretary of the Young Communist League, when the two noted Negro leaders appeared at a youth rally sponsored by the Y.C.L. last Saturday.

The crowded election campaign rally also roundly applauded an electrical transcription of Earl Browder's radio message to America's youth—broadcast October 4 over a national hookup but not heard in Chicago.

Mr. Patterson dwelt upon the meaning of conscription and war to the Negro young people.

JIM CROW DRAFT

"For Negro youth," the Communist candidate declared, "registration means the continued operation of jim-crowism and segregation. That is the president's 'freedom' for Black America. For President Roosevelt has placed the official stamp of the Government upon a policy that dooms the youth of a people whose whole history is one of heroic struggle for freedom and democracy to be degraded and humilitated as men of a lesser breed, in an army supposed to be mobilized in 'the cause of liberty.'"

Pointing out that his election to Congress would mean that the voice of the Negro people would be heard for "the first time since Reconstruction in Congress," Patterson identifed his opponents, Arthur W. Mitchell, Democratic incumbent, and William E. King, Republican candidate as cogs in the machine that oppresses the Negro people so bitterly.

"These political machines have neither principle nor honor," he reminded his intent audience. "Can we expect Mitchell or King to be different? Today as we look at almost any and all of these Negroes who have become a part of the two major parties, the first question we ask ourselves is, 'How much did they sell us for?'

"The strength of my Party lies in its creation by the people. It is not only the party of the underprivileged white American, of the truly democratic American white intellectual, it is the Party of the Negro people as a whole—for black men as a whole are oppressed in capitalist America."

YOUTH LEADERS SPEAK

Other speakers on the platform included Jack Kling, Illinois state secretary of the Y.C.L., and Geraldine Lightfoot, Y.C.L. South Side election campaign director, who acted as chairman.

Following Mr. Patterson's expose of two days ago that Martin Dies had sent out intimidating letters to all of the signers of the Communist election petitions, the Communist Party of Illinois today announced that the Party had sent letters to all 28,000 signers of the petitions.

The Communist Party's letter to petition signers was accompanied by excerpts from the Criminal Code, Section 19, on "Conspiracy to injure persons in exercise of civil rights."

The Party meanwhile also announced that it would present evidence before the hearings to be held on vote frauds showing that the people of this state were fraudulently prevented from voting for the Communist Party by the high-handed ruling barring the Party's candidates from the ballot.

East St. Louis Crowd Braves Threat to Hear Ford

Sunday Worker
New York
N.Y.

Negro and White Workers Unite to Cheer C.P. Candidates

SEP 15 1940

(Special to the Sunday Worker)

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Sept. 14.—Intimidation and terror roared through the streets of the Negro Community of this city, but it could not keep Negro and white workers from Pacific Movement Hall to shout their approval of the fighting speeches of James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president, William L. Patterson, Congressional candidate from Chicago, and Frank Mucci, candidate for governor of Illinois.

Every declaration of the speakers against conscription and war was interrupted with bursts of applause.

The audience itself punctuated the meeting with declarations of its own, like that of the old man who shouted: "Our boys have got enough fight for democracy right here at home."

CITES COMMUNITY POVERTY

Ford in his address pointed to the utter lack of necessities in this Negro community, which possesses neither sewage, running water, gas nor electricity. As he spoke, voices in the audience chanted, "It's the truth, son; it's the truth you are telling."

As Ford described the Roosevelt administration's persecution of Earl Browder because of his fight for peace, the hall rang with cries of "Shame, Shame!"

Around the doorway to the hall clustered many Negro and white workers who feared that to cross the threshold would invite police victimization—but they listened intently to every word spoken.

Patterson in his talk dealt with the complete failure by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell to represent the Negro people. He termed Mitchell's Congressional record "a betrayal of the Negroes and poor whites of America."

The election rally was the first Communist meeting to be held in East St. Louis since 1936, and is the start of an intensive campaign to rally the city's Negro and white population for the preservation of democracy and peace.

Daily Worker

Harlem Hears How to preserve peace, extend democracy. Israel Amter, State chairman of the Communist Party of New York and candidate for the United States Senate, is shown between A. W. Berry, organizer of the Upper Harlem Section of the Party, and Cyril Philips, Harlem election campaign manager, as they appeared at an election rally Thursday night at Elks Auditorium, 160 W. 129th St. At right is shown a portion of the audience. Amter declared that only a Communist vote is a peace vote.

—Daily Worker Photos.

POLICE SQUAD PROTECT "RED" CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT FROM MOB; FORD RUSHED OUT OF TOWN WITH BODYGUARDS

Negro Labor News
Houston Texas

HOUSTON.—James W. Ford, internationally known negro Communist leader and candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States on the Communist ticket, was given fullest police protection here Monday night while he delivered a lengthy prepared address flaying both President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie as war mongers and calling for the repeal of the Conscription Act. Soon after he had closed his address and had begun a question and answer period, his manager, Sam Hall, a native of Mississippi, whispered to him and Mr. Ford abruptly said, "I must close now, my boss tells me I have to leave. My visit has ben very gratifying." By this time several bodyguards of strong robust white men rushed to escort him to a waiting car outside of the church.

The former Fisk University graduate and all-American athlete made his way through the milling crowd which included three Negroes and about a dozen white policemen, including Chief L. C. Brown, who guarded every section leading to the church. After Ford had been seated in the car one of the guards escorted his young son who lives at Houston, to bid him good-bye.

Rumor on the outside of the church was that the police department had been tipped off on the formation of a mob to seize the speaker.

The crowd, estimated at about 300, was composed of laborers, many in their work clothes, business and professionals, ministers, social workers and newspaper men.

Attack Foreign Policy of U. S.

After brief complimentary remarks with reference to Texas and Houston, Ford launched immediately into his prepared address with a scorching attack on President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie and their foreign policy.

He said both Roosevelt and the G. O. P. nominee for the presidency were preaching a doctrine of war backed by the capitalists on Wall Street for profit and their policies were based on hostility and suppression of the poor. "The needs of the people," he said, "are being pushed to the rear for National Defense. National Defense can only be assured when people have faith in their government. Both Poland and France had spent billions for defense but collapsed because the people had lost confidence in their government."

The speaker, true to the platform of his party, called for repeal of the Conscription Act and said that America was not in any immediate danger of war. "If Hitler could not cross the English Channel, a distance of twenty miles, how could he cross the Atlantic? The United States should unite with China and the Soviet Union to bring about World Peace."

OCT 19 1940

South and Negro Forgotten

"The South and the Negro are the major problems of the country which the President has not done anything about. The South still remains the seat of low wages and poor living conditions. Negroes cannot look to either of the major parties for solution to their problems," Ford emphasized.

Flays Negro Leaders

He bitterly denounced Walter White secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; A. Phillip Randolph, president Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and T. Arnold Hill, NYA Official, as betrayers of the race in their recent conference at the White House on equal consideration of Negroes in the Army and Navy.

Scored Local Paper

Apparently reading an extract from the October 12 issue of The Negro Labor News, edited by C. W. Rice, which said that he (Ford) was a "brilliant student but his political philosophy is against the best interest of his race and country," Mr. Ford commented, "If what I stand for is treason, then make the most of it." In another instance where Mr. Rice said in his "As I See It" that "despite the handicaps of Negroes in this country they have made great progress and are still recognized as human beings under the American rule . . . that in view of world conditions today when liberties in most countries are lost and slavery and terrorism are rampant, the Negro can truly sing, 'God Bless America,'" Ford commented on this statement by saying, "God Bless America for what?"

Question Period

At the close of the address, a collection was taken after which time was given to a question period. The first question was asked by a white member of the Maritime Union who wanted to know how could Negroes join in a Peace program.

C. W. Rice brought several questions to the speaker: 1. Is the Communist Party in the United States dominated by the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Russia? To this Mr. Ford said, "The Communist Party in America does its own thinking. 2. What about the pact between Hitler and Stalin, particularly since Hitler has risen to power in German denouncing Communism? Ford deferred this until later and took up a third question by Mr. Rice. 3. Why does the Communist Party oppose and call for repeal of peacetime conscription and national defense when Russia has recently drafted its youth in the 18, 19 and 20 year old class in order to build one of the strongest national defenses in the world? To this the Communist candidate for the vice-presidency said, "America is not in immediate danger of war. The world hates the Soviet Union because of its new social order and is likely to be attacked at any time. The Soviet Union should arm herself to the teeth." Rice then said, "You mean to say that America should not prepare herself while Russia and other nations build strong defense?" While he attempted to answer this question and J. Don Davis, managing editor of The Houston Informer, stood for a question, Mr. Ford stated that his manager had notified him that he had to leave the meeting.

Some observers said that the meeting was "cut short" in order to evade other questions that might have come from the audience.

Mr. Ford was introduced by Cecil Robinet, at one time a candidate for lieutenant governor of Texas on the Communist ticket. He arrived in Houston on a Pullman with his manager from a speaking engagement at New Orleans.

WHAT? in ALABAMA?

"Ye Gods and Little Fishes"

OCT 31 1940

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Birmingham, Ala. — (CNA) — The Bourbon "Old Guard' swallowed a bitter pill this week as the Communist Party of Alabama filed certificate of nomination naming eleven presidential electors pledged to vote for Earl Browder and his Negro running mate, James W. Ford.

The certificates were filed with John Brandon, Secretary of State of Alabama, following a meeting of the State Committee of the Communist Party at Mobile.

Clarkesville, Tenn., Leaf Chronicle
October 9, 1940

Communist To Speak At Fisk

NASHVILLE, Oct. 9 (U.P.)—The Communist candidate for vice president of the United States, James W. Ford, is scheduled to speak in Nashville today at Fisk University.

Ford, a Negro, is a graduate of Fisk. He will speak at noon, and Doctor Thomas Elsa Jones said last night he will not be allowed to make a political speech but must confine himself to educational subjects.

Ford spoke in Nashville in 1936 when he ran for vice president. His radio address was followed immediately by another talk by Doctor H. H. Walker, Negro American Legion post commander, who strongly criticized the Communist.

Southern Communists Appeal for Funds for Literature

Daily Worker

New York, N.Y.

OCT 22 1940

Birmingham, Ala.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In only three Southern States, Alabama, Virginia and Texas, will the people be provided an opportunity to vote for peace and freedom and against the reactionary war program of Roosevelt and Willkie. For it is only in these three states that the Communist Party has succeeded, in spite of all difficulties, in placing the names of Browder and Ford on the legal election ballots.

And although in all three of these states there is a poll tax which disfranchises up to 75 per cent of the people, and various anti-democratic devices which disfranchises some 90 per cent of the Negro people, we Communists in these Southern states are confident that with proper work we can register a large Communist vote.

In these three states, however, where wage levels are shockingly low, the Communist Party election work must be carried on with pennies and nickels, instead of with the dollars which are so vitally needed. This is especially unfortunate today, when the people have shown such a deep hunger for our message, and wher time is so short. In each of these states, Communist are chafing, restlessly, trying to get literature to tak to the people.

Already thousands of platforms have been distributed. Therefore I want to appeal through you to your readers for funds for literature for the election campaign in these three states.

Fifty dollars for each state, $150 in all, would accomplish miracles. Certainly among the readers of the Daily Worker there are persons willing to contribute for this special purpose.

Contributions should be sent to Ben Davis, Jr., Secretary of the Committee for Literature to the South, care of the Daily Worker. This is a vital factor! Rush funds—now!

BOB HALL.

•

Ancestor Founded Amherst— He Protests to Butler Now

Atlantic Highland, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I sent the following letter to Dr. Nicholas Butler:

"As one who is deeply interested in the freedom of education, and whose great-grandfather was one of the founders of Amherst College, I am sending you some articles on the controversy your recent speech aroused. I trust you will be broad-minded enough to read them.

"It was also interesting to hear the broadcast from London in reference to the subject, when Mr. Edward Murro said that there was great surprise in England over your statements. It was reassuring to hear him say that even during the terrible war in England there is academic freedom, and that no restrictions had been put upon, universities such as you suggested."

O. P. R.

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Lauds Communist Fight For Ballot Rights

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In 1936 the Communist Party of the United States appeared on the ballot in 36 states of the Union.

Today, the situation results in the Party being on 25 state ballots or a little better than 50 per cent.

This figure could have been much lower had it not been for the splendid fight waged by the Communists and all progressive people, who refused to be intimidated by the loss of job, black-list and threats by the leadership of the American Legion (forerunner of fascism in the United States).

What lies behind the attempt to put the Communist Party off the ballot in many states? It is to create a semi-legal basis, and to split the Communist Party's power in the country. This is also a step to try to isolate the Communist Party from the people.

If there are to be free elections in this country and to keep the function of democracy a reality, the Communist Party must be restored to its rightful place on the ballot wherever it is so entitled.

Moreover, the right to vote which is denied millions of people in eight states must be restored!

S. G.

Incomplete Vote For Browder in N. Y. City 11,565

Daily Worker

New York, N.Y.

Large Write-in Despite Difficulties Imposed By Reactionary Drive Against Candidates; Tops Norman Thomas

NOV 29 1940

The official canvass of New York City's vote in the Nov. 5 election showed 11,260 write-in votes counted for Earl Browder, the Communist Presidential candidate who was ruled off the ballot. This was not the entire Communist vote, as there were also 283 write-ins for James Ford, candidate for vice-president, and 22 who expressed their support for the Communist Party in still other forms of write-in.

This total of 11,565 Communist write-ins was still not the complete figure, election officials explained. There are still votes on the voting machine rolls which were not recorded because election inspectors failed to comply with instructions to list the write-ins on the tally sheets they returned on election night.

An earlier report of 10,206 write-ins for Browder newspapers published, was found erroneous, because not all the variations in spelling or initials voters used in the write-in, were taken into account.

The final result will therefore be possible only after the re-check at the warehouse where the machine rolls are kept, and that may take several weeks yet.

TOPS THOMAS

In any event, it was apparent, as the Daily Worker predicted from partial returns watchers brought in on election night, the total will top the vote received by Norman Thomas, Socialist Party candidate, who was on the ballot and received considerable aid in the New York press. His vote, the lowest the Socialist Party drew in its entire history, was 12,059.

The write-in actually received its first trial on voting machines in New York. The usual number of stray write-ins, election officials say, was about 200. The Browder vote surprised observers from all political quarters. It was a protest registered despite many obstacles. The wide publicity given to the court action ruling the Communist Party off the ballot, and the fact that the very idea of a write-in on machines is hardly known to people, created many difficulties.

In addition, there was the difficulty that many came to the voting booth without a pencil, others found the slide opening the hole for the write-in too difficult to open. There were even cases where short people couldn't reach for the opening. Several reports came of determined voters who asked for a chair from election officials so they could reach it.

Actually the write-ins were the most conscious political expression in the city, and an indication of the resentment against the administration's war policy and the maneuvering that threw the Communist candidates off the ballot.

FEW WATCHERS

There were few Communist watchers—only in those areas where the Party had local candidates on the ballot. There were no watchers in Manhattan. Many of the Communist watchers reported that they had to engage in arguments with election officials to get the write-ins counted.

The breakdown of the Communist write-in by boroughs, as compared to the Thomas vote, with the Browder vote still incomplete, follows:

	Communist	Socialist
New York	3,480	3,475
Brooklyn	3,887	3,846
Bronx	3,603	2,991
Queens	576	1,549
Richmond	19	138
	11,565	12,059

Browder ran higher than Thomas in New York, Brooklyn and Bronx, in the latter county by a majority of 612. His advantage is only in Queens. An unexplained discrepancy is Brooklyn, where reports of Communist canvassers from only a third of the borough's election districts gave 3,705 write-ins, nearly as many as were finally given. This raises much doubt on how good a count was made there.

ROUSING RALLY WELCOMES JAMES W. FORD TO HARLEM

Daily Worker New York OCT 2 1940

OCT 2 1940
BROWDER & FORD
CHAMPIONS OF THE PEOPLE
REPEAL THE DRAFT & ANTI-ALIEN ACTS
PASS ANTI-LYNCH & ANTI-POLL TAX BILLS

Enthusiasm Was the Keynote at this election campaign rally Monday night at Renaissance Casino at 138th St. and Seventh Ave. in Harlem. Center above shows part of the hundreds who crowded into the hall to cheer and applaud Communist candidates' demand for peace and equal rights for the Negro people. At left are James W. Ford, vice-presidential candidate; William L. Patterson, candidate for Congress from Chicago's First Congressional District; and Benjamin Davis Jr., candidate from New York's 21st Congressional District. Patterson is also chairman of the Negro Division of the National Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party, while Davis is its secretary. At right is one of the many family groups that helped make up the enthusiastic audience. Following this meeting, Ford started on the third lap of his campaign tour which will take him through the deep South to the West Coast and back again.

Daily Worker New York N.Y.

HEAR

Daily Worker

EARL BROWDER
Candidate for President

JAMES W. FORD
Candidate for Vice-President

WM. Z. FOSTER
Chairman Communist Party, U. S. A.

ISRAEL AMTER
Candidate for U. S. Senator

E. GURLEY FLYNN
Candidate for Representative-at-large

JOHN GATES
Secretary N. Y. State (YCL)

New York N.Y.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

OCT 15 1940

SUNDAY NOV. 3

7 P. M.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE: Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.; Workers' Cooperative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East; C. P. State Office, 5th floor, 35 E. 12th St.

ADMISSION: Reserved seats, 44c, 55c, 66c, 83c and $1.10. General admission 20 cents.

AUSPICES: N. Y. STATE ELECTION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY, 35 East 12th Street, New York, N. Y.

An Affront to The Negro People

OCT 15 1940

- Speaking in New Orleans, James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President, scores President Roosevelt's jim crow edict for the army as "a degrading affront to the Negro people." These words reflect the feelings of not only the Negro people but of millions of whites too.

Daily Worker

Ford also hits out at the part in this disgraceful move played by three Negro leaders, Walter White, T. Arnold Hill and A. Philip Randolph. Although White and Randolph have now issued a statement attacking the President's decision, it is clear from the copy of the memorandum which they presented to the President and which they now make public, that they nowhere asked for a policy of non-segregation as far as the draftees are concerned.

New York, N.Y.

Furthermore, considerable suspicion must be attached to the statement White issued to the Negro press before the decision was announced, in which he declared that: "While very little was definitely promised so far as action against these barriers is concerned, we believe definite progress has been made." It is a peculiar kind of spokesman for the Negro people who in this day and age will assure that "progress has been made" when not a single promise has been given.

However, while the exact details of the role of these misleaders in this matter are not yet entirely clear, their fundamental guilt on the whole issue stands out now clearer than ever. For with their support to the whole so-called "defense" program of the Administration and with their red-baiting of all who opposed the war program as inimical to the interests of the Negro people, they virtually gave the President a green light for his jim-crow program.

Negro and white must join together now in fighting to reverse the President's shameless policy of segregation.

JAMES W. FORD

Treatment of Negroes Tests Democracy, Declares Ford

Daily Worker

New York

Charges FDR Strives to Send U. S. to War by Demagogy

N.Y.

Text of James W. Ford's radio address appears on page 4.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President told millions of listenens on a nation-wide hookup from San Francisco, over the Blue Network of NBC tonight, that the **"treatment of the Negro people is an acid test of the welfare and liberties of all the people."**

OCT 22 1940

He charged the administration with plans to maneuver the country into the European battlefields on the pretense of saving the world for democracy. **"Gentlemen, we do not trust you," he declared, "to give democracy to anybody, anywhere in the world while you deprive us of human rights in defiance of the Constitution of the United States here at home."**

In a ringing voice the Vice-Presidential candidate told his millions of radio listenens, that the thirteen million Negro people have not forgotten the last war, and related how returned Negro soldiers in uniform were lynched and many others were brutally assaulted in Chicago, Atlanta, Washington, Winston-Salem and other cities.

"They (the Negro people) cannot forget," Mr. Ford continued, "that the Democrats and Republicans who control the executive and legislative power of the country have to this day refused to pass the anti-lynch bill and anti-poll tax bill, without which all talk of democracy is a fraud and a farce."

James W. Ford charged that under the guise of "national defense" both Roosevelt and Willkie abandoned even the pretense of supporting equal rights for Negroes. He denied that this was real defense they were fostering. but charged them with preparations for dragging the country into war. **"No, between Roosevelt and Willkie," the Communist Vice-Presidential candidate asserted, "the Negro people have absolutely nothing to choose. To vote for either . . . is to throw away the great opportunity the Negroes have of influencing the course of events on behalf of their own interests, and those of their white working class allies."**

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

COMMUNISTS

Negro Leaders Protest Attacks Against Communist Candidates

SEP 16 1940

A group of distinguished Negroes, including Paul Robeson, Richard Wright, Arthur Huff Fauset, Aaron Douglas, warned today of the danger confronting the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States in the increasing attacks against racial, political, religious and other minority group, and protested against interference with the right of a minority Party, the Communist Party, to a place on the ballot.

Defending the electoral rights of the Communist Party, they pointed out, does not commit them to support the Communist Party or its candidates.

"We deem it an ill omen for the entire American people that attacks are increasing against racial, political, religious and other minority groups," the statement read in part.

"We know that when any minority is deprived of its democratic rights, it is particularly a threat to the largest single minority group in the country, the twelve million Negro Americans."

The leading Negroes in various fields of endeavor point out that their people especially have been victims of a terror, depriving them of their political rights under the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution, and that, in the South today, four million out of the nine million Negroes are disfranchised, through poll tax, "white primary" and various other restrictions.

SEP 16 1940

"In these days of war and heightened reaction, we are wholeheartedly concerned in defending our democratic institutions and in keeping our country at peace. For this reason we are profoundly disturbed over the war hysteria which is jeopardizing constitutional liberties.

"These attacks against the ballot rights of the Communist Party—the largest minority Party—are all the more alarming because the Communist Party is legal under federal laws, as well as under the laws of the respective states. It represents a point of view, as do other political parties, which the American people are entitled to hear and decide for themselves," the statement goes on to say.

Since the Communist Party is the only Party with a Negro as a national candidate, it also threatens directly the Negro people and their right to hold a public office, they add.

"We cannot help believing that interference with the lawful election rights of the Communist Party," the statement reads, "would be utilized by those who would like to prevent all Negroes from holding office, irrespective of party affiliations."

The statement calls upon all Americans "to speak out for free constitutional elections in accordance with the democratic traditions of our country," and states that "in urging the lawful rights of the Communist Party to the ballot, we are raising our voice for the liberation of all Americans regardless of their political inclinations."

SEP 16 1940

The statement was signed by:

Paul Robeson, internationally famous Negro actor-singer, New York.

Arthur Huff Fauset, distinguished educator and historian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Aaron Douglas, noted artist and mural painter, New York.

Max Yergan, director of the International Committee on African Affairs, and president of National Negro Congress, New York.

Richard Wright, novelist and author of best-seller "Native Son," New York.

Doxey Wilkerson, educator, New York.

Hope R. Stevens, New York attorney and West Indian leader.

John P. Davis, National Secretary of the National Negro Congress, Washington, D. C.

George B. Murphy, Jr., Director of Publicity of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York.

Marc Moreland, Ph.D., Journalist, New York.

Dr. Richard M. Carey, Physician, New York.

Dr. Ferdinand Forbes, New York.

Dr. Arnold Donawa, prominent community leader, New York.

Joseph L. Pierce, Special Representative, North Carolina Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.

Attorney John S. R. Bourne, Chairman, Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities, Boston, Mass.

William Harrison, Executive Secretary, Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities, Boston, Mass.

Dr. J. J. Jones, Physician, New York.

(The persons who sign this statement do so in their individual capacities. The names of their organizations are given solely for the purpose of identification).

Daily Worker
New York
N.Y.

3,642 Chicago Negroes Sign For Patterson

Communist Candidate Is Choice of Jobless and Victimized Citizens

SEP 28 1940

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Chicago's Negro voters today had answered the Illinois bourbons who this week ruled the Communist Party off the ballot as petitions bearing 3,642 signatures were filed for William L. Patterson, Communist candidate for Congress from the First District.

"Bill" Patterson is more than the candidate of a political party to the thousands of jobless, desperate Negro citizens in this, the only district in the country which elects a colored Congressman. Ever since the progressive forces of America under the leadership of Patterson snatched the Scottsboro boys from the chair, his name has been a household word in the tenements of New York's Harlem and Chicago's Black Belt as well as in the cabins of Alabama and Louisiana.

"Patterson will be on the ballot and he has a swell chance of being elected," declared Claude Lightfoot, South Side section organizer of the Communist Party. "The action of the state election board applied only to candidates for state offices and for Presidential elector."

"If any flim-flamming is perpetrated by Cook County officials to keep him off the ballot, then the Negro people will make their voices heard and see that they have the chance they want to vote for him in November."

FAKE PROPORTION

For the Negro people of the South Side see in Patterson their one chance to keep their boys from being conscripted and made to die for big corporations, which have no jobs for those boys. "President Roosevelt," said Lightfoot, "has decreed that 9 per cent of the first 400,000 draftees must be Negroes since Negroes constitute 9 per cent of the country's population.

"But Negroes are not getting even one per cent of the jobs being opened up in connection with the so-called national defense campaign. Thirty-six thousand of them will be taken from their homes, put in jim-crow regiments, and trained maybe to kill their own Negro brothers in Cuba and the French West Indies.

SEP 28 1940

"But where are there jobs for those 36,000 Negroes or for the thousands of other black men who will be drafted North and South to fight in the name of a 'democracy' which they have never known."

There is biter resentment in the tenements of the South Side against Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell's vote for conscription. Mitchell, a Democrat, is the one Negro representative out of 435 Congressmen. **"But," as one voter who signed a petition said, 'Mitchell is always on hand when the federal government wants to make water boys or soldiers out of his own people. He can always be depended upon to rise in Congress and squeak against organizations which really fight for us such as the National Negro Congress and the CIO unions.**

"Mitchell can always be depended upon by the administration to vote for our deaths. But he is never around to help us in our struggle for life."

"DEBT IS PAID"

William E. King, the Negro Republican candidate, has the reputation on the South Side of being a time-server of the big interests behind the Presidential candidacy of Wendell L. Willkie. **"We've paid our debt to the Republican Party for electing Lincoln time and time again," said another voter. "Patterson will carry on the emancipation started by Lincoln, if he is elected. Sure, I'll sign that petition to put him on the ballot."**

Only 2,800 signatures were needed to qualify Patterson as a candidate. The fact that 800 voters extra signed the petitions shows the enormous popularity of this man who has walked the picket line in the rain with hungry relief clients while Congressman Mitchell sat silently in Washington, drawing his pay and refusing to utter one word for the people who gave him birth and elevated him to the highest office within their gift.

The people of the South Side are vying with each other to throw open their homes for Patterson campaign meetings. Within the last week eighteen people who have never had any connection with the Communist Party have come to its South Side campaign headquarters offering their homes and their services in the fight to send Patterson to Washington.

Every one of the 3,642 citizens who signed Patterson's petition received a letter of appreciation from their candidate delivered in person by a Communist precinct worker. Said the letter, in part:

"You signed my petition as a protest against jim-crowism and unemployment, failing relief and mounting evictions, against the moves being made to destroy civil liberties and to plunge America into war.

"Your signature was a protest against the poll tax and the discrimination which reduces the Negro representation in Congress to one in 435 although in fact one out of every 10 Americans is a Negro.

"But your signature was more than a protest. You have a right to believe that the Negro people are capable of electing to Congress a man who really represents them."

Daily Worker
New York
N.Y.

Harlem to Hear Ford At Rally Monday

Patterson, Davis Also to Address Renaissance Casino Meeting

SEP 28 1940

Daily Worker
New York
N.Y.

One of the major election rallies to be addressed by James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President, during his 1940 campaign, will take place Monday night, in Harlem, at the Renaissance Casino, 150 W. 138th St.

The Communist Vice-Presidential candidate, a leading spokesman for the aspirations of the Negro people as well as of the white workers, is conducting one of the most intensive election campaigns undertaken during an election drive.

He has already traveled more extensively throughout the nation than any other national candidate, including those of the Republican and Democratic parties. He has already brought to thousands the Communist message of peace, jobs and security, and has vigorously hit at the discriminatory practices against the Negro people, particularly the poll tax which wipes out the voting rights of large numbers of white as well as Negro citizens in the South.

PATTERSON TO SPEAK

The Harlem rally Monday night will also hear William L. Patterson, mid-west campaign manager for the Vice-Presidential candidate. Patterson, who is the Congressional candidate in the South Side of Chicago, has been traveling with James W. Ford, addressing large audiences in various centers. Patterson, who is running against the incumbent Congressman Arthur Mitchell, is expected to pile up a huge vote in Chicago. Mitchell's conduct in Congress has created deep discontent among the Negro people whom he is supposed to represent in Congress, but whose interests he has failed to protect. Patterson has branded him a betrayer of the Negro people who elected him to represent them in the House of Representatives.

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., member of the Daily Worker editorial board and candidate for Congressman in the 21st Congressional District, will share the platform with Ford and Patterson.

Additional speakers will be Lawrence Ryan, candidate for the State Senate in the 20th Senatorial District, New York County; Audley Moore, candidate for the State Assembly from the 19th A. D., New York County, and Howard Johnson, Jr., Harlem Young Communist leader, and candidate for Assemblyman in the 21st New York County A. D.

FAIR ENOUGH

By WESTBROOK PEGLER.

(The views expressed here are Mr. Pegler's own.)

OCT 19 1940

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Guild and Communism

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—A document comes to hand which supports my contention that the American Newspaper Guild is dominated by the Communist party. This CIO union, of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt determined to remain a member, although she never has been eligible for membership, has angrily resented the public disclosure of Communist domination. Even some of the anti-Communists have tried to smother the truth, because they felt that the truth would give their organization a bad name.

An appeal has now been circulated in New York by the Americans in the guild admitting that the Communists have seriously harmed the union.

Crisis In Guild

"A crisis faces the American Newspaper Guild throughout the country," says the opening sentence of this circular, to which George Britt, of the World-Telegram, and Lewis Gannett, the book reviewer of the Herald-Tribune, among others, have subscribed their names. Mr. Gannett, incidentally, was one of those who not long ago decried the raising of the issue of Communism, insisting that "red-baiting" made for disunion and provided material for hostile, if factual, critics outside the organization. Now, however, he admits that the Communists have created a crisis in the life of the guild.

"Despite the year-long strike in Chicago," says the appeal, "the employes of the Chicago Herald-American, by a 4-to-1 vote, chose to be represented by company-sponsored unions."

This refers to the new AFL editorial union of Americans who want collective bargaining power without Communist control.

The Communists took the Chicago Hearst people through a terrible experience—which resulted in the premature destruction of hundreds of jobs and a hearty denunciation of the guild by the men of the AFL crafts, who also lost their jobs when the old Herald-Examiner went out of business.

OCT 19 1940

Takes Two Positions

As to the guild's responsibility for the paper's demise the guild has taken two positions. The Herald-Examiner was shaky anyway, but during the long strike and boycott on the paper's advertisers the guild jubilantly boasted of the decline of its advertising lineage and revenue. But when the paper blew up the guild sensed the wrath of those whose field of employment had been finally and totally closed. The guild then disclaimed responsibility for this personal calamity to so many men and their families.

"In New York," says the document, "the situation may become equally serious. Signs of disaffection are already making themselves felt in such units as the Times and Mirror, where a small minority of employes are attempting to organize AFL editorial unions."

That is correct, except that on these two papers the AFL movement is much stronger than the phrase "a small minority" would suggest.

The circular from which I am quoting, beyond admitting that the Communists have brought about a crisis, appeals to the American members to attend meetings regularly—which, of course, they will not do—and to compel American delegates to the representative assembly to attend meetings of that body. It is in the representative assembly that the Muscovites get in their dirty work.

How They Did It

The document then reveals that the notices of the R. A. meeting at which conscription was to be considered did not announce that this question was on the agenda. Consequently the Communists were able to put over a condemnation of conscription by a majority of a meeting attended by only one-third of the delegates. The Communist party line, of course, opposes conscription and all preparations for national defense.

Although the appeal does not mention Communism and Communists, one of the men who signed it frankly says that they are the enemy within the guild, against whom this cry of alarm has been sounded. The guild suffered its worst blow in Memphis, when, in a parliamentary and political test, the Communists outsmarted the Americans to re-elect the Communist control centered in New York and defeat a resolution against Communism. However, the Muscovites have grown too big for their britches, because the Americans who haven't quit now realize that if they don't recapture control they, too, will have to get out.

The People Fight Back

New Masses
9-24-40
New York
N.Y.

Last week the Communist Party won a signal victory in Massachusetts which has nationwide implications. A decision by the State Ballot Law Commission to rule that party off the lists in November was reversed by the State Supreme Court. Needless to say the court did not leap to right the wrong: it required a vigorous protest movement and legal action to convince the authorities. The Massachusetts victory occurred almost simultaneously with the gains made in Pennsylvania where that minority party achieved the ballot despite forty-three illegal arrests and the intimidation of thousands. What happened in these two states is indicative of what is happening elsewhere in the nation: the Communist Party is putting up a gallant fight in defense of its own rights and of democratic liberties in general. The dispatches that appear in the *Daily Worker* regularly from the grass roots of the country show a brave, relentless struggle going on that is completely ignored by the daily commercial press. Plain Americans are fighting as they never did before for their freedom and in behalf of peace. We wish particularly to applaud the splendid record of the Communist Party's vice presidential candidate, James W. Ford, who has gone into the ~~lynch-ridden South~~ to present his political views ~~and has everywhere~~ been met with remarkable demonstrations.

Communists Barred

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

OCT 18 1940

Under rulings of constituted authorities, names of candidates of the Communist Party will be barred from Tennessee and Arkansas November general election ballots. In Arkansas the ban was imposed through a Supreme Court decision. In Tennessee the State Board of Election Supervisors acted under a state statute passed in 1935.

Both decisions were predicated on belief that the Communist Party seeks to overthrow the government of the United States by force. The belief is soundly based on the public statements of Communist leaders, by the very nature of the Communist philosophy, and by evidence produced at innumerable investigative hearings.

While the Communists in this country have a name for their organization—the American Communist Party—the group is part and parcel of the Fourth Internationale which is the key organization of the world revolutionary movement and whose headquarters are in Moscow's Kremlin.

That being so, the name American is a misnomer. No organization and no political philosophy can be American and Communistic at the same time, for the ideals and philosophies of one are diametrically oppose[illegible]ose of the other. That being true, i[illegible] be little short of folly to encoura[illegible]gh permitting free use of the ballot[illegible]p which seeks to forward itself at the expense of the political system which permits the freedom.

Tennessee and Arkansas have merely aligned themselves with an increasing number of states which recognize Communism and the American Communist Party for what it is—a world menace. Eventually its candidates will be proscribed in every state of the Union.

Ford Hits Army Jim Crow At Scene of Texas Lynching

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

Communist Candidate Addresses Houston Negro And White Dockers at Rally Vigilantes Tried Unsuccessfully to Prevent Being Held

OCT 17 1940

By Robert F. Hall

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 16.—This city has a vivid recollection of how the Southern bourbons "rewarded" Negro soldiers for service in the 1917 war "to save democracy." For it was in this city that seventeen colored soldiers were lynched, shot and jailed for protesting treatment of Negroes on their return from France more than twenty years ago. A number of them are still in jail.

James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice President found it unnecessary to labor the point speaking Monday night before 300 Negro and white longshoremen, oil workers, students and marine workers in a campaign rally in the Bethlehem Baptist Church. The memory of the Houston incident was still fresh in the minds of his audience and illuminated Ford's declaration that America's job is to stay out of the imperialist war and build democracy here at home.

The Communist Party is on the ballot in Texas and comes before the people of the State with a slate of seven candidates in addition to Browder and Ford. The ticket includes Homer Brooks, Party Secretary, candidate for U. S. Senator against reactionary Negro-baiting Senator Connally; Ben Lauderdale red-hearted dirt farmer of the Texas Panhandle, candidate for governor; Cecil Robinett, Negro sawmill worker and leader of the Negro rights movement in Southeast Texas, candidate for Lieutenant-governor; Emma Tennayuca, known even to the capitalist press as the Texas pasionaria for her militant leadership of the struggles of the Latin-American workers of Southwest Texas, candidate for Congress in the 20th District; Enoch Hardaway, West Texas oil field worker, for railroad commissioner; J. Lloyd Wright for attorney general; Orton T. Campbell for commissioner of agriculture.

Ford's eloquent discussion of the conditions facing the Southern people and his presentation of the platform of the CP calling for peace, jobs and democracy here at home, added up to the inescapable conclusion that the common people of Texas, Negro and white, should vote Communist on Nov. 5.

HTS POLL TAX

Ford assailed the Republican and Democratic parties and their leaders Willkie and Roosevelt as responsible for the continuation of lynching, unemployment, the un-American poll tax and other devices for disfranchising the Negro people and the white workers and farmers in the South. Only a few miles from the Congressional District of Martin Dies he showed how this political mountebank held office by virtue of votes of only one out of every fifteen adult citizens in his district.

"When the poll tax and the lily white primaries are abolished, so that the common people, black and white, can vote, there are at least 65 Southern Congressmen that will be retired to private life," said Mr. Ford.

Ford returned to Houston yesterday for the first time since shortly after the first World War when he made his home here, but there were many old friends who remembered him and came to pay their respects to the distinguished former citizen of the city.

The Ford rally was originally scheduled for the K. of P. Hall but this meeting place was cancelled after vigilantes had called on the manager and reactionaries put pressure on the officials of the Negro Local of the A.F.L. longshore union which uses the hall as headquarters. The cancellation took place only three days before the meeting, but despite this, the workers found their way to the little neighborhood church.

Attempts by local police at intimidation also failed. Twenty-five uniformed police officers lounged in front of the church, and workers had to brush by them to get into the hall. Five of the officers were Negroes, and, watching their faces, an observer would say that Ford's speech made a deep impression on some of them.

Rev. G. B. Bennet, pastor of the church, opened the meeting with a prayer. Cecil Robinett acted as chairman, and the James Ford Youth Club, led by Minerva Mitchell, furnished music. Rob Hall, Ford's Southern campaign manager, gave a brief talk which he entitled, "How Not to Waste Your Vote in the 1940 Elections."

Workers dug up ten dollars for a collection for the Communist campaign for votes and five dollars more for literature. It was a swell meeting.

Ford Swings West After South Campaign

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

Greeted by Delegation in San Antonio While Enroute to West Coast Where He Will Speak at Los Angeles, and Other Cities

OCT 18 1940

By Robert F. Hall

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 17.—James W. Ford swung west on his vice-presidential campaign tour this afternoon on a crack Southern Pacific train after concluding a highly successful southern tour which included six major southern cities in as many states.

He was headed for Los Angeles and other West Coast cities where he is scheduled to address a number of important meetings and to deliver, on October 21st, a radio broadcast over the NBC Blue network.

Pettis Perry, outstanding Negro leader of Los Angeles and Communist candidate for Congress in the 14th District of California, met Ford in Houston Monday.

GREETED BY DELEGATION

When Ford's train arrived in San Antonio enroute from Houston to the West Coast this afternoon, a delegation of San Antonians were on the station platform to greet him. It included prominent Negro ministers and civic leaders as well as such representatives of Mr. Ford's party as Emma Tennayuca, candidate for Congress from the Twentieth Texas District.

Homer Brooks, candidate for U.S. Senator rode with the Ford party from Houston to San Antonio. Two days ago, the effect of the vigorous campaign had left its mark on Ford, but this afternoon, he looked rested, fit and confident. He was smiling as he autographed cards for admirers. Ford expressed gratification at the victory for the working class in the Supreme Court decision providing for a review of the frame-up conviction of Earl Browder.

He hailed the decision of the CIO, the NMU and the Oil Workers Union to begin an organizing drive in oil which, he said, is of vital importance to the workers, Negroes and common people of Texas.

Your correspondent, Ford's southern campaign manager, is returning to Alabama where the Party is on the ballot to help mobilize for an unprecedented vote for Browder, Ford and Peace in that state.

Washington State Supreme Court Rules Communist Candidates Have a Legal Right to the Ballot

Daily Worker — New York, N.Y.

OCT 18 1940

(Special to the Daily Worker)

OLYMPIA, Oct. 17.—By a vote of six to three, the Washington State Supreme Court last Tuesday ordered Communist candidates certified for the ballot at the general elections on November 5th.

Majority opinion was written by Chief Justice Bruce Blake and concurred in by Justices Driver, Main, Beals, and Steinert. Justice Millard wrote the dissenting opinion, shared by Justices Simpson and Jeffers.

In commenting on the decision Andrew Remes, Washington state campaign manager for the Communist Party said:

"The decision of the Supreme Court fully reflects the people's will to maintain free elections as an inalienable American heritage. Placing the Party on the ballot reaffirms the legality of the Communist Party and is a blow to the plans of the national administration to deprive the people of their sole means of expressing their opposition to the administration's plans of plunging our country into war. It is now possible for the people to express their opposition to Fascism at home and imperialist war abroad by voting for Browder and Ford as against the tweedle-dum tweedle-dee war policies of Roosevelt and Willkie."

Remes declared the Communist Party would wage an intensive campaign to bring the anti-war platform of the Communist Party before the electorate through use of the radio, public meetings and neighborhood canvassing.

The decision was a withering rebuke to the opinion presented by Attorney General Smith Troy to Secretary of State Belle Reeves as a pretext upon which to bar Communists from the ballot.

Troy had freely substituted war hysteria in the absence of legal precedent for his unprecedented ruling. He advised Secretary Reeves to reject certificate of nomination on the grounds Communists advocate forceful overthrow of the American government.

NO PROOF PRESENTED

The majority opinion said Troy had failed to present proof that the charge was true.

"It is apparent that the secretary of state has exceeded any power conferred upon her by statute, in refusing to accept the filings. The secretary of state has neither judicial precedent, public records nor undisputed facts to sustain her refusal to file the certificate of nominations and declarations of candidacy."

Referring to Troy's opinion on forceful overthrow of the government, the majority decision pointed out:

1 — Relators [Communist Party] deny that such is the purpose of the party with as much or greater vehemence than the attorney general asserts it to be;

2—The legislature has provided a method by which the fact may be determined through judicial process.

"We are not warranted in taking judicial notice of facts which mark the relators as felons," the majority decision said.

While Justices Simpson and Jeffers contented themselves with a one-paragraph statement that the Communist Party was not entitled to place on the ballot on the grounds of forceful overthrow of organized government, Justice Millard said:

"I say it is a mistaken policy to issue the writ in this case, and thereby encourage an adjudged outlaw, by such tacit sanction of the outlaw's abuse of constitutional guarantees, to continue a course which may result in armed insurrection and bloodshed."

"No Constitutional rights of the Communist Party have been abridged by rejection of the certificates of nomination," was the amazing summation of the dissenting justice.

In addition to Browder and Ford in the national race, Communist nominees include John Brockway and Victor M. Ellison, candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor; and Henry P. Huff, candidate for Congressman from the third district.

Daily Worker

N[illegible]k, N.Y.

EARL BROWDER
Communist Candidate
for President

JAMES W. FORD
Candidate for Vice-President

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Chairman, C.P.U.S.A.

NOV 2 1940

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN THIS SUNDAY, 7 P. M.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE: Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.; Workers Cooperative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East; C. P. State Office, 5th floor, 35 E. 12th St.,

ADMISSION: Reserved seats 44c - 55c - 66c - 83c and $1.10. General admission 20 cents.

AUSPICES: N. Y. STATE ELECTION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY ● 35 East 12th Street, New York, N. Y.

ISRAEL AMTER
Chairman N. Y. State Campaign
Committee

E. GURLEY FLYNN
Member National Commtitee
CP.U.S.A.

Hear

EARL BROWDER
JAMES W. FORD
WM. Z. FOSTER
ISRAEL AMTER
E. GURLEY FLYNN
and
JOHN GATES
Secretary N. Y. State Y.C.L.

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

COMMUNISTS

Communism Gaining Foothold Among Poor Classes In America

DEC 14 1940

America is doomed to destruction, hat is, our present form of government and that which is called the American way of life. However, America can save herself by repentng and returning to God. But as t now stands America is one of the world's biggest sinners. As a naion we have been sowing some bad eed. We have done some very bad iving. We have become very lose nd shallow in our thinking. Our reat prosperity rocked us to sleep ears ago, and while we slept an nemy crept in and did a good job f sowing tares among our wheat nd today Communism is the incurale cancer that is slowly but surely ating the vitals out of our American emocracy, and Congressman Martin Dies of Texas, seems to be the only man in Washington who is actually ble to see what is coming. Those who desire to save and improve our American way of life need to coperate with him and his committee

Negro Labor News

Communism

This is not a new term in social nd economic theories. It is of many years standing. It believes in hanging every form of government hat stands between it and its earnstly and violently sought ideals it opes to, and if not stopped, will eventually obtain. It smashes traitions, ignores constituted authority s it now exists in America. It ates capital and aims at the abolition of private property and plans o bring all property under the conrol, domination and use of the state r the community. In theory, it would walk into the home of the man who has one million dollars and ake charge of his million and divide t out to all the poor folks standing utside his gate. It would divide it ut in equal parts. In theory, it would build all our houses on the same rder, style and out of the same materials, and too, it would build them ll the same size according to the umber in any given family. It ims at bringing men like the Hon. Jessie H. Jones, Henry Ford et-al, own on the same economic level of he average East Texas farmer.

The Cunning of Communism

Communism has a well planned nd a long range program. It knows what it wants, and has a plan for geting it. It believes in its plans and will follow them to the end, even to he extent of a bloody revolution. It nows where it is going, and feels ure of getting there. It is quite kely that it will completely become ngland's master. It decided years go that America would be the hardst country to bring over to its way f thinking and living. Any one who has given the slightest study to he rise and rapid spread of Communism will agree that all other countries have been easy pickings for he Communists as compared with America.

Houston Texas

But the Communists, like greedy ermites concealed in the weakes laces of the foundation of a beautiul building, have continued to bore n. They have adopted the most unning methods of any party in the world. While playing both ends against the middle they hide their and so well that only a few men opposed to them can see their movements. It is by their cunning methods that they are fooling America's head off. It is by their cunning methods that they are getting their hands on our industrial plants etc. You see, in proportion as the Communists succeed, our number of trikes increase. You say, I am wrong, but I say: examine for your elf.

Communism's Good Soil

The successful growth and fruitage f any seed sown depends upon the kind of soil they fall on. The Communists have a wide and large field of the most excellent grade of soil n which to sow their seed. Thereore, they know their seed sown are ot falling on stony ground, although hey are returning only thirty fold t this time. Our big cities are heir main points of attack and hare croppers and tenant farmers nd labor organizations. They are arrying their preachments to the oor white folks and to all Negroes. They know that all rebellions and evolutions start among the lower nd persecuted classes. America is amous for class hatred, race persecuion, segregation and jim-crowism, where the Negro is concerned. You ee, in many spots on this Amerian soil, the blood of innocent Neroes cries out from the ground unto God, pleading for fair treatment of he American Negro. In many places Negroes have been driven away from heir homes by bulling white men. Thousands of others have had their roperty taken away from them, or hey have been robbed of their labor n tenant farms, or they have had to tand by and look while some cruel andlord removed their meager household goods and set them out by the ide of the road. Have you forgoten what happened up in Southern Missouri? I have not, neither have he Communists. These conditions make the American Negro of the outhland in particular a very valuable prize to aid the Communistic

The Negro Is Falling For It

What the Southern Negro want is elief from his present condition of uffering, disfranchisement, starvaion wages, police brutality, injustice n the courts, unemployment, highway atrol bullies, Negro-hating juries, mob rule and lynching. The Communists tell their suffering Negro that f you will join our ranks we will eventually remove all these anti-Christian conditions; we will see to it hat you get your right to vote and we will make this a land of no lynchng no mob rule, no jim-crow signs, no police brutality and no unemploynent and no starvation wages. Believe it or not, but the American Negro is falling for this troublesome ocial theory.

Negro Labor News

The White Man's Attitude Drives Negro To Shelter Under The Communists Banner

It is such treatment as was measured out to Editor Carter Wesley last May by highway parolmen on Highway 75 near Conroe, Texas that keep a continual stream of Negroes flowng into the Communists party. That ne case caused countless numbers f Negroes, both in and out of Texas, o become more patient in their lisening to the Communists in their leas, and sent them to their homes with their pockets full of Communist iterature, which they read carefully.

The thing that happened to Editor Wesley recently between Port Arthur nd Beaumont, his arrest, return and aving to pay an extortious fine in Port Arthur for having not violated he law, but for being a black man, nd the intimidation which he reeived when applying for his driver's icense, caused many of Texas Negroes as well as Negroes elsewhere o join the Communist party. It is his American white man's attitude and especially the Southern white man, toward Negroes that is making ne of the biggest contributions to he success of the Communist party. As long as ignorant white men will rive men like Atty. H. W. Gray, a aw abiding citizen and civic minded leader; out of Port Arthur, as they did recently ;as long as cities like Memphis, Tenn., et-al tolerate police brutality and police terrorism; so ong as cities like Brownsville, Tenn., hoot down and murder Negroes for rying to vote, just so long will the Communist party find it easy to woo he Negro into its ranks. Selah.

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deteat was a fitting rebuke to certain egments of the Negro press who ould not recognize a "band wagon" when they saw it!

Mrs. Roosevelt's Fine Spirit

In Mrs. Roosevelt's "My Day" I ust noticed a fine reference she made to my people and their possibilities. She saw how ungrateful many Negroes have proven themelves and yet she goes on as in the ast seven years trying to make Negroes feel a part of this great American life. Some Negroes would reward her by voting her husband out.

It is safe to say that Mrs. Roosevelt is the loudest voice today for he further emancipation of the Negro race. Mrs. Roosevelt is without doubt the greatest benefactor of Negroes in the world today. We who supported the New Deal and New Dealism are the saving grace of an awkward situation created by feat the New Deal, Mrs. Roosevelt ome of the tactics employed to deend all.

DEC 14 1940

The very fact that Mrs. Roosevelt ersists in trying to encourage Neroes in their struggles and ambitions makes herself bigger and makes smaller those who do not appreciate he benefactions without which minority groups are doomed. Mrs Roosevelt and the New Deal are the substance; the political promises of Republicans who have gone to the bat and "struck out" are the shadows.

This is not time for shadow-voting; yet some of our great newspapers would have us believe otherwise. It does not help the prestige of the press to mis-guess elections. It would be a calamity for Negroes to distrust their press. The press that ncourages shadow-voting loses prestige [illegible] ries to befriend him them he is not worth much politically to the forunes of the party or country. The lunder of some of our Negro newspapers becomes more conspicuous in view of the fact that Negroes ignored their leadership and supported the party that had supported them.

Houston Texas

People More Advanced Than Press

It is not a good thing when the eople are more advanced in their outlook than the press. This is he most deplorable part of the whole matter. Our erstwhile sagacious press lost prestige by their stand in the last election. In other words the Negro voters of this country refused to go shadow-voting in this critical stage of racial and national affairs. Many of us though from the beginning that Willkie was a flat-tire and subsequent events have corroborated our fundamental convictions. Willkie was not of presidential calibre and his "loyal opposition" talk is greatest proof of this.

He was attempting to keep open these ugly political wounds and as uch disqualifies himself for the highest office in the world. The defeat of Wendell Willkie was one of the best fitting things that has happened in this country in a long time and his

Children Taught Radical Theories

Amsterdam News

New York, N.Y.

DEC 14 1940

BULLETIN

Dr. Louie May Miner, assistant professor of English at Brooklyn College, began Supreme Court proceedings Tuesday for a declaratory judgment on the legality of the one-man private hearings conducted by State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., chairman of the Joint Committee investigating subversive activities in the schools. She was one who refused to testify.

While twenty-five "Red" white teachers and one Negro Communist, who is well-known in Harlem, are subject to be cited for contempt of being unwilling to testify before the Joint-Subcommittee investigating subversive activities in New York City's public schools and colleges, the Amsterdam News learned this week that the public schools in Harlem are saturated with many followers of Stalin whose burning interest is to undermine the American school system.

While the names of those who have been definitely aligned with the Communist Party were not released for publication, it was stated however, that a teacher of biology, one of Latin, one French teacher, two of Negro History and a few others in the public schools, all Negroes, will be called to answer for their alleged connections with Moscow.

Red Objectives

In its efforts to unearth the methods by which Communist propaganda was operating in the Harlem school system, the Amsterdam News found that a copy of a "Resume of Objectives and Methods of the Communist Party, U. S. A.," a Party pamphlet of 24 pages was well circulated within the schools.

The pamphlet opens with the following remarks tending to show how the Communist Party planned to maneuver in order to protect its membership:

"On November 9, 1940, the Communist Party of the U. S. A. voted to dissolve its affiliation with the Communist International 'for the specific purpose of removing itself from the terms of the Voorhis Act' passed in October, 1940, and which will become effective January, 1941.

"The purpose of this Act is to require groups subject to foreign control to register with the Department of Justice and would require the Communist Party to place upon the public record a complete list of Communist Party members ~~under~~ their true names.

Amsterdam

"Such a disclosure would be fatal to the tactics employed by the Party."

The School Tactics

And speaking of "tactics", the pamphlet on page 22 takes up the methods that should be used in the American school system to serve as the undermining force and says:

News

"A clear statement of the objectives of the Communist Party in the public school system is set forth by Richard Frank in an article entitled, 'The Schools and the People's Front,' which appeared in The Communist, Vol. 16, of May, 1937."

The following passages appear therein:

"That which is most immediately apparent to anyone who studies public education must be the fact that the public school system is a part of the state machinery. The function of the state machinery being to subjugate the proletariat and the toiling masses in general to the rule of the bourgeoisie, the role of the public school system cannot be isolated from this general function of the capitalist state.

New York N.Y.

"The rebelliousness of school children, directed against a part of the state machinery itself, is something that Communists cannot afford to ignore. This, together with their desire for knowledge and social life, must form the starting point for our work among students in the schools."

Warns Teachers

The teachers being told of the conditions facing them are thus warned: "Communist teachers are, therefore, faced with a tremendous social responsibility. They must consider not merely their own teacher problems, but the problems of the children. They must fight for the latter. They must mobilize the other teachers in this fight.

"They must take advantage of their positions, without exposing themselves, to give their students to the best of their ability 'working class education.'

"To enable the teachers in the Party to do the latter, the Party must take careful steps to see that all teacher comrades are given thorough education in the teaching of Marxism-Leninism. Only when teachers have really mastered Marxism-Leninism, will they be able skillfully to inject it into their teaching at the least risk of exposure and at the same time to conduct struggles around the schools in a truly Bolshevik manner.

DEC 14 1940

"Such teachers can also be used to advantage to conduct classes in Marxism-Leninism for workers generally, and many such teachers should be assigned not to school units but to factory or industrial units, where they can be of great aid in Party education, in helping with leaflets, shop papers, etc.

"Others can play an important role in the educational activities of the Young Communist League. Party and YCL fractions set up within classes and departments must supplement and combat by means of discussions, brochures, etc., bourgeois omissions or distortions in the regular curriculum.

"Marxist - Leninist analysis must be injected into every class. Inaddition to this, serious education on immediate social problems and in Marxism-Leninism must be undertaken independently."

Respects Rights

Knowing of the "Red" catastrophe that has invaded Harlem through the influence of white teachers and the alleged activities of Negro comrades, Paul Windels, counsel for the investigating committee issued the following statement this week:

"It has always been the American method to respect the right of every man and woman in our democracy to his or her own political beliefs; to organize political parties with a right to a place on the ballot, to advocate changes in our social order or form of Government, provided they do so OPENLY and in accordance with the laws of the land and the principles of decency and fairplay and do not misuse positions of public trust confidence in so doing.

"Our country is not endangered either by freedom of opinion or freedom of speech, even if used to advocate political doctrines or social theories which are abhorrent to the vast majority of our people.

"On the contrary, we have learned, through long experience, that there is real danger in attempts to suppress thought or forbid its free expression."

Will Invade Harlem

Pending the action of the State Assembly to vote for the appropriation of funds for the Coudert-Rapp Joint Legislative Committee to continue its work, investigators are still proceeding with their probe in the Harlem area and expect to summon many teachers at its next hearings which are scheduled to be called early in January.

(Next week we will deal with the specific activities of Communist teachers in Harlem mentioning meetings held and the like).

"Such teachers can also be used Party and YCL fractions set up within classes and departments must supplement and combat by means of discussions, brochures, etc., bourgeois omissions or distortions in the regular curriculum.

"Marxism-Leninist analysis must be injected into every class. In addition to this, serious education on immediate social problems and in Marxism-Leninism must be undertaken independently."

Communism Never Taught In D. C. Schools, Says Holmes

Post
Washington
AUG 6 1940

"Not one scintilla of evidence" of communistic teaching in District public schools has come to the attention of school officials, Dr. Chester W. Holmes, acting superintendent, said yesterday.

He had been asked to comment on an FBI representative's charge that un-American doctrines are seeping into the Nation's schools and colleges.

"The idea of such teaching is abhorrent to our teachers and officers. And we have every reason to believe that if such teaching were going on, we would soon hear of it," Dr. Holmes said.

"If we had bona fide evidence of any teaching or advocacy of communism in public schools," he continued, it would be promptly and thoroughly investigated. And the result of such investigation would be submitted to the Board of Education for such action as it saw fit.

"But so far not one scintilla of evidence has been adduced over a period of years that communism has ever been taught or advocated in District public schools," Dr. Holmes concluded.

AUG 6 1940

Lee R. Pennington, administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, yesterday elaborated on statements which he made in an address Wednesday before the Washington Rotary Club.

He said that teaching "dealing with communistic activities" was cropping up at various points, but he would not cite specific localities from which such reports had filtered to the FBI. He said he did not mean to imply that such teaching was general, but added that enough of it is going on "to be cause for concern."

August 10, 1940

The Nation
New York, N.Y.
AUG 16 1940

ATTORNEY GENERAL JACKSON HAS BEEN asked by the American Civil Liberties Union to investigate widespread attacks on minority parties, particularly the Communist and the Socialist Labor Party, in thirteen states of the Union. It is the duty of the federal government to protect national elections from interference, and the civil-liberties unit of the Department of Justice has full power to inquire into the incidents reported. Action has been taken by the Dies committee, by the American Legion, and by local newspapers—notably the Annenberg *Inquirer* in Philadelphia—to terrorize persons signing nomination petitions for the Communist Party and for the Socialist Labor Party. The American Legion has obtained the names of persons signing such petitions and circulated them among employers. Many persons, according to the Civil Liberties Union, have lost their jobs as a result. The Dies committee is intimidating signers of such petitions and misrepresenting their attitude. In Pittsburgh, where the *Press* had led the campaign, there have been forty-three indictments arising out of the Communist Party petitions, and in Philadelphia a campaign is under way to dismiss all teachers who signed. There have been 100 indictments in West Virginia and many assaults on both Communist and Socialist Labor solicitors in Illinois. It is up to the federal government to keep federal elections free from practices that smack of hooliganism and persecution.

Wright for Browder

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
OCT 5 1940

Richard Wright, author of "Native Son," has declared himself in support of Earl Browder and James W. Ford, Communist candidates for the President and Vice President of the United States.

Nashville, Tenn Banner
September 24, 1940

Red Will Speak At Fisk Oct. 10

◆

James Ford, Negro Communist leader and graduate of Fisk University, is scheduled to give an address at Fisk at noon, October 10, in Fisk Memorial Chapel.

Permission for the address has been given, according to Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of the university, with the distinct understanding that his remarks shall not be political in any form but strictly educational.

"We plan to stop him if his speech becomes pro-Communistic or if he begins to touch upon a political discussion," Dr. Jones said.

Mayor Thomas L. Cummings said Monday that he knew of no authority under which City officials could prevent Ford's speaking, but added that police officers will attend and will stop the speech if it becomes too adverse to the Democratic forr [illegible] government.

Arrangen[illegible] for Ford's [illegible]ch were made by Paul Cro[illegible], of Knoxville, secretary of the Communist Party in Tennessee. Crouch recently appeared before the state election officials to oppose a move to bar candidates of the Communist Party from the general election ballots in November, on the grounds that the party advocated overthrow of the Government.

The State Election Board has not ruled on the proposal and no meeting is planned for action on the matter before the November election, it is understood.

Virginians Welcome Negro Candidate !

The Union
Cincinnati
Ohio
OCT 17 1940

Richmond, Va.—(CNA)—The Moore Street Baptist Church this week threw open its doors for an election rally for James W. Ford, candidate for Vice-President, after the city's Halls had been barred to the Communist standard-bearer.

It was held under the auspices of the church itself, and not of the Communist Party, with Dr. Gordon Hancock, pastor, and the Board of Deacons participating. Dr. Hancock defended the right of our people to hear the message of the Communist Party, and declared that Negroes will do their own thinking.

"We are not afraid of Communists at our church," he said in welcoming Ford. "I am not a Communist but I don't fall out with people who are. The Communists are a legal party. They have a right to be heard and we have a right to hear them." ***

APPEALS TO NEGROES

OCT 22 1940

Ford, Communist, Attacks Policies of Roosevelt and Willkie

New York Times
New York, N.Y.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21—James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice President, speaking here tonight over a national NBC hook-up, said that the "treatment of the Negro people is an acid test of the welfare and liberties of all the people." He accused the Roosevelt administration of plans to swing the United States into the European battlefields on the pretense of saving the world for democracy.

He asserted that 13,000,000 Negroes had not forgotten the last war. Negroes could not forget "that the Democrats and Republicans, who control the executive and legislative power of the country have to this day refused to pass the anti-lynch bill and anti-poll-tax bill, without which all talk of democracy is a fraud and a farce."

He maintained that under the guise of "national defense" Roosevelt and Willkie had abandoned the pretense of supporting equal rights for Negroes and were preparing to draw the country into war. "Between Roosevelt and Willkie Negro people have absolutely nothing to choose," he contended.

Signing 17 Times in Wisco

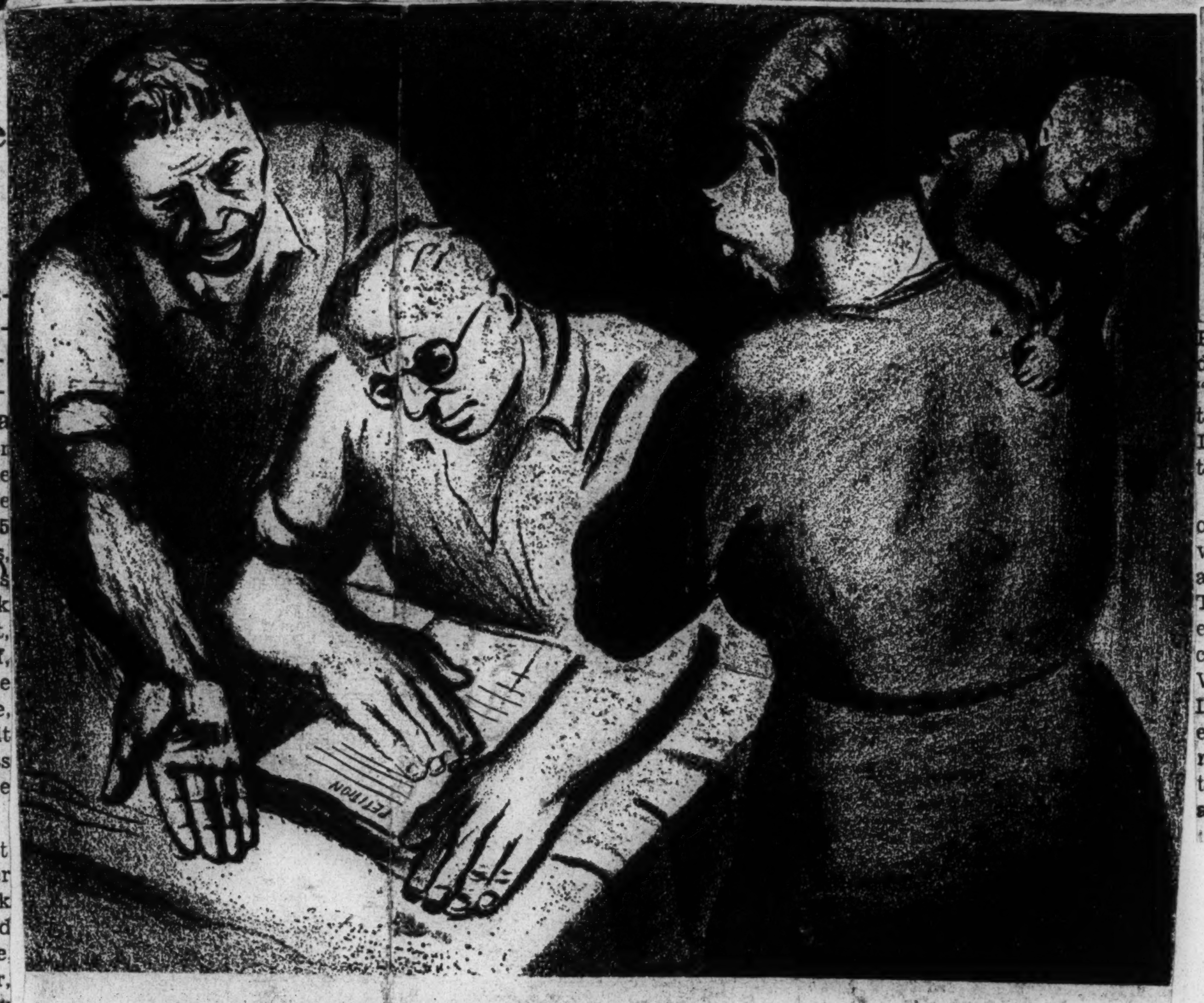
Strange Election Law Gives Chance For Vital Talks

By Gilbert Day

Sometimes even bad election laws make for good results. In Wisconsin the statute books require the Communist Party to secure a separate and distinct signature for each and every candidate on the nominating petitions. Since there are 12 Presidential electors and 5 state and congressional candidates, a person signing these petitions must put his or her John Hancock 17 times on paper. This difficult, tiresome procedure lends itself, nevertheless, to conviviality, and the canvasser is invited into the house, where the worker and his wife sit around the table, offer you a glass of milk or beer, or a cup of coffee and . . . talk.

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

AUG 20 1940



"They ask questions about war, conscription and foreign policy."

The people signing the Communist nominating petitions, 17 times over again, become your friends, they ask questions about Earl Browder and the persecution of the candidate, they ask questions about the war, conscription, and the foreign policy of the United States, England and the Soviet Union. They tell you stories of their children, and the troubles in their shops.

"We Remember Scottsboro"

In one ward in Milwaukee, the Negro section of the city, 22 signatures (remember 22 times 17) were secured by a petition worker in a comparatively short time. In one house, a Negro woman was approached and asked to sign, when a man overhearing the request, spoke up:

"Is this the Communist Party?"

"Yes, it is a nominating petition to get Earl Browder and James W. Ford on the ballot."

"Why don't you tell people that the bosses are cracking down on the Communists, and if they get to do that, they will soon crack down some more, on us Negroes, and on all people on relief."

In this particular ward the people all seemed to remember one thing. As soon as you mentioned "Communist Party," they spelled it "Scottsboro." Scottsboro and Communism have become synonymous.

In another section of the city, the canvassers reported 75 per cent of the people approached with petitions signed. But the going is slow. Seventeen times to sign and the conversation and the coffee to drink. One man who signed, an elderly man, talked of William Jennings Bryan, "we have similar troubles now as we had years ago, before you were born."

"Why don't you run more open air meetings?" a signer said, inviting the canvasser to supper, "you've got to come around and keep reminding people to write to their Congressmen and Senators against this conscription bill. (This was a straight from the shoulder talking to.) They sure will pull us into this war, unless we do something about it. More open air meetings! Where can I find out what the Soviet Union is doing now? I don't believe a word I read in these papers." Next day, when copies of the "Daily Worker" and three different pamphlets were delivered to his house, he gladly bought them, and again the canvasser had to decline an invitation to supper.

AUG 20 1940

Twenty-six Out of Twenty-nine

In one Milwaukee ward, a single canvasser approaching 29 people, received 26 answers in thc affirmative. One foreign-born worker who has been a citizen for almost a quarter of a century, laughingly remarked when he reached his 14th signature, "well, if they don't take my papers from me now, they never will. If I don't sign the nominating petitions for the Communist Party, it will make it easier for them to take my papers away from me, give them an inch and they take a foot. I know the bosses. I am not a Communist, but I have been a union man for a long, long time."

The sun has set. It is early evening. After a hard day's work in a factory the canvasser is going from house to house, working this time for himself, for his Party and finding a reception amongst the people of Wisconsin which makes canvassing a pleasure and a practical school in American working class life. The women are now sitting on their front porches and in their yards, resting a little from the cook-stove and the care of their children. They tell stories about their landlords, and the high rent they pay, and housing conditions. They are very friendly and courteous, worrying about war and conscription, wondering if evil will befall their sons brothers, husbands.

1940

In one house a very attractive and capable looking Irish woman refusing to sign the petition, was given the acceptance speeches of the Communist standard bearers, and asked if she would read them. She said she would. Later, after having read the folder, she warmed up and her attitude became more friendly. A copy of Browder's "Road to Peace" was sold to her, and when she discovered the Party's position on war, she addressed herself to the canvasser, "Wouldn't you feel heart-broken if they put your child in the army? I have sons, and I'd rather die than see them go to this war."

In many places scattered throughout any city, one always finds war veterans, men who were in the army, more than two decades ago. These men have not forgotten their experiences. It is the same in Wisconsin. Sometimes these World War veterans are members of the Legion, and sometimes not, but in either case they are not the warmongers of their communities, as their high Legion officials and bosses are.

In one house there lived three war veterans. All three workers. All three expressed the same sentiments. When asked to sign the Communist nominating petitions, two signed their names 34 times, the third was not qualified to sign. And all three, practically in the same words said that they did not get anything out of the last war, and knew of no reason why the U.S.A. should get involved in this one.

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

AUG 20 1940

One street canvassed was full of rooming houses. There they welcome strangers even more, especially people who show understanding and genuine sympathy for their problems. In one such rooming house, a woman who had herself signed the petitions without any hesitation, took the canvasser to four other roomers who did likewise. This little group of six discussed their problems, their problems of today and tomorrow.

So this election law has brought into thousands of working class homes in Wisconsin, a hope and determination which was probably not the intent of the legislators. And the canvassers with petitions of Communist candidates have drawn hope and courage from the determination of the people who recognize in the Communist election campaign a symbol of the struggle for a better world, where war, exploitation and discrimination will be only a memory.

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

DEMOCRATIC

Bilbo's 'Majority'

The final count of the Democratic primary election in which Senator Bilbo was renamed in Mississippi shows that he received 93,000 votes to his opponent's 65,000. That makes the total vote 158,000. Birmingham News

Since Mississippi has, by the 1940 census, a population of 2,200,000, this means that only 7 per cent of the state's population participated in the primary election. Assuming that the state has a total population of voting age of 1,200,000, we find that only 13 per cent of potential voters voted in the election that nominated Bilbo. Sept. 3, 194

But of course there are a lot of Negroes and a scattering of Republicans in Mississippi who probably did not vote in the Democratic primary. Assuming that 51 per cent of Mississippians are Negroes, the percentage in 1930, and eliminating the small Republican vote as indicated by the 1936 presidential election, there are still left in Mississippi 580,000 white adults who are nominally Democratic.

6/40

But there were only 158,000 votes cast, or 27 per cent of the adult white Democrats in the state. Bilbo's vote of 93,000 was only 16 per cent of the vote that should have been counted had all the white adult Democrats gone to the polls.

9-3

Perhaps it is democracy when a man is named as senator for his state with only 4.2 per cent of the population voting for him, with only 8 per cent of the adult population expressing a desire for him, and with only 16 per cent of the white Democrats of voting age of the state indicating a desire for him.

B'ham, Ala

During the campaign Bilbo went up and down the state defending the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting. As a great beneficiary of the poll tax which contributes to disfranchising most of the Democrats of Mississippi, Bilbo has reason to hope that it will be retained in the eight states which now alone have it.

Judge Watson Gets Nod From Tammany Hall

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Faced with the defection of many voters because of its failure to slate Judge James S Watson for renomination ta the Municipal Court, Tammany Hall last Saturday revoked [illegible] approval of Assistant Attorney General Vernon Reddick and endorsed Judge Watson to succeed himself.

A non-partisan committee headed by Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Rev. Wm. Lloyd Imes and Hon. Fred R. Moore, had been formed to sponsor the judge's candidacy, in the event that Tammany did not relent. The two opposing factions in the American Labor Party had already endorsed the popular jurist.

Negro Opposition May Have Blocked Southerner For Vice-President!

The Union
8-1-40
Cincinnati, Ohio

Chicago — A known opposition of Negro voters in the North and West to candidates from the Deep South for Vice-President of the United States on the Democratic ticket may have been a factor in the refusal to nominate Speaker Bankhead of Alabama, Senator James Byrnes of South Carolina, or Congressman Sam Rayburn, of Texas, it became known here today. Byrnes especially is known for his bitter anti-Negro activity in connection with the federal anti-lynching bill. Bankhead has been no friend of Negroes. Rayburn has no special record on the Negro, but he comes from a state whose record is bad.

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

D.C.

Woman, Friend to Negro, Is Seated in Congress

WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Chester C. Bolton, known for her fine qualities as a real friend of the Negro, was sworn in on March 5 as a member of the House of Representatives. She took the seat occupied by her late husband who served in congress for many years.

In the gallery watching the proceedings with interest were a number of colored women high in the parleys of the Republican party, including Mrs. Lethia Fleming, herself from Cleveland, Mrs. Bolton's home; Mrs. Georgia Johnson, Sarah Pelham Speaks of New York, her sister, Mrs. Buckley, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Jeanette Carter.

Cal. Eagle
[illegible]

Getting Rid of the Electoral College

NOV 16 1940

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

The suggestion that the electoral college be abandoned and that hereafter presidential elections be by popular vote meets with the emphatic approval of the Black Dispatch. Such a proposal should have the endorsement of all who believe in democracy.

The truth is presidential electors were designated by the framers of the constitution because they lacked faith in democracy. They were afraid to let the people act directly. Presidential electors were originally expected to be somewhat of a buffer zone between the people and their suffrage.

The rise and strength of political parties have casterated presidential electors of their constitutional power. It would today be political suicide were presidential electors to act as it was originally intended they should act by the men who wrote the federal constitution.

In the recent election there stands out in bold relief a picture teaching all who see it that we should abandon the constitutional system of presidential electors. Although President Roosevelt won the election by a rise of slightly more than 4,000,000, a shift of less than half million voters in certain stratigic states could have given Wendell Willkie a majority of the votes in the electoral college. The question for the American people to decide is whether they want an old archiac, unfair system to control our elections or whether we want the majority of the people to decide our election issues.

The unfairness of the election machinery under the electoral system is shown by the figures relating to Iowa and Alabama. Each state has eleven votes in the electoral college and the two states have almost the same population. To be exact Iowa has a population of 2,470,939 while Alabama has a population of 2,646,248.

Although Alabama has 175,309 larger population than Iowa the people in the two states differ rather radically regarding voting. In the last election 930,926 voted in Iowa while in the State of Alabama only 183,357 citizens cast their ballots.

Under the electoral system Alabama may wink her eye and laught at Iowa's labor pains election day, but if presidential elections were thrown open to popular vote Iowa's suffrage would have counted five to one against Alabama.

In every one of the poll tax states of the south there is radical falling off the voting strength just as in Alabama. Millions of poor whites and Negroes are denied suffrage privileges. To abandon the electoral college would cause the South to awaken to an ugly picture. Dixieland would have either to get rid of its unfair disqualifications regarding the franchise or submit to rule and government dictated by folk in states where free elections are held.

Leaders Are Pleased By The Results

NOV 15 1940

Asks United Front But Urges Alert Intelligent Watchfulness

St. Louis Argus

CHICAGO, Nov. (ANP)—Outstanding leaders of the race, both Democratic and Republican, hurled aside the masks of partisanship this week to ask that Negroes present a united front in fighting for further integration into national life, according to a survey conducted by the Associated Negro Press. At the same time they said results of the recent election showed the race's strategic political importance, while some pointed to general Aframerican satisfaction with the policies of Roosevelt as expressed by the vote and forsee, even greater benefits.

Division Heads Speak

According to Atty. Julian D. Rainey, of Boston, head of the colored Democratic eastern division, "The reelection of Roosevelt will affect the Negro as it will affect a great majority of the people in the Negro's economic group. It means uninterrupted progress for underprivileged people. I am sure we have made enormous political gains and under the President will make further economic and social gains."

Somewhat similar sentiments were expressed by Dr. C. B. Powell of New York, eastern Democratic publicity director, who declared, "In New York and the East the new Democratic victory strengthens the Negro's hands and presages hope for the future. It points to many lessons the first of which is the need for political organization which really represents the people.

Calling for an end to the bitterness of the recent campaign, Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter, assistant district attorney of New York City, said, "It is my sincere hope that the Negro, like all other good American citizens, will unite in an effort to achieve that national harmony without which we shall not be a nation strong enough to withstand the enemies boring from within and battering from without. On the other hand all democratic governments need strong minorities to keep those in power aware of their ultimate responsibility to the people of the country. It is to be hoped Republican Negroes will, the next four years, continue to work for and be articulate concerning the defects in the policies of the Democratic party in regard to the Negro.

Atty. S. R. Redmond of St. Louis, Republican western director, asserted, "The Negro in America thinks and acts very similarly to his white fellow man which explains in part our vote. It is encouraging to note that in most states in the western division the Republican candidates got at least 50 percent of the Negro vote. The future course should be to keep up the educational fight. In the central west alone we captured states with one third the nation's votes. With Mr. Roosevelt's plurality cut down 7,000,000 the Democrats are on their way out."

Leaders Give

NOV 15 1940

A Democratic editor, J. E. Mitchell of the St. Louis Argus thinks, "The election of Roosevelt assures Negroes a more substantial place in the body politic. The President's election for a third term also gives assurance of the continuation of his social legislation which has meant so much to the poor, especially to the Negro. However, it is a sign of progress to see Negroes divided politically just as other races and groups are".

In a letter written to the White House, Dean William Pickens of the N.A.A.C.P. said he was opposed to the third term but congratulated Roosevelt on his reelection.

Atty. Homer Brown of Pittsburgh, Democrat reelected to the state legislature, proclaimed, "Negroes must not now be misled, for although they have benefitted greatly from the laws enacted by the New Deal, they still have ahead the fight against discrimination in public offices, the right to participate equally in monies appropriated for public use, segregation of all descriptions, and the right to work, particularly in private employment, especially in the public utility fields."

Pointing out that Negro voters could have changed the results in certain key states where Roosevelt received small majorities, Atty. T. Gillis Nutter of Charleston, W. Va., stated, "From now on the Negro is going to be a factor in the political setup and his vote will be eagerly sought by both of the major political parties as it was in the recent election. He should look well to the interest of his group."

After reminding that Willkie carried his native state and as head of the party he must continue his crusade, Atty. Cornelius Richardson of Richmond, Ind., went on, "The fight for American ideals has just begun. It is well that both branches of congress and the chief executive are of the same political faith. However, regardless as to politics, race, creed or color, we shall all strive for national unity.

In Louisville, according to I. Willis Cole, editor of the Leader, there is no bitterness after elections. Negroes there were impressed with two housing projects and relief. But Tuesday's vote showed the race is part and parcel of the two-party system. However, if the Negro is going to reap full benefits from the two-practical where the race is concerned.

The Negro group still remains party system he "should become the test of a "strong, determined, confident, united democracy," opined Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Washington, Republican publicity director, who pointed out the race must still fight against discrimination.

Virginians, sharing in the New Deal's social gains, have been heartened by Roosevelt's reelection, according to P. B. Young, Sr., editor of the Norfolk Journal.

More Negro Texans voted in this elections than ever before with between 60 and 65 percent for Roosevelt, said Carter Wesley of the Houston Informer, who asserted. "I believe that the Negroes nationally have grown in status politically by their work in the election. I think that the future course of the Negro should be along the same lines that it took in this election, namely to support both parties according to the whims of the respective leaders."

Negroes in that section are jubilant over four more years of the Deal, according to C. A. Scott of the Atlantic Daily World, and are showing a tremendous interest in the franchise. "It seems to be the concensus of racial opinion that President Roosevelt now has no further political ambitions and will show less restraint in tackling questions that are vital, not only to the 9,000,000 Negroes in the South but to this section as a whole.

President will now see through the antilynching bill and will make more secure the political and economic position of the race in the South where his party is in power."

Most cynical was C. A. Franklin of the Kansas City Call, who said Kansas City, Mo., Negroes were so interested in electing white Democrats they did not cast their full vote for the two colored Republicans on the ballot.

St. Louis

Closeness of Election Shows Negroes Still Demand Real Democracy

NOV 16 1940

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

The natural inquiry of the nearly 22,000,000 persons who voted for Wendell Willkie on Election Day is: "WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?"

These citizens, only about 4,000,000 fewer than the number who voted for Mr. Roosevelt, out of a total popular vote for both candidates of some 48,000,000, represent an American minority group of 11-24th of the whole, nearly one-half.

Washington

It is thus apparent that the election went to the New Deal by a significantly small plurality.

As compared with Mr. Roosevelt's vote in 1936, there was a protest, defection vote this year on the part of his former supporters amounting to approximately 7,000,000 votes.

Election Close

For instance, the Roosevelt vote in the following States, more definitely than can be otherwise indicated, shows how closely this election was: New York, 51.8; Wisconsin, 50.8; Illinois, 51.2; New Jersey, 51.8; Ohio, 52.2; Missouri, 52.5; Massachusetts, 53.5; Pennsylvania, 53.5.

These are not "tidal-wave," or "landslide" figures. On the contrary, as Roger Babson, famous statistician, pointed out in personal telegram to Mr. Roosevelt, "one per cent of the vote properly allocated would have elected Wendell Willkie."

Washington, D.C.

Elaborating on his statement that 1 per cent shift of votes would have elected Mr. Willkie, he said that 500,000 votes distributed in states where the outcome was close would have given the Republican standard bearer a winning margin.

All of this, by way of saying, the country only by a "squeak" has given Mr. Roosevelt the "vote of confidence" he requested.

Now, with the country almost evenly divided in political sentiment, strident voices are demanding a strong, confident, determined democracy—demanding that democracy in the United States shall stand united.

Still the Key

In this discussion of democracy, the Negro group still remains the test. It cannot forego its demands for fair and equitable protection before the law.

It cannot complacently accept disfranchisement for 8,000,000 of its kinsmen in the South.

It will ever protest against Jim-Crow cars and Jim Crow laws of every kind.

It will continue to protest against inequitable relief administration, and for a larger representation in the productive industry of the country, and in Social Security protection.

It will continue to oppose photographs on applications for Federal employment—a device which now eliminates the applicants even before they appear at Government departments.

It will still protest discrimination in the armed service of the Government.

Complete Integration

In fact, it will continue to fight to be included whole-heartedly in all the processes of American democracy.

If the dignity and power of American democracy are to survive in America, a fairer consideration and more even-handed justice must prevail.

It was for these things Wendell Willkie was willing to pledge himself. It is for these things all true friends of democracy must contend.

Our cause is a just one. The tragic breaches which undoubtedly exist among the American people can only be healed by an acceptance of these fundamental principles, among the many others which now divide us.

Principles approved by the nearly 23,000,000 persons who voted for Wendell Willkie cannot be waived aside.

As Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee, stated at the close of the campaign: "A just cause cannot be stopped. Our principles must prevail if this country is to march forward to a higher and better destiny."

A Nation Divided

NOV 16 1940

Nothing could be stamped upon the minds of our citizens more indelibly than the fact that this nation is almost equally divided. Two distinct philosophies of government, two distinct classes and two distinct methods of approach to the country's inner problems have been definitely established for the first time in the republic's history. Many patriotic and democracy-loving men and women of these United States of America are urging every one to forget the bitterness and anxiety of the recent campaign. They should forget it to a certain degree and work together for the safety of our homes and to perpetuate our democracy, for if results of the recent poitical battle have taught the anxious people of this nation anything, it has taught them that "DEMOCRACY IS SAFE' and that no dictatorial schemer shall ever raise his ugly head with the hope of anything short of failure.

Daily World

Twenty-six million for the victor. Twenty-two million for the loser. Remove the vote of the solid South which would vote democratic, even if some great Deity should oppose them, and you have a fair picture of the division of thought and principles now prevalent in the country. There must be a compromise, therefore, if our nation is to go forward during the coming four years.

It is true that a small majority of our citizens are still drugged, smothered and coerced by New Deal promises of an American Utopia, but the effect of stupidity, trickery and duplicity must and will die throughout the land because we are sick and tired of being treated forever as an emergency. The Negro, apart from all groups in the nation's citizenzship structure, should be sick of his status in a land where emergency effort is the predominant theory and practice. He should welcome the complete welding of contending philosophies, classes and methods of approach to the problems at hand, because his freedom, opportunity and progress as a citizen depends on it.

Atlanta, Ga.

Yes, a majority, the total of which was 26 million, have taken it upon themselves to justify extravagance, deficit financing, the studious formentation of class hatred and dishonesty of effort by the largest and most powerful body of cynical and unscrupulous politicians America has ever known, but an opposition that is 22 million strong assures us that the holiday, in which tradition, common sense and discretion have been thown to the wind, is almost at an end. At last the opposition is strong and forceful to the extent that it can prove its ability to take, but that it does not have to like it. Afer all, the opinion of 46 per cent of the people of any country means something. It especially means much in a democracy.

As usual the Solid South voted Democratic because, with them, it is a party of curtailment, oppression and stay-in-your-place, so far as the Negro is concerned. The other portion of the 26 million voted to keep relief, WPA and other New Deal emolients. It is not possible to change the South, but time will change a host of others during the next four years, because no one knows we have been living in a fool's paradise better than they. Despite the encouragement that has attended the effort to destroy the spirit and initiative of free men, America will survive. The Negro will survive and progress along with the rest.

—The Atlantic City (N. J.) Eagle

Make Us Strong—Keep Peace—Preserve American Way

NOV 23 1940

It will be the task of the historians of the future, with all evidence at their disposal and with the passions of the campaign dissipated by time, to weigh and value the factors that led to the reelection of President Roosevelt for a tradition-shattering third term. For us, as American citizens, our duty is crystal clear. It is to vigorously support the President whenever we believe him to be wrong. That is the way democracy can and will be preserved. A healthy, free minority is vital to our system of government government.

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On November 5, the people bestowed on the President an honor given to no other Chief Executive in our history. And on that day, the President accepted his gravest responsibility. He and the Congress are confronted by problems and obligations of an importance which is without precedent since the Civil War. In his appeal to the people for a third term, he said, time and again, that he will make us strong, that he will keep us at peace that he will preserve the American way. All Americans look forward to the consummation of that program.

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The opposition party need no regrets, Wendell Willkie made a gallant campaign, and he fought a good fight. Tens of millions of our citizens voluntarily enlisted under his standard and voted for him because of the principles he stood for. He cemented together that intelligent, responsible opposition which is so essential to democratic government. He will remain a force to be reckoned with in American life. —Industrial News Review.

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POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

GENERAL

OPINION

OCT 1 2 1940

Roosevelt versus Willkie

The President Keeps Nimmy and Stimmy in the Navy and War Departments; Willkie Says if He Is Elected, He Will Fire Them. Who Is Right?

Last week, President Roosevelt skipped over Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, one of two colored cambat officers in the regular army, in promoting 100 colonels to the rank of brigadier general.

This is not surprising. President Woodrow Wilson did the same thing in the World War. The War Department at that time declared Colonel Charles Young physically unfit in order to avoid giving him the promotion to brigadier general.

* * *

Afro-American

Contrary to general belief, the race discrimination which has always existed in the army and navy and now continues under the New Deal is not of the sneaking, apologetic, undercover variety. It is rather bold, brazen and blatant.

C. W. Nimitz is chief of a navy bureau. Anything he signs his name to is as official as an act of the Secretary of the Navy or President Roosevelt himself.

Nimitz's statement to the N.A.A.C.P. reads:—

Baltimore, Md.

> "After many years of experience, the policy of not enlisting men of the colored race for any branch of the naval service except the mess-man branch was adopted to meet the best interests of general ship efficiency."

Note carefully what Mr. Roosevelt's navy bureau chief says. He declares the navy will enlist colored men as cooks and waiters only.

He says that if you are a white citizen you may serve your country as a sailor, a gunner, a marine, a pilot, a purser, a fireman, a machinist, an electrician, a plumber, or a carpenter. But if you are colored, great, free America wants you only as a navy cook or waiter.

OCT 1 2 1940

This is rank discrimination on account of race, the like of which we have never had so boldly expressed before. If the navy can limit colored men to the kitchen, then every other department of the United States Government can do the same thing and get away with it.

In fact, the army is trying to do the same thing.

Where the navy talked of its "policy," Secretary of War Stimson's army says it "plans" to call for separate colored units in the infantry, cavalry, field and coast artillery, engineers, chemical and quartermaster divisions.

The difference between what army's Stimson and navy's Nimitz says is but a matter of degree.

One names one unit to which colored citizens shall be restricted and the other names seven. Both of them have determined to make color the chief factor in dealing with United States citizens. Before it asks you and me any other question it must first find out to what race we belong.

Now Nimitz (Nimmy) and Stimson (Stimmy) are not elected officials of this government. If they were, intelligent persons of all races would go to the polls in November and defeat them for re-election. These men are mere stooges. They owe their jobs to Franklin D. Roosevelt, who as President of the United States, is commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

If Mr. Roosevelt disapproved their conduct, "Nimmy" and "Stimmy" would be made to eat their words or be fired at once.

* * * *

Mr. Roosevelt is not ignorant of the proposed program of his jim-crow twins for us. He knows all about it.

The President, Walter White, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.; T. Arnold Hill, secretary of the National Urban League, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Pullman Porters' Union, sat down at the White House last week and talked it all over.

The President called Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Assistant Secretary of War Jackson to sit in on the conference.

Nimmy's and Stimmy's plans to bar colored people from all forces of the United States except in separate units of the eight branches mentioned above were laid before the meeting.

So President Roosevelt knows all about this sordid business. Nimmy and Stimmy have neither taken back their jim-crow orders nor have they lost their jobs. The navy, the air force and the army are refusing today to enlist colored men in any branch of service whatever. But if you are white, all services are open.

The strangest part of this Rotten Deal is that it is being put over on us at the very time President Roosevelt is campaigning for re-election. If he wants the colored vote, he has a queer way of showing it.

We think he wants it. We know he needs it. But he wants it on his own terms—the terms laid down by Nimmy and Stimmy—to which we are opposed.

* * * *

As we see it, the issue here is clean cut. Opposed to Mr. Roosevelt in his campaign for re-election is one Wendell Willkie who, in his Chicago speech to an exclusive colored audience, discussed this very matter.

Candidate Willkie said:

> "I will carry out the . . . pledge to the colored people by seeing to it that jim crow departments in the Federal Government . . . should be eliminated . . . I pledge you I will never broach [permit] intolerance.
>
> "In my administration . . . there shall be no discrimination between people because of race, creed or color in appointment of Federal positions."

That is the direct opposite of what President Roosevelt permits Nimmy and Stimmy to say and do.

Candidate Willkie went further in his Chicago speech. He said:

> "Any man who serves as my subordinate, who makes any such discrimination, **shall be fired on the spot.**"

What he meant is that if Nimmy and Stimmy were in his cabinet, he would discharge them.

They ought to be fired. And if the people of the United States must elect Wendell Willkie in order to get rid of them, we believe the voters in the November election will do just that.

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Baltimore, Md.

> "After many years of experience, the policy of not enlisting men of the colored race for any branch of the naval service except the mess-man branch was adopted to meet the best interests of general ship efficiency."

Note carefully what Mr. Roosevelt's navy bureau chief says. He declares the navy will enlist colored men as cooks and waiters only.

He says that if you are a white citizen you may serve your country as a sailor, a gunner, a marine, a pilot, a purser, a fireman, a machinist, an electrician, a plumber, or a carpenter. But if you are colored, great, free America wants you only as a navy cook or waiter.

OCT 12 1940

This is rank discrimination on account of race, the like of which we have never had so boldly expressed before. If the navy can limit colored men to the kitchen, then every other department of the United States Government can do the same thing and get away with it.

In fact, the army is trying to do the same thing.

Where the navy talked of its "policy," Secretary of War Stimson's army says it "plans" to call for separate colored units in the infantry, cavalry, field and coast artillery, engineers, chemical and quartermaster divisions.

The difference between what army's Stimson and navy's Nimitz says is but a matter of degree.

One names one unit to which colored citizens shall be restricted and the other names seven. Both of them have determined to make color the chief factor in dealing with United States citizens. Before it asks you and me any other question it must first find out to what race we belong.

Now Nimitz (Nimmy) and Stimson (Stimmy) are not elected officials of this government. If they were, intelligent persons of all races would go to the polls in November and defeat them for re-election. These men are mere stooges. They owe their jobs to Franklin D. Roosevelt, who as President of the United States, is commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

If Mr. Roosevelt disapproved their conduct, "Nimmy" and "Stimmy" would be made to eat their words or be fired at once.

* * * *

Mr. Roosevelt is not ignorant of the proposed program of his jim-crow twins for us. He knows all about it.

The President, Walter White, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.; T. Arnold Hill, secretary of the National Urban League, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Pullman Porters' Union, sat down at the White House last week and talked it all over.

The President called Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Assistant Secretary of War Jackson to sit in on the conference.

Nimmy's and Stimmy's plans to bar colored people from all forces of the United States except in separate units of the eight branches mentioned above were laid before the meeting.

So President Roosevelt knows all about this sordid business. Nimmy and Stimmy have neither taken back their jim-crow orders nor have they lost their jobs. The navy, the air force and the army are refusing today to enlist colored men in any branch of service whatever. But if you are white, all services are open.

The strangest part of this Rotten Deal is that it is being put over on us at the very time President Roosevelt is campaigning for re-election. If he wants the colored vote, he has a queer way of showing it.

We think he wants it. We know he needs it. But he wants it on his own terms—the terms laid down by Nimmy and Stimmy—to which we are opposed.

* * * *

As we see it, the issue here is clean cut. Opposed to Mr. Roosevelt in his campaign for re-election is one Wendell Willkie who, in his Chicago speech to an exclusive colored audience, discussed this very matter.

Candidate Willkie said:

> "I will carry out the . . . pledge to the colored people by seeing to it that jim crow departments in the Federal Government . . . should be eliminated . . . I pledge you I will never broach [permit] intolerance.
>
> "In my administration . . . there shall be no discrimination between people because of race, creed or color in appointment of Federal positions."

That is the direct opposite of what President Roosevelt permits Nimmy and Stimmy to say and do.

Candidate Willkie went further in his Chicago speech. He said:

> "Any man who serves as my subordinate, who makes any such discrimination, **shall be fired on the spot.**"

What he meant is that if Nimmy and Stimmy were in his cabinet, he would discharge them.

They ought to be fired. And if the people of the United States must elect Wendell Willkie in order to get rid of them, we believe the voters in the November election will do just that.

The Country Crosses A Threshold

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

NOV 6 1940

IN the return of President Franklin D. Roosevelt for a third term in the White House, the nation not only crosses a threshold but pays a tribute that has been given no other person—a third term!

He came to the presidency in a grave crisis. With courage he took the helm and steered the nation through the crisis. Hardly a hamlet or rural byway in the United States is without the evidence of the touch of Franklin D. Roosevelt. His name will live as long as the nation itself survives. He has doubtless been the foremost contribution of the American civilization. Our banks, our farms, our industries and our social activities and every structure touching the well-being of the general people have felt the touch of his hand. He might well be termed good; for he blessed humanity and made the world better by having lived. He has given the nation a new birth unto progress and a new hope for the world.

It would require several volumes to even remotely attempt an enumeration of this administration. Future generations will read much of it in the physical evidences of housing, hospitals, schools, libraries etc.

A time honored precedent has been broken. The nation said no to General Grant on the third term issue; it said no to another great Roosevelt—but this time the country showed that it has outgrown the swaddling clothes of tradition and is making "Full speed ahead" for progressive ideas and ideals.

Thusly America looks forward to an era of peace since Mr. Roosevelt has promised us peace.

Election Victories

NOV 16 1940

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

One Congressman, two judges, one State senator and seventeen members of the lower house of the legislature won offices in the election Tuesday of last week.

The Congressman came, of course, from Illinois. Michigan's candidate for Congress was defeated.

New York's two sitting judges were re-elected and two Illinois candidates for judgeships were defeated. The State senator won in Michigan.

Of the eighteen members of the legislature elected, twelve are Democrats and six are Republicans. They represent New York (3), Illinois (4), New Jersey (1), Pennsylvania (6), Indiana (1), Kansas (1), California (1), and Michigan (3).

The total is not impressive, but it represents progress for a Democratic year.

In Illinois both candidates for Congress in the First District were colored. No matter which party won, colored people were assured of a Congressman.

Michigan, New York, Missouri, and Pennsylvania have yet to maneuver one Congressional district into such a favorable political situation, but once they do, Arthur Mitchell from Illinois will have company in the national capitol at Washington.

The City Vote

NOV 14 1940

The Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

An interesting analysis of the vote in the recent presidential election, carried in the Shreveport (La.) Times, shows that President Roosevelt owed his re-election largely to the voters of the big cities. Outside of the south the rural areas, as a whole, voted Republican majorities.

In fact, it is pointed out, had it not been for the cities, Wendell Willkie would have carried nine states whose combined electoral vote would have given him the presidency. Those nine states are New York, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Wisconsin, Ohio, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

This, of course, is not excessively important. National elections in the United States are decided by popular vote and the vote of the urban dweller is, rightfully, of exactly the same weight in deciding the outcome as that of his rural fellow-citizen.

However, it cannot be denied that the nation would be in a healthier condition, from the political standpoint, if the party sentiment was not so definitely divided between class and occupational lines.

The wealthier people, those whose incomes depend upon stock and investment dividends were, most of them, for Willkie while the great middle class, and the "lower third," were predominantly for Roosevelt.

There will be no realization of the America of which lovers of democracy have dreamed until there is better understanding, better cooperation for the greater good, between wealth and poverty, between the labor of the cities and the farmers of the open country.

National Unity Now the Need Says Writer

NOV 10 1940

By ATTY. B. FERGUSON

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK—(C)—Sixteen key states in the United States where the Negro vote proved balance of power in the presidential elections could not be turned against FDR, third term or no third term, arguments as advanced by such outstanding personalities as Joe Louis, John L. Lewis, the late Robert L. Vann, the late L. K. Williams, J. Finley Wilson and many other prominent Negroes who were lined up on the Willkie side. But to no avail.

When the votes began to trickle in, in such states as Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, etc., it showed a close contest while the Negro precinct showed a 6 to 1 in favor of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. This, no doubt, if analyzed will prove that the slim majorities in the President's favor are due to his personal popularity among Negroes.

NATIONAL UNITY NOW NEEDED

The leading people in all political parties are now lining up to support the National Defense programs, and insure the surity and well-being of the country. Big industry is beginning to hum in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania. Conn., Mass., and other key states that had the power to change the administration because these states have been feed from the tooth with National Defense funds and millions of people are being put to work. Negro leaders should now get together in an effort throttle increasing Jim Crowism Segregation and other discrimination practices that are now used to keep Negroes from participating in the benefits of the newly created upswing in employment.

Let us hope that Mr. Roosevelt will see to it that we, as part of the citizenency who showed confidence in the President was significant in as much as several incidents in the campaign affected Negroes seriously, yet seal of approval was placed on the President by a grateful people.

Colored Vote May Decide Election

Afro American [illegible] Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—A study of the American Institute of Public Opinion's survey of party trends in various States where Republican candidate for President Thomas E. Dewey is a favorite shows that colored voters, among whom Dewey is very popular, will play an important role in the election of a President.

Political experts believe that it will take a candidate of Dewey's proved vote-getting appeal with the colored voters to swing these borderline States into the Republican column next November.

Party Margin Narrow

Due to the small margin between Republican and Democratic leanings in these States, the proportionate colored vote will in some cases hold major significance. There are 11 such States—Delaware, Indiana, New York and Minnesota—which total 75 electoral votes, and Illinois, New Jersey, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut and Nebraska, with a total of 141 electoral votes.

The Institute Poll lists the electoral votes and party preferences of a cross section of each State's population, including the colored populations. A comparisn of the percentages with both the colored population and colored population percentage in each State is made below.

The figures taken from the Gallup poll of the borderline States follow:

Electoral Votes		Percent Dem.	 Rep.	Negro Pop. (1930)	Pct. of Entire Pop.
3	Delaware	54	46	32,602	13.6
14	Indiana	52	48	111,982	3.5
47	New York	51	49	412,814	3.3
11	Minnesota	51	49	9,445	.4
29	Illinois	45	55	328,917	4.3
16	New Jersey	46	54	208,828	5.2
19	Michigan	47	53	169,453	3.5
36	Pennsylvania	49	51	431,257	4.5
26	Ohio	49	51	309,304	4.7
8	Connecticut	49	51	29,354	1.8
7	Nebraska	49	51	13,752	1.0
216					

United We Stand—

Call
7-26-40
Kansas City, Mo.

Regardless of the wide difference of opinions which will obtain during this national election, it is imperative that the American people come out of it united in purpose. Otherwise democracy will perish here as it did in Norway and France, where men made their nation's existence of less importance than their having their way with it.

For us to be a united people in spite of political differences, we must reach a sound judgment based on the facts. Therefore, each side in this contest must make its best presentation. It is not enough for President Roosevelt to make only an "at-home" defense of his administration. We grant that the President is needed on the job in a crisis, but it is more vital to our country that he help it make an intelligent decision in this election.

Three major issues confront the American people, not one. They are: (1) the worth of the security legislation which the new deal has brought about; (2) international relations; (3) the third term. Attention to only one of these is not enough.

After decision on these points the minority can fall in with the wishes of the majority, and our country will be saved from the unhappy division which foredoomed European neighbors of the Nazis. If the new deal is alright, it can stand inspection. If it is not, it needs it. Let the people speak out about:

1. The worth of social security legislation. Then if it is approved—
2. The worth of social security's administrators. Could others do better?
3. The cost of social security. Has there been waste?
4. Is social security workable now when Germany, who might attack us, has scrapped individual rights and regiments its peoples ruthlessly to produce the most for war and for trade at the least cost.

The effect of taxes on business makes it imperative that the people decide between the good to be gained through the new deal and its cost. It is not too much to ask President Roosevelt to sit with the people and give his side of the matter while they arrive at that judgment.

Because our domestic problem is contemporaneous with the war in Europe, we have to decide also in this election how best to conduct ourselves while war rages. The President is alert on our No. 2 problem.

Not having spoken early Franklin D. Roosevelt may not ever speak about the third term. Even if he does, no one can know his inner thoughts. On this point the voter will have to be his own advisor. If he thinks a third term is a step toward the dictatorships prevailing in Europe today, this issue is of transcendant importance.

We repeat: Let President Roosevelt enter into this campaign up to the hilt. The nation and democracy are at stake. There should be no notions of dignity, no reluctance on his part to take the people into fullest confidence.

Negro Leaders Continue To Pile Up Protests Against Third Term For President Roosevelt

AUG 31 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Negro leaders throughout the country are deeply stirred by the Third Term issue that has been precipitated by the renomination of Preisdent Roosevelt. These leaders make very plain their well-founded fears that Mr. Roosevelt's reelection in November will mean the continuance of every New Deal policy, every New Deal excess, and every New Deal threat to the continued existence of Constitutional Government in the United States.

New York Age

Also, they see in a Third Term added harshness in connection with the administration of New Deal agencies as they affect the Negro group. They resent the apparent persistence of the effort of the Democratic administration to make colored citizens permanent "wards of the nation" by placing them on direct and work-relief rolls instead of opening the doors of opportunity for employment at regular jobs in industry.

Extracts at this time from a few of the dozens of letters which have come to Republican National Committee Headquarters, which follow, indicate the present state of feeling among Negro citizens on the Third Term issue:

Pillars of Democracy Endangered

JAMES A. COBB—Washington, D. C., former Special Assistant U. S. District Attorney, and former Municipal Judge of the District of Columbia: "While it is not a technical violation of the Constitution of the United States for a person to be nominated and elected for a Third Term, it certainly is in violation of the spirit and the custom that has existed ever since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States... To say that the present President of the United States is the only one capable of heading the government in an emergency is to admit that Democracy is a failure... I do not believe the American people are ready to sacrifice this great unwritten principle of the Constitution of the United States. If so, one of the strongest pillars of American Democracy has fallen.

New York
N.Y.

Expansion of New Dealism Threatened

KARL F. PHILLIPS—Baltimore, Maryland, former Director of Conciliation, Department of Labor: "In his 'sacrificial' acceptance of the Presidential nomination for a Third Term, President Roosevelt has unforgettingly established himself as the Super-Presidential egoist of all times. Thus, if elected, he flatly promises the American people a general expansion of New Dealism in the continued and graver forms of futile social and economic experimentation, increased taxation, heavier public debt, the increased stifling of free enterprise, new threats to the Masters of Industry, scorn for Constitutional government, and last, but by no means least, larger beads of sweat on the brow of every laborer. It is good, indeed, that we have an adequate defense against Mr. Rooseselt's offence."

AUG 31 1940

Mississippi, and former a
sistant to the Attorney
the United States: "I re
Third Term Issue precipi
the President's re-nominatio was
greatest threat that Constitutional government has had since the effort to pack the Supreme Court. It is even a greater threat to the safety of the American Negro because of its near approach to tampering with the Constitution. Next to this, we shall be further chained to the iniquities of the New Deal."

Speaks As A Citizen

AUG 3

HENRY A. BOYD — Nashville, Tennessee, president, Nashville Globe Publishing Company: "As an American citizen, a tax-payer and voter, I believe in the principles of our Grand Republican Party. I consider it unprecedented, un-American in principle and out of harmony with our procedures, to submit a Third-termer to the Presidency of our Republic. It would be setting a precedent as well as shattering a tradition that would border on to a calamity, as I see it. I travel constantly, and I have yet to find any public-spirited business man, professional or even the sane layman, but who shares this view. I further believe that it is a threat to the continuation of our free American Republic."

AUG 31 1940

Kansans Elect 4 Negroes, Nominate Two Out Of 17 As Race Gains In Primary

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas City's Negro populace made considerable political gains this week in the city's primary with the election of two county committeemen and two county commiteewomen and the nomination of two men to run in November for election.

[illegible]

Those elected were out of a total of seventeen Negro candidates who ran for office, making the largest number ever to seek elective offices in the history of Jackson county.

Negroes who won over their opponents were: L. Amasa Knox, attorney, nominated as the Republican candidate for justice of the peace in the 6th district; James H. Herbert, attorney, nominated as GOP candidate for representative to the state legislature from the 4th district; H. B. Moore, undertaker, elected the Democratic committeeman from the 4th ward, making the first Negro ever to serve as committeeman; T. B. Watkins, another undertaker, elected as the Republican committeeman from the 4th ward; Mrs. Lettie Jorden, elected Democratic committeewoman from the 4th ward; and Mrs. Marie Waters, elected Republican committeewoman from the 2nd ward.

Johnson Makes Showing

A bitter disappointment of the election came with the defeat of Carl R. Johnson, Democratic candidate for the Justice of the peace. Had Johnson been nominated on the Democratic ticket he would have run against Knox in November, assuring the election of a Negro justice of the peace.

Having no organization support and having to depend on his personal acquaintance and popularity, his friends felt that Johnson made a good showing. All of his opponents were white and all except one had organization backing.

Overwhelming Victory

Knox, GOP candidate for justice of the peace, made an overwhelming victory over his one opponent, John Lauck, who polled 144 votes to Knox's 740.

Negro voters cast the largest primary vote in the history of Kansas City. A majority supported Senator S. Truman for re-election to the senate.

THE ELECTION AND AFTER

NOV 7 1940

Iowa Bystander
Des Moines
Iowa

The election is over. Many surprises grew out of the vote. But one who analyzes the returns carefully could but conclude that the results were almost ineviable. As some campaign orators stated on many occasions, a president who has built up a machine like Mr. Roosevelt which includes all those people receiving help from the government either in the form of salaries, gratituties or grants, is hard to defeat.

As a matter of fact, the great bulk of labor and the so-called less fortunate citizen whether black or white, supported the Democratic ticket. This was especially true in the cities.

The Bystander doubts if any man could have made a better race against President Roosevelt than did Mr. Willkie and the great popular vote given him indicates that very clearly.

Negroes gave Willkie a better vote than they did Landon in 1936. They should have for no formidable candidate ever spoke out more fearlessly on the Negro question that he did. In fact the Bystander thinks the Negro muffed a chance to elect a man to office who had some favorable convictions toward minority groups and the courage to do something about the problem.

NOV 7 1940

In the state all Republican candidates were returned and the fact that such improvement in recognition to Negroes was shown during the past two years, indicates a better situation later on.

But again the election is over. Whether satisfied or not—and we maintain our convictions expressed during the campaign—America must break every shackle that divides the people whether on the basis of race, creed, color or money and maintain a solid position as citizens of the United States.

Elections come and go. There should be no bad tastes left in the mouth of our people.

SAYS G. O. P. STILL GROANS

DEC 3 1940

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Nov. 25—Republicans are still groaning over the result of the Presidential election; they just can't snap out of it; they are clean out of patience with the riffraff who voted for Roosevelt, Well, over 28 million riffraffers were intelligent enough to vote for Roosevelt, and a substantial number were discriminating enough to elect a few Republican governors, senators, and congressmen, thus preventing the G. O. P. from being as dead as King Tut.

Republicans don't like the 1940 southern vote, but the vote down south was O. K. in 1928. The Republican party has always kidded farmers and white collar workers into believing they were big shots when they voted for the party of class and culture; but these two groups learned during the affluent Republican '20s that they were anything but big shots, so they began shopping around a little with the result that they are voting for the best interest of themselves, Mollie, and the baby.

H. W.

Serious Blunders

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

NOV 15 1940

A SERIES OF SERIOUS BLUNDERS on the part of members of the Negro Racial Group proved devastating to the extent of exacting lives and jeopardizing professional careers, as the national election which closed November 5, was waged.

True it is, as was outlined by close friends of Joe Louis, widely acclaimed Negro pugilistic champion, the noted boxer was free, as any other citizen, to support the candidate of his choice in the election, but those who realize the inexperience and meagre ability of the young man to engage in affairs political, understand just what a blunder was made when he was dragged into the campaign. Thousands of fans who admired the pugilist from his position in the ring will very likely lose interest in his brilliant victories due to his clumsy participation in political affairs as was recently shown.

Then, the most outstanding Negro religious leader in our nation was persuaded to dabble in a political campaign that caused, not only his death, but the loss of lives of several others close to him, growing out of the crash of an aeroplane in which he was riding to fill a political speaking engagement in Michigan. Dr. L. K. Williams might have been living today had he confined his activities to pulpiteering.

All of these, to say nothing of the unwarranted thrust at President Roosevelt as directed by Francis E. Rivers, director of Negro activities from New York, in which he characterized the president's promotion of Col. Benjamin O. Davis to brigadier general, as a "desperate effort to impress colored citizens."

Rivers, who, the longer he engages in political matters the more of a novice he appears, realizes by this time that action of President Roosevelt in according the Negro such signal recognition by elevating one of their race to this high position in the army, certainly did serve to impress, and that thoroughly.

Such blunders are to be regretted.

3rd Term Attitude On Negroes Is Awaited

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

NOV 16 1940

By A. G. WHITE

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Now that the American people have Mr. Roosevelt in the White House for an unprecedented third term, giving him 12 years of uninterrupted tenancy there, it remains for him to make himself either the greatest President this country has known, or the most disappointing one it has had.

He can take the former course, it is said by prominent sociologists and economists here, by having his congress enact legislation which will actually cover Negroes in the social security, change the administration of several other agencies of the New Deal's creation to actually function for the benefit of all people; eliminate the WPA bondage of the Negro and emancipate him again from a status of virtual slavery on that project where it seems he is irretrievably consigned—thereby making him a beneficiary of the benificent programs Negroes believe Roosevelt to have established.

Or he can prove just another dud by keeping the nation's head in the clouds and referring to other affairs, foreign in nature, while the nation itself drags itself wearily along with heavier and increased tax burdens.

OWN FOLK FIRST

Mr. Roosevelt has an opportunity to do what Woodrow Wilson wanted to do; be the leading figure in world history and to be the one to solve the ills of the world at large. But first, he must solve the ills of his own folk and remove the 10,000,000 unemployed from the rolls of the idle by some method other than the rearmament plan.

Should the war end as quickly as it began, there will be an even graver problem of what to do with those who are now in military service to be discharged, and what to do with the immense armament plants now being constructed.

The tapering off of these industries will require a lot of thought on Mr. Roosevelt's part, for the War cannot go on forever and after the war, there will be problems never before thought of.

Already there is talk of increasing the debt limit to some 60 billions of dollars—which the government does not have, but must get from the people by the painful process of taxation. This is entirely too much money for the average person's mental processes, but that is what this country faces. An increased national debt, heavier taxes more WPA, more unemployed—as it goes forward under the spending orgy of the administration.

Which way will Mr. Roosevelt turn in his next four years?

Political Flashes and Election Crashes

NOV 23 1940

Washington

Tribune

Washington D.C.

November 5, now an old old story, has been gathered to its fathers! Roosevelt re-entered the White House, slamming the door in the face of his dashing, daring, undaunted opponent, Willkie.

Nationally, about 16 Democrats and 6 Republican gentlemen of color became municipal and State office holders.

When Mitchell beat King in Chicago for Congress, that made him a four-time winner. Truly, "'tis better to be born lucky than rich."

In Cleveland, the downfall of Representative Gillespie, and Harry Davis, a candidate for State Senator, may be considered a calamity.

Pennsylvania and New York sent a bunch of our Democrats into Legislature and other high offices.

The colored Republican forces, nationally, did not seem to have the "pep" or former years, or else COLORED VOTERS HAVE GROWN MORE GRATEFUL, FOR THEY REMEMBERED ROOSEVELT IN THE "BLACK BELT" ALL OVER THE COUNTRY! Besides, managerial strategy seemed poor. New brooms do not "always sweep clean."

"THE 'KING MAKERS' WERE SORELY LACKING IN MONEY AND ALSO ABILITY IT SEEMS, ELSE HOW CAN WE ACCOUNT FOR ALL THE "NEGRO PROMISES' MADE BY WILLKIE? HOW ACCOUNT FOR THE BLACK BOY. "YOUNG WILLKIE'S PLAYMATE" SPRUNG IN CHICAGO BEFORE THE GREAT NEGRO GATHERING AND THE SPEECH THAT WILLKIE MADE THERE FILLED WITH NEGRO WANTS THAT HE PROMISED TO GRATIFY? LAST BUT NOT LEAST, POOR LITTLE JOE LOUIS, LIKE A SHIP WITHOUT A SAIL, A CAT WITHOUT A TAIL, WAS SENT OUT ON THE STUMP, AND HE "SHO" GOT A BUMP FROM THE BLACKS, WHO ARE NOT ALL JACKASSES.

The "colored" power behind the throne that gave birth to him, was evidently responsible for bringing forth Jesse Owens, the runner, in the previous campaign, when Joe Louis was then hustling for the same Roosevelt, that he damned in this!

Perry Howard, a star of the first magnitude for Taft, became also one for Willkie. Though he kept behind a cloud, he was still shining, still using that subtle, scheming, dreaming brain, for which he has ever been famous, though,

MOST OF HIS STOOGES,
PROVED TO BE FLOOGES.

WENDELL WILLKIE'S GREAT SPEECH MONDAY NIGHT AFTER THE CAMPAIGN CLOSED, SHOWS, DESPITE ITS HONEYED SWEETNESS, THAT HIS NEXT CAMPAIGN HAS ALREADY BEGUN! WILL IT REAP THE SUCCESS BORN OF MENTALITY, COURAGE AND CASH, OR WILL IT AGAIN PROVE, THAT, "THE BEST LAID PLANS OF MEN AND MICE GANG AFT AGLEE"?

—Wendell P. Dabney in
The Union, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
December 21, 1940

The Journal's Republic of LETTERS

Go, write it in a martial-hand, be brief—it is no matter how witty.—Twelfth Night.

ELECTION ANALYSIS

Editor, The Journal: The official vote by states having been published, it is now possible to analyze the results. The vote of the "solid South" may be eliminated for the reason that any one nominated by the Democratic Party has by custom and precedence a clear title to this section's vote. The one exception was in 1928 when a moral and religious issue was involved. Anyone nominated by the Republican Party must concede this handicap, A total of 17 Southern states, including Maryland, has 165 electoral votes. These states cast 7,582,218 popular votes—5,342,851 for Roosevelt, 2,236,387 for Willkie, a majority for Roosevelt of 3,109,444.

It is clear that the battle of ballots was fought out in the Northeastern states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania (exclusive of New England) having a total electoral vote of 99; in the North Central states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, having an electoral vote of 100; in the states lying just west of the Mississippi river, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, have an electoral vote of 37. These eleven states with 236 electoral votes had a popular vote in 1936 of 26,544,695, Roosevelt's majority being 5,440,995. These same states in 1940 gave a total popular vote of 29,330,234, Roosevelt's net majority being 901,126.

The five plains states composed of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, South Dakota, North Dakota, with a total electoral vote of 30, gave a popular vote in 1936 of 2,457,753, Roosevelt's majority being 404,827. In 1940 the same five states, with a total popular vote of 2,590,497, gave Willkie a total majority of 300,109. To summarize, these 16 states in 1936, with a total popular vote of 29,002,447, gave Roosevelt a majority of 5,845,822. The same states in 1940, with a popular vote of 31,920,731, gave Roosevelt a net majority of only 601,017, a loss of nearly 90 per cent of his majority, or a change of over 5,000,000 votes. To recapitulate, the five plains states, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, which in 1936 gave Roosevelt a majority of 404,827, gave Willkie in 1940 a majority of 300,109. The states of Indiana, Michigan and Iowa, which gave Roosevelt a majority in 1936 of 794,244, gave Willkie in 1940 a majority of 86,093.

These 16 states voting about two-thirds of the popular vote in 1940 and having a bare majority of the electoral votes, were so very close that a change of less than half a million votes would have elected Willkie. These with the two New England states—Maine and Vermont—would have given him 274 electoral votes. The extreme closeness of the votes in these populous states made it difficult to forecast the result. The reason for the heavy loss that Roosevelt sustained in these states might be summarized as follows: Opposition to the third term, favoritism in appointment of his son to captain's place, the defection of part of the labor vote, which went solid for him in 1936, the enormous loss of the agricultural and rural vote in those states and some loss of the Negro vote. The one thing that acted in his favor was the fear of war and the international situation, together with the large federal patronage that has increased so much during the two last administrations. To view the matter from another angle, it may be said that the great cities in these pivotal states elected the President. The cities of New York, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Pittsburg gave Roosevelt large majorities and was sufficient to overcome the Willkie majority in the country and small cities. Cincinnati was the only city of over 400,000 giving Willkie a majority. It will be observed that of the 16 states named, eight with electoral votes of 74, gave Willkie a majority, while eight of them more populous with large cities and with 192 electoral votes gave Roosevelt a majority. The most notable result was in the State of Iowa, which in 1936 gave Roosevelt a majority of 233,779 and Willkie a majority of 53,570 in 1940, thus rejecting Wallace, secretary of agriculture.

T. C. HARDMAN.

Commerce. Ga.

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS -

GENERAL

Was Thomas Jefferson A Communist?

Black Dispatch
Okla. City, Okla.
Aug 24 1940

Carter Glass, United States Senator from Virginia, entered the legislative body where he now holds tenure, in 1920. We listened to this distinguished statesman during the recent Chicago convention, when he pled with the delegates to stand by the traditions of the nation and not permit President Roosevelt to be a third term candidate of the Democratic party.

But Senator Glass and all who point to statements attributed to Thomas Jefferson on this subject fail to give the American public full information regarding what Jefferson said in opposition to third terms. Jefferson was not only against Presidents running for third terms but he was also against Senators running for third terms.

If Senator Glass actually and sincerely believes in the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson he should have retired from the Senate many, many years ago. While we do not subscribe to the ideas and notions of Thomas Jefferson on this subject we do believe those who preach such gospel should have the unselfish interest which requires practicing what they preach.

With Senator Glass it appears it is only a question of "who's ox is gored". If Senator Glass honestly believes in the idea and concept of democracy as expounded by Thomas Jefferson he would now be in his home town of Lynchburg, separated completely from politics and offering his views to the public in his home town newspaper.

But if the folk who are shouting about Thomas Jefferson truly and sincerely want a graphic picture painted of the Sage of Monticello they should listen to a eulogy delivered to him by Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia. Listen to this:

> "He was strong in all courage; yea in civic courage, the rarest of all forms of bravery. This Jefferson had the quiet, patient, daring superb courage that looks public opinion in the eye and dares confront and affront it and not flinch the encounter. When he stood for Independence they said "Rebel." When he stood for justice they said "Communist." When he stood for religious freedom they cried "Infidel." When he aroused the people against monarchy and concentration of power they said "Demagogue."

The witch-hunters here in America today who jibe and slur at President Roosevelt because of his interest in liberal causes should remember that they are likening Roosevelt to Jefferson, because when Jefferson in his day took the attitude of Roosevelt towards human problems his enemies called him Communistic.

And then there is another social outlook of Jefferson that a lot of folk ignore or misinterpret. It will be noted that in the Declaration of Independence Jefferson said "All men are created equal." This writer has never thought that all men were created equal, physically, mentally or morally, but never-the-less Thomas Jefferson wrote such language into the Declaration of Independence. Today the Bilbos, "Cotton" Ed Smiths and other of their ilk say that Thomas Jefferson was not including black people when he made that statement. They immediately make the allegation that Jefferson's concept of democracy excluded Negroes.

All of us know that Jefferson was intrusted with the drafting of the Declaration of Independence. Few people, however, realize or know that the first draft supplied the committee by Jefferson was rejected because of what he said about Negroes. The committee debated all day and finally rejected a clause indicting slavery and the King of England. Here is the Jefferson statement:

> "He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain his execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty, of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he also obtruded them: Thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.

In that rejected paragraph drafted by Thomas Jefferson for the American Declaration of Independence one observes that Jefferson calls slavery a crime and he elevates Negroes to the level of the white colonists by designating both groups as "people." It is noteworthy that in making this draft Jefferson in the closing sentence capitalized the word "LIBERTIES" when referring to the denial of freedom to slaves.

Delegates to the First Congress coming from South Carolina and Georgia, are said by Jefferson to have successfully opposed the above quoted paragraph which condemns human slavery, and which, if it had been adopted would have completely changed the destiny of the American people. It should be quite evident to all who study carefully the rejected paragraph written by Thomas Jefferson for the Declaration of Independence, that when he said "all men are created equal" he was including black men and women.

We are reminded that the American Legion and other units of Oklahoma life called the Oklahoma Youth Legislature Communistic following their inclusion of Negroes in the OYL membership. Was the white youth of Oklahoma called Communists for the same reason that caused reactionaries of the revolutionary period to classify Thomas Jefferson as a radical?

Elections Show Negro Is Aware Of Vote Power

Philadelphia
Tribune
Phila. Pa.

California Editor Says Race Ready To Bargain Without Fake Promises

NOV 21 1940

LOS ANGELES, (ANP)—Widespread interest in the recent presidential election shows the Negro electorate is becoming aware of the power of his ballot, according to Mrs Charlotta A. Bass, publisher of the California Eagle, who was western woman's director for the Republicans in the campaign.

"In California, for instance," she said, "Negroes in their political views and leanings are perhaps more divided than any other section where the Negro population is large enough to be considered seriously. Thirty years ago it was unpopular for a Negro to declare any other than a Republican political affiliation. Today it is equally unpopular, especially among the younger voters, to be of the Republican faith.

"This swing from the Republican party was not due to any definite conversion into the Democratic, especially the New Deal faith, on the part of Negroes but a sort of restless wait for confirmation in the, or his, Republican party that he had served so long and faithfully.

"The Negro is disillusioned by past political promises. He is ready to bargain, not in the old way. His citizenship rights guaranteed to all Americans by the constitution of the United States is what he asks.

"Wendell Willkie, defeated presidential candidate, was more outspoken in his attitude toward all Americans than any office seeker since Abraham Lincoln's time.

"If Willkie had won the election Negroes, in my humble opinion, would have received a larger portion of their citizenship rights under his administration than ever before."

'Mr. Willkie' and 'Mr. Roosevelt'

St. Louis Argus

St. Louis Mo.

SEP 27 1940

A. D. Torrey is "Willkie" and J. E. Scoggins (right) is "Roosevelt" in the mock election at Union Memorial M.E. Church which will come to a close on Men's Day, Oct. 20.

THE PEOPLE HAVE SPOKEN

NOV 12 1940

By JAMES L. BARBOUR

In the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt to a third term as President of the United States of America, we the American people have preserved rather than destroyed the hallowed principles of our richest heritage ....Liberty and Freedom which constitutes the very backbone of our American Democracy.

All discussions, persuasions and reasons with regards to our divided interest in a presidential choice, obviously came to a just end, with the casting and counting of our votes on Tuesday, November 5th.

Daily World

It behooves our Democratic philosophy to lay aside personal opinions and minority beliefs as evidence of our individual... self-sacrificing contribution to the strengthening and preservation of the true American spirit, for our cause is a common one. "Together we stand, divided we fall."

Atlanta, Ga.

Each will now conform without reluctance to the expressed WILL of the majority. Thus: today....there is but one Party.... The Party of the American People. One Government—the Government of the people, for the people and by the people.

In the epoch-making decision of the 1940 election, we have made our choice. The weight of that choice is a true and definite expression of our solemn Faith in the type of LEADERSHIP Franklin Delano Roosevelt represents and which we have accepted at this time to be symbolic of the American Ideal.

May God grant him the necessary strength and wisdom to level any obstacle which may arise to obstruct, even momentarily, our simple Democratic Way, or impede our progress . . . in the full realization of reshaping FREE AMERICA, not necessarily according to tradition but according to he present Democratis NEED.

NOV 11 1940

In Pratical Unity, we the American people, even now, are marching triumphantly forward to increase a NATIONAL STRENGTH and PROSPERITY. Toward the ultimate achievement of our most cheished Goal........DEMOCRATIC Peace and Happiness in Everyy American Home.

The Election

NOV 17 1940

THE voters of the nation spoke last week in a language that could not have been misunderstood. The voters gave conclusive proof that they cared nothing for tradition when other things were paramount to it. They manifested their approval of President Roosevelt's progressive program and especially his policy of helping the man fartherest down. All the Republican money that was spent to influence the election could not and did not change the gratitude of some twenty-six million voters.

Chicago Bee

For the Negroes of the nation it was a triumph. It was through the policies of the President that we gained and are exercising a militant voice in labor movements. It was through his program that we are given equality in opportunity on the various WPA projects. It was through the conduct of his office that our boys were able to go to CCC camps where they developed character and better health. The President did not satisfy himself with a few large appointments of Negroes but he sought to reach the masses and gave them a right to live and to enjoy some of the comforts of life.

We do not know what sort of President Mr. Willkie would have made, but we are satisfied that somebody was in for a big disappointment if any credence was placed in the multifarious promises that he made. He was for everything and he was against everything. We are satisfied to follow a man who had demonstrated his fitness for the position than to try one whose life's work had made him a tool of bankers and financiers whose interests are often at variance to those of the masses. We were satisfied to break the precedent of three terms rather than to stake the future of the nation in the hands of a man who has had no experience in public office.

Chicago, Ill.

The Negro has always benefitted by the breaking of precedents. Every right that has been accorded us has been done by the breaking of some precedent. We believe that the third term precedent will be no exception and that the colored race will reap additional benefits as a result of the re-election of President Roosevelt. An in these days and times we cannot hazard the risk to put our rights in the hands of a man who may abuse them to our injury.

Negro Expects Many Changes In U.S. Setup

Districts Which Backed FDR For 3rd Term Want Recognition

NOV 14 1940

By A. E. WHITE

(Associated Negro Press Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—With four more years of Roosevelt in the White House as a result of a tradition-shattering election, more changes in the governmental procedure are anticipated, with speed yet unheard of in past performances.

Philadelphia

Of particular interest is the attitude of Negroes in the big urban centers, where not only among Negroes, but among whites, heavy majorities were given Roosevelt.

Tribune

Quoting from a New York newspaper on "the morning after", taking the heavily populated 19th and 21st Assembly districts where the leadership is Negro, one finds an interesting comparison which follows:

	Willkie	Roosevelt
19th A. D.	3,682	16,053
21st A. D...	5,236	18,042

And in like proportion throughout the city, where the dole is a manner of livelihood, the story was the same. "Roosevelt and relief" were the chants of the Negroes as they went to the polls to cast their ballots.

Relief Held Factor

No other issue was important to the colored voters in ghettoes of the North and the Midwest, and fear that they would have to go to work and lose their relief was an oft-outspoken story in Harlem.

Phila, Pa.

The Roosevelt spell completely dominated the Negro voter and blinded him to issues in which he felt he had no concern.

However, Democrats themselves saw no future in a third term for Roosevelt and two whose names have frequently filled the news columns forfeited their votes rather than vote either for or against Roosevelt. John Nance Garner, who had been vice-president under Roosevelt's first two terms, was one, and Cotton Ed Smith of South Carolina was the other.

The call is now for "unity" between the parties for the general welfare of the country, which still faces a critical situation.

Harmony and Unity

Among the winning Democrats, there is nothing but "harmony and unity". On the other hand, the Republicans who have fought bitterly this year, believing it to be "their" year, face many changes, internally and externally, and even now are seeking causes and planning for the new faces the Republican candidate said the party needed.

The third defeat in a row for the Republicans, to many, presages a complete overhauling of the party's leadership, whether or not Wendell Willkie accepts the leadership to which he is entitled by virtue of his candidacy this year.

Will the Republicans turn in their search for new and more successful issues toward which they will build for the 1944 campaign? What does the future hold for their party, which went down to defeat after polling over 17,000,000 popular votes?

These and other questions stymie the leaders of the party whose leadership has thrice gone down to ignominious defeat. Negro voters everywhere are asking themselves these questions and while the Negro in the South remains loyal to the Republican party, those elsewhere, particularly where their votes are counted, are turning and remaining in the folds of the Democratic party. Perhaps, the cycle will change four years hence.

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

GEORGIA

Governor-Elect Talmadge

SEP 18 1940

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

IN AN OVERWHELMING majority the white voters of this state in a white Democratic primary have placed again in the field for gubernatorial honors ex-Governor Eugene Talmadge for a third term. For many months it was foregone that Governor Talmadge had the field and that his nomination was merely a question of the date set for the primary. His nomination is tantamount to election.

Governor Talmadge is no stranger to the people of Georgia. Riding high on the tide of "He kept his promises" Talmadge again comes to the services of the people of his state.

His former administrations were highly dramatic for their many episodes. The Governor made himself conspicuous for his bravery, initiative, daring and his rugged individualism. While he has never been defeated for the governorship, his two unsuccessful attempts for the seats of Senators George and Russell gave him time to take stock of himself and correct what errors he made in his campaign tactics.

Governor Talmadge showed himself open to corrections in the manner in which he conducted his last campaign for governor. He let the President, Henry Wallace, his old enemy for whom he leveled his bitterest denunciation, and the whole New Deal works alone. He fought out his fight in Georgia and on Georgia fronts. In that he went before the electorate almost an unanimous choice. Governor Talmadge has the confidence of his enemies as well as his friends that he is honest, fearless and one ready to admit a mistake.

It is firmly believed that Governor Talmadge will correct other errors he might have made. He may come out on his rugged initiative for the removal of those barriers that kept thousands of his friends and fellow citizens from the polls. He has some fine friends among colored groups who believe in him and who entertain high hopes that he will make for Georgia another great statesman as the late and lamented William Y. Atkinson and others of his school.

We salute Governor-elect Talmadge and hope that he will rise to the level of the greatest opportunity within the grasp of a Georgian for the last fifty years.

Atlanta, Ga Constitution
November 3, 1940

Election Plans In the County Are Complete

All But 11 Precincts Will Be Open From 7 to 6 O'Clock.

All arrangements for Tuesday's election when voters of Fulton county will express their Presidential preferences as well as officially elect a slate of county officers from judge to coroner had benn completed yesterday, Claud C. Mason, deputy clerk of the ordinary, announced.

The polls will be open from 7 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening in all the precincts of the city of Atlanta and most of the country districts but the polling places at Grogan, Campbellton, Goodes, Old Ninth, Rivertown, Sandtown, Union, Big Creek, Little River, New Town, and Old First will open at 8 o'clock and close at 3 o'clock. These 11 districts have fewer than 200 registered voters.

Persons registered in a precinct located outside of any incorporated city or town may cast their ballots at the court house precinct, which will be open from 7 to 6, Mason said. There will be 65 polling places throughout the county and 82 ballot boxes.

A total of 52,387 persons, both white and Negro, are qualified to vote in this general election.

County officials nominated in the county and state primaries are listed on the ballot for Fulton county, which carries the national party candidates and state nominees also.

OPINION

What Shall We Do Now?

NOV 1 6 1940

Afro American

Wendell Willkie has received 10,000 letters from supporters throughout the country asking: "What shall we do now?"

They did not need to ask that question, although Mr. Willkie took to the air Monday to give them his answer.

The twenty-two million who voted for him were not as great as the twenty-six million who voted for the re-election of President Roosevelt, so like all good losers in a Presidential election, those who lost join those who won in claiming the victor as our President.

As soon as President Roosevelt takes office January 20, he becomes President not only of the Democrats but also of the Republicans, Socialists, and Communists; not only of those who voted but of those who didn't.

* * * *

Baltimore

Md.

All of us need to remember that the world is still at war, that we are not properly prepared, and that war is likely to come to us before we are ready.

In this emergency, national unity is the most important element in national preparedness. A nation at war with itself cannot hope to defy Adolf, Benito, and Hirohito.

In fact, the four weeks our country lost in electing a President may prove the critical period in which we failed to prepare ourselves for adequate defense in time.

We took a grave chance in risking any election at all, but it may be worth it, provided Mr. Roosevelt reads the election figures correctly.

* * * *

And the election results are quite plain. He keeps office by 4,500,000 votes.

Had one half million voters judiciously scattered through New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Illinois, Minnesota, and West Virginia, switched to Willkie instead of to him, he would have been defeated. That is how close it was.

A miss is as good as a mile. No matter how slender the margin of victory, Roosevelt still won.

* * * *

But the close figures indicate that the people of the country do not wholeheartedly indorse his policies of the last eight years.

They do not approve the waste of public funds.

They do not approve the addition of government bureaus which are a law unto themselves.

They do not approve our unbalanced budget and staggering additions to the public debt.

They do not approve government interference with business.

They do not approve Mr. Roosevelt's incitement to class hatreds and his playing off labor against capital.

They do not approve his playing politics with relief and Federal appropriations.

They do not approve his jim-crow army and navy.

They do not approve a third term for Presidents.

* * * *

Having expressed that disapproval, Mr. Willkie's defeated supporters will first of all go back to their jobs without bitterness or hostility and give the President a chance to formulate new policies which will take into account this expression of their will.

Out of this election is sure to come, if Mr. Roosevelt is wise (and he is a very wise statesman), New Deal concessions to the Willkie platform. F. D. R. can, in victory, afford to be generous, just and conciliatory in his administration.

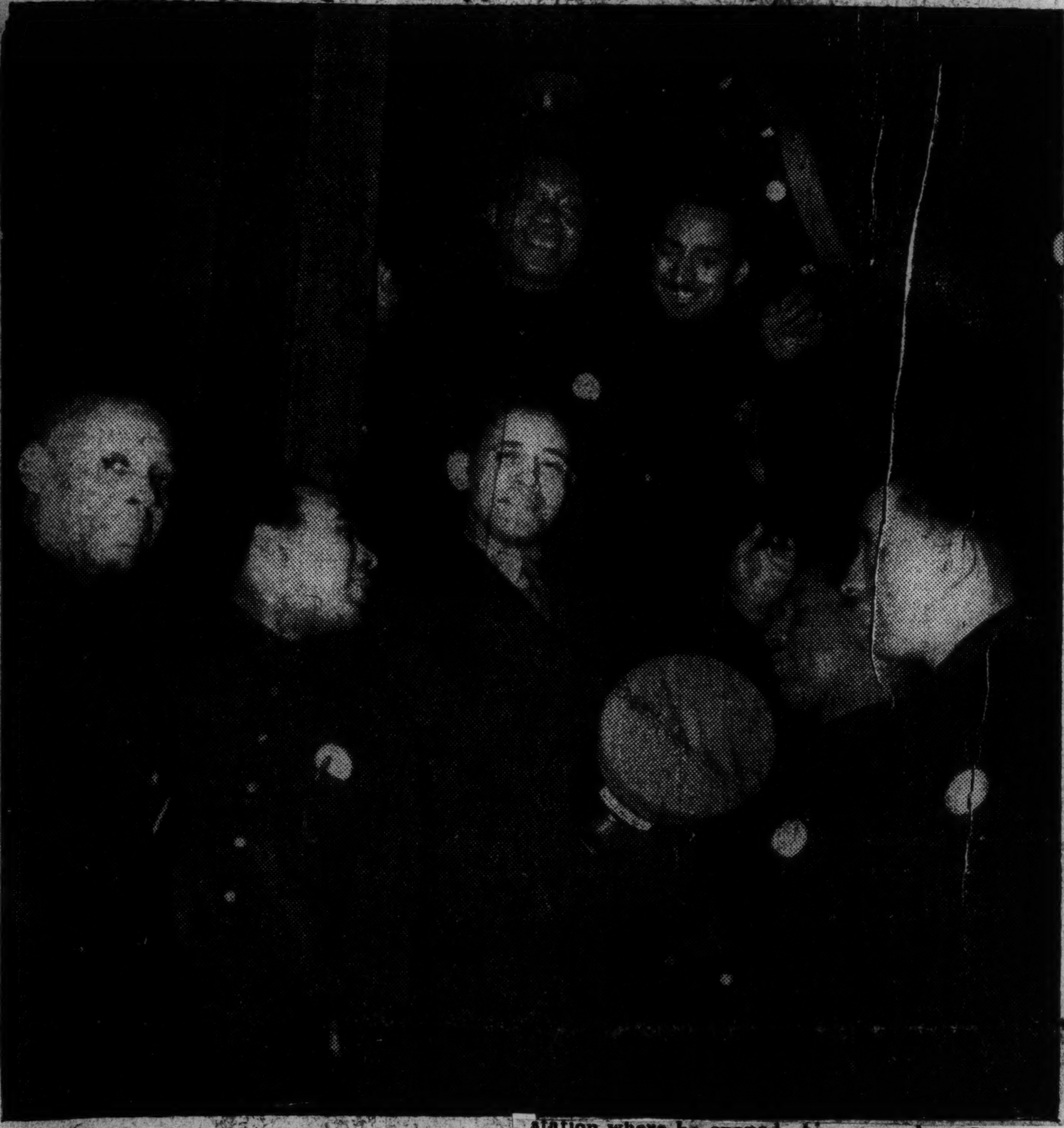
If national unity and national progress are to come in the next four years, there must be a great deal of conciliation, for it is difficult for twenty-two million people to believe that they have been 100 per cent wrong.

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

ILLINOIS

Red Caps Launch Candidate For Congress

Daily World 3-3-40 Atlanta Ga.



Willard B. Townsend, (center, holding fedora) former railroad red cap and Texas school teacher, now president of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, is shown at a Chicago railroad station where he opened his campaign for th mocratic nomination for congressman from the t district of Illinois, now represented by Con sman Arthur W. Mitchell.

Predict Hot Battle For Congress Seat

Daily World
3-3-40
Atlanta Ga.

By BERNICE HALL

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Rosy Republican hopes of recapturing the First Congressional district next November are reflected in the coming primary contests for congress that are developing there Whereas, the Democratic fight in this district is tense as yet the G. O. P. contests are real battles which are attracting the attention and participation of men and women not ordinarily active politically.

Filings for congressional posts closed last week. The first place is supposed to be the best strategically, and last place is next in the estimation of most candidates. Public interest centers about whether Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell and who will bear the G.O.P. will have a fight for renomination standard after the primary.

MITCHELL UNDER FIRE

Several of Mitchell's official actions have been under fire from his constituents. Mitchell was one of the five Democrats who recently voted against the Dies investigation into un-American activities. Principal G. O. P. candidates are Patrick B. Prescott, William E. King, and Oscar DePriest.

DePriest, former Republican congressman for six years from this district, is against all "Isms" that feels that the Dies investigation should continue; that the WPA should continue until industry can absorb these workers. If elected he will fight for the passage of the anti-Lynch bill and for federal playgrounds, also the continuation of adult education. He thinks, however, that the time has come for a change of party and that the Republicans will be returned to power. He ignores all of his opponents in the field and says he is still the fighting candidate and when he goes to congress he will fight for many more things for the people of his district.

Patrick B. Prescott. prominent attorney, is the son-in-law of the late Bishop A. J. Carey of the A. M. E. church. While a member of the corporation counsel's staff from 1927-34 he was in charge of property damage cases. In 1932 he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National convention asserting his independence by casting his vote for Coolidge. He ran for Republican committeeman of the 3rd ward in 1934 but was defeated by DePriest. His book on constitutional history entitled "After Me the Deluge" is near completion.

NO ABUSE

He will face a most vigorous campaign, but it will, according to Mr. Prescott, be without abuse or vilification. He stands for harmony among all decent Republicans. His platform is for adequate national defense, for passage of a strong federal anti-goon and anti-lynch bill. He firmly stands for equal rights and unemployment compensation. His attitude on the Dies controversy is. "Rooting out all sorts of 'isms' inimical to the work of the country is one of [illegible] most difficult problems of any government."

The candidacy of William E. King, adds more fire to this already bitter contest. King, committeeman of the 2nd ward, states "I offer my past service to my people as my platform, for inasmuch as I have rendered good service in my past office so shall I do as congressman." Mr. King's political experiences are those of a very extensive and commendable career. He served in various capacities in the Republican organization for the past 16 years from precinct captain to state senator. Mr. King says he is supported by the Regular Republican organization in the 1st, 2nd 4th and 11th wards and is the only one of the candidates who does live in the ward where he seeks his support.

OTHERS FILE

Other candidates are equally enthusiastic in their ambition to win the nomination but have less political experience. They stress their past contributions to the race as being very helpful in this contest.

W. S. Townsend, Democratic candidate, pledges himself as a sacrifice for the advancement of the Negro from the standpoint of his interest in the growth and independence of his race rather than a career. To quote Mr. Townsend: "I am for good government and fair treatment for the Negro and propose to fight for adequate relief and WPA until there is a more definite recovery solution and curb the hostility that now exists between organized and unorganized labor which does affect the Negro."

Mr. Townsend, national president of the Red Caps union, has a large following among the labor organizations.

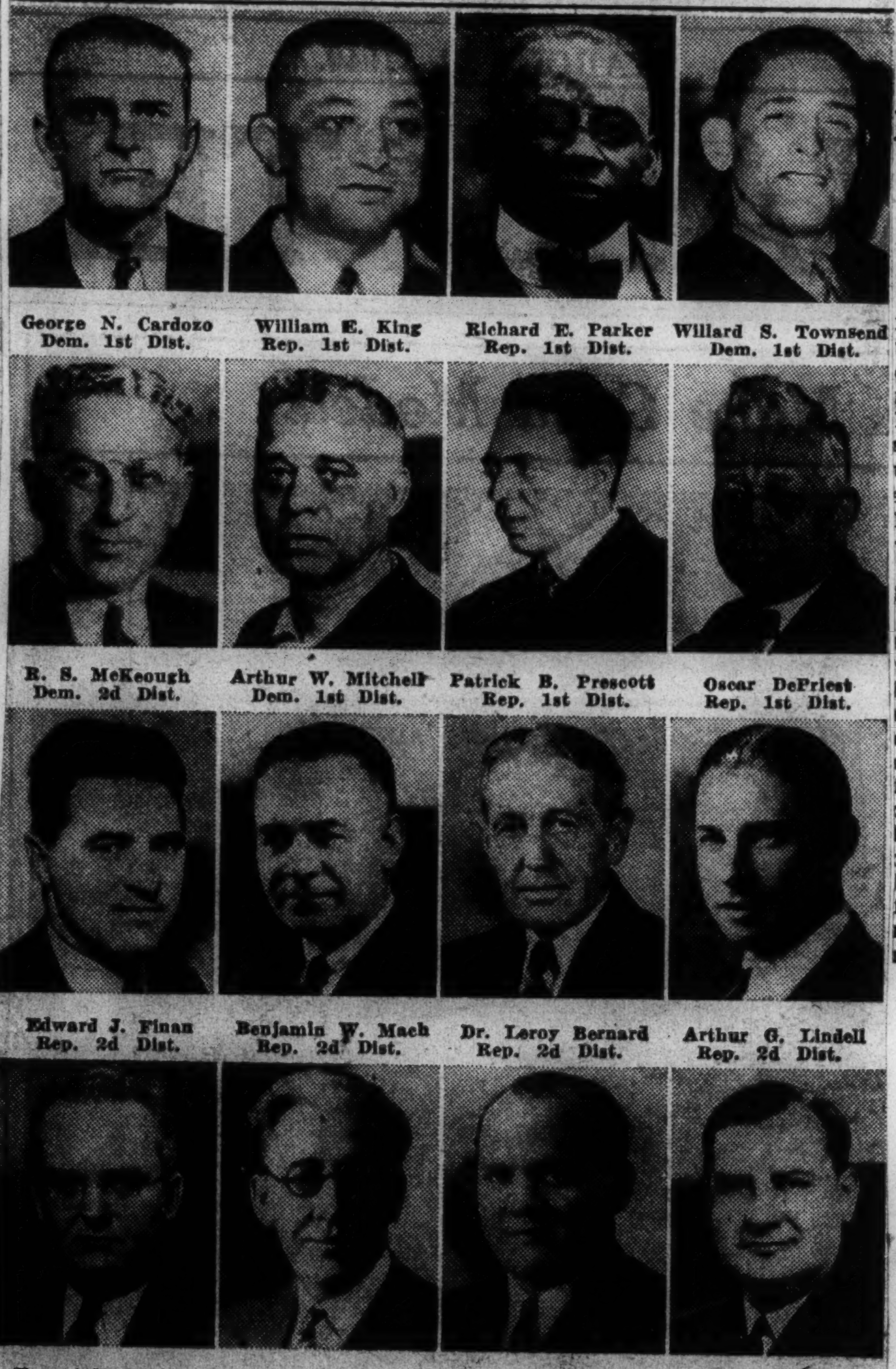
Another entrant is Carl A. Hansberry, a businessman, on the Republican ticket. Mr. Hansberry is the founder of the Hansberry foundation, secretary of the Chicago branch NAACP and has been a real estate operator for 18 years. He is not supported by the Republican organization. Mr. Hansberry proposes to stand for a national civil rights law and is bitterly against inequality in the school system, which is now existing in various sections of the country and desires a broadening of the Social Security act which will entitle the Negro to more benefits.

Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, Democrat, has withdrawn his candidacy, stating he feels he can be of more benefit in Chicago than in Washington.

Of much interest in the coming primary fight although not in the Congressional contest is the candidacy of William H. Dawson who is the democratic candidate for committeeman from the 2nd ward. Mr. Dawson is supported by the Regular Democratic organization. He has for many years been a dominant figure in the Republican party, and also has sought election to congress in previous campaigns. He feels quite certain of his election saying there is more harmony in the ward now than there has been in the past 10 years. Out of 103 precinct captains there are 95 who have joined his organization.

Still others seeking the Republican nomination for congress are Kathryn M. Johnson, Benjamin W. Clayton, Richard E. Parker and James G. Blake while Mitchell, in addition to Townsend, has only a white man, George N. Cardozo, seeking his seat.

Washington Is Their Goal



George N. Cardozo Dem. 1st Dist. · William E. King Rep. 1st Dist. · Richard E. Parker Rep. 1st Dist. · Willard S. Townsend Dem. 1st Dist.

R. S. McKeough Dem. 2d Dist. · Arthur W. Mitchell Dem. 1st Dist. · Patrick B. Prescott Rep. 1st Dist. · Oscar DePriest Rep. 1st Dist.

Edward J. Finan Rep. 2d Dist. · Benjamin W. Mach Rep. 2d Dist. · Dr. Leroy Bernard Rep. 2d Dist. · Arthur G. Lindell Rep. 2d Dist.

Emmet F. Byrne Rep. 2d Dist. · P. H. Moynihan Rep. 2d Dist. · T. R. Katzmann Rep. 2d Dist. · Frank O'Leath Rep. 2d Dist.

Here are pictured 16 of the men who seek to represent the 1st and 2d congressional districts in Washington for the next two years. The Republicans and the Democrats will choose one candidate for each district in the April 9 primary, and these candidates will fight it out in the November election.

Tribune 3-[illegible]-40 [illegible]

DePriest to Run Again

Makes Announcement After 'Straw Ballot'

CHICAGO.— (ANP) —Oscar DePriest, veteran Republican leader and former congressman of the United States, serving from the first congessional district for three terms, has formally announced his candidacy on the Republican primary ticket. For several weeks DePriest has been quietly working and sending out feelers and it was understood he would withhold his announcement until a straw ballot had been taken and a general survey of the situation.

In his prepared statement the former congressman said:

"After listening to interviews of many of my former workers and votes, several thousands of whom have signed petitions, and upon the request of the business people and citizens of the first congressional district to the effect that they preferred a candidate with experience during these crucial times, and knowing too that no other candidate on the Republican ticket has that necessary experience, I have finally acceded to the wishes of my friends and voters to again make an effort for congress."

Call 2-1-40 Kansas City

Brown Not to Run for Congress

Afro-American 2-3-40

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Edgar Brown, CCC executive and head of the United Government Employees, stated here Saturday, he had changed his mind about running for Congress from the First District on the Democratic ticket and will not enter the race for the seat now held by Arthur W. Mitchell.

Kelly, Nash Back Mitchell For Congress

1-27-40

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell was endorsed for re-election to his post at Washington when the democratic organization, controlled by Mayor Kelly and Chairman Pat Nash met here last week. The county committeemen endorsed all sitting democratic congressmen.

This move blocks efforts being made by Alderman Earl B. Dickerson and others to leave the nomination for congress on the democratic ticket open until public opinion had an opportunity to express itself. Dickerson has contended that Congressman Mitchell is scarcely a resident of Chicago, that he is not popular with his constituency and that if a free and untrammeled vote were taken he could not win the nominations.

With the weight of the famous Kelly-Nash machine behind him, however, Mitchell's opportunities are enhanced. Dickerson's friends are predicting that he will be an independent candidate.

Name on Ticket in Chicago

Journal and Guide

Makes Plea For Interracial Understanding

1-20-40

By ALBERT L. HINTON

Norfolk Va

FRANKLIN, Va.—Already endorsed by his local Democratic organization, Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat of Illinois, will be a candidate for reelection to Congress as representative of the First Illinois District.

This was revealed here Sunday afternoon by the lone Negro member of the United States Congress at a civic mass meeting sponsored by the Southampton County Teachers Association, at the First Baptist Church, the Rev. G. C. Lassiter pastor.

The announcement by Congressman Mitchell in which he stated that he himself had made no effort to be renominated to his Congressional post, came almost simultaneously with news reports that he had been endorsed by his local Democratic organization in Chicago.

Stating that he had not been in Chicago since last November 10, and had made no effort to be renominated Mr. Mitchell told an audience which filled and overflowed the church, that a wealthy Chicagoan had voluntarily had petitions printed bearing his name and had advised him to that effect. The announcement met with prolonged applause.

WHITE CITIZENS PRESENT

Mr. Mitchell was introduced by Prof. S. P. Morton, principal of the Hayden High School who acted as master of ceremonies and made the introduction in place of William M. Cooper, director of the extension department of Hampton Institute, who was unable to be present. Music for the occasion was furnished by the senior choir of the First Baptist Church, Mixed Chorus of the Southampton County Training School of Courtland, Va., and Girls' Glee Club of Hayden High School.

The invocation was offered, and benediction pronounced by Rev Mr. Lassiter. Following his address which was also heard by several prominent white citizens of Franklin, Congressman Mitchell shook the hands of every person in the audience before leaving for Murfreesboro, N. C. to fill a night speaking engagement.

Touching upon the passage of the Gavagan anti-lynching bill in the House of Representatives last week and his 30-minute speech on the floor in defense of the measure, Congressman Mitchell said that he attacked the action of certain Congressmen in supporting and voting for the law as "cheap and political."

MUST TOUCH HEARTS OF MEN

Journal and Guide

1-20-40

Norfolk Va

"I know that lynching will be stopped in the South only through the process of religion and education and through these mediums only," he declared. "We must legislate but the best way is to touch the hearts of men and train them in the principles of righteousness."

"We hear a great deal in our times and place much emphasis upon 'Constitutional rights,'" Mr. Mitchell continued, "and while it is right that we should do so and should have our constitutional rights, I am afraid we place too much stress upon them and not enough upon onr constitutional duties. The fact is, if you don't do your constitutional duty, you will never have your constitutional rights. We must build ourselves up to the point where we understand citizenship.

"The ballot is the greatest weapon in the world today, but it is also the most dangerous if you don't know how to use it properly," the speaker declared.

Characterizing the philosophy of certain groups who advocate the "demand" technique as a means of obtaining certain rights as "a joke of huge proportions," Congressman Mitchell asserted that "we must lay aside many of the things that are keeping us as a race from going forward, and this is one of them."

A MINORITY GROUP

"The Negro in America is a minority group; for every nine white persons in these United States there is but one Negro," he declared. "There are those among us who feel that we are in a position to demand certain things. This is a serious mistake and a joke of huge proportions.

"We are two races living together but the Negro is sadly in the minority and there is no demand we can make that we will be able to enforce. As a race we must get the idea out of our heads that we are going to succeed by force. We must use common sense, we must have vision, and we must learn that we can get along with our neighbor only through the medium of goodwill.

"It makes very little difference whether the white people want to get along with us or not; the point is, we must get along with them and we might as well realize it.

"We have a great problem in this country and it must be worked out in this section," Congressman Mitchell continued. "As a member of the United States Congress I am trying to use all of the power and influence at my disposal; all of the strength I can command and all of the intelligence I possess, to make this country of ours a better place in which to live. It is my duty in Congress to bring this about.

MANHOOD AND COLOR

"We want to use our lives in such a way regardless of our color that the world will be a better place because we have lived in it. Color has nothing to do with it. We find ourselves the color we are and no one can do anything about it. Stop worrying about your color and become concerned about your conduct; you have it within yourself to succeed and no one but yourself can stand in your way. Real manhood knows no color."

Race prejudice is not peculiar to the white race only, Representative Mitchell told his audience. "There are black people in this country who are prejudiced against white people," he declared. "This ought not to be. Thousands of my people all over the country have censured me because I have refused to become a tool in stirring up race prejudice and strife between the races.

"I feel as President Roosevelt must have felt when he declared that, 'The world must learn how to love; it already knows too much about hate." We live in a great country where we have no bomb-proof shelters, no blackouts against the enemy, no international hatreds; we are at peace with the world. and we have an opportunity to study what peace really means.'

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

"The Negro race has a great opportunity here in America where each boy and girl can rise just as high as he or she wills. No other race is keeping you back, and if you don't rise in the United States the land of opportunity, it's your own fault."

Declaring that "the State of Virginia has made the largest single contribution to the building of this nation, and is rich in history and tradition," Congressman Mitchell urged the youth of the state to remain within its borders and work out their destiny. "Chicago doesn't need you," he warned. "Neither does New York, Boston, or Philadelphia. Right here is where you can make your greatest contribution to the growth and development of this great nation."

The committee sponsoring Congressman's Mitchell's appearance was composed of A .W. Tull, principal of the Southampton County Training School, Courtland, Va.; Miss Viola Peeden, Jeanes supervisor of Southampton County: S. P. Morton, principal of the Hayden High School; Mrs. Maude Weaver Winston, Jeanes supervisor of Southampton County; Robert Riddick, principal of the Grady School of Boykins and president of the County Teachers Association, and Mrs. Ada Gary, secretary of the Southampton County Teachers Association.

59 CANDIDATES IN RACE FOR 12 CONGRESS SEATS

Tribune
2-25-40

List G.O.P. Contests in 4 Districts.

Chicago Def.

BY HAROLD SMITH.

Lively Republican contests for United States representative in four congressional districts that include south side territory, and a Democratic fight in at least one, are taking form among the 59 candidates who filed their nominating petitions before the deadline last Monday.

Only 12 of the 59 can win—a Republican and a Democrat in each of the six districts—and so the mortality between now and the April 9 primary will be terrific. This prospect apparently does not daunt the hopefuls, however.

Evidence of the quickening revival of G. O. P. hopes, with a growing indifference among Democratic office seekers, is plainly seen in an examination of the filings. Of the 22 Democrats and 37 Republicans who filed, several were expected to withdraw before the deadline at midnight last night.

In five of the six districts there was no increase this year over 1938 in the number of Democratic filings for congress. In fact there was a decrease in four of the five. On the Republican side it is another story. In five of the districts the number of G. O. P. candidates has increased over 1938, and in the sixth the total is unchanged.

Republican battles are gathering headway in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th districts, and a Democratic fight seems assured in the 1st. Here is the way the congressional situation shaped up when all the filing were in:

FIRST DISTRICT

Three Democrats and eight Republicans have filed for the nominations for the post now held by a Democrat, Arthur W. Mitchell, only colored member of the house of representatives.

Mitchell, under fire for his recent vote against continuing the Dies investigation into un-American activities, as well as for his fight against supporters of antilynching legislation, has a primary battle on his hands.

Much of the colored vote, which makes up most of the 1st district total, probably will be taken by Willard S. Townsend, 105 East 33d street, president of the United Transport Service Employés of America, the C. I. O. successor to the International Brotherhood of Red Caps. Townsend is a grand nephew of Hiram W. Revels of Mississippi, first Negro senator of the reconstruction days.

George N. Cardozo Jr., 181 Lake Shore drive, an attorney whose father was a candidate for delegate to the national convention from the 3d congressional district in 1932, has also filed against Mitchell.

The Republican race in the 1st was further complicated in the last minute filings by the entry of former Congressman Oscar De Priest, whose name is eighth and last on the list of G. O. P. candidates. De Priest, who served three terms in congress before Mitchell upset him in 1934, had been expected in some quarters to stay out of the race and throw his support to former Senator William E. King.

The fight now appears to be between De Priest, King, and Patrick B. Prescott, attorney and son-in-law of the late Bishop A. J. Carey of the African Methodist Episcopal church, who was keynoter of the 1932 G. O. P. state convention.

Other 1st district Republicans who have filed are Mrs. Kathryn M. Johnson, 3267 South Vernon avenue; Benjamin W. Clayton, 3456 Indiana avenue, a candidate in the 1938 primary; Richard E. Parker, 1138 West 95th place, who ran a poor fourth in the 1930 primary; Carl A. Hansberry, 3803 South Giles avenue, and James G. Blake, 334 South Clark street.

SECOND DISTRICT

Three Democrats and 11 Republicans have filed for the seat now occupied by Ramond S. McKeough, Democrat, who is seeking reëlection to his fourth term. McKeough's only challengers in the primary are Joseph Frank, 6032 Blackstone avenue, who ran poor races in the 1930 and 1934 primaries, and Edward P. Garrity, 4830 Kimbark avenue, who two years ago filed for congress, state central committeeman, and state senator.

The field of Republicans is in sharp contrast to the contest in 1938 between the nominee, Noble W. Lee, a candidate for the state legislature this year, and Edward Finan, 5707 Dorchester avenue, a marine surveyor who is again trying for the nomination and has top place on the ballot.

Finan could win if he could again poll his 1938 primary total of 9,500 votes, but in order to triumph he would first have to dispose of three formidable rivals—Former Congressman Patrick H. Moynihan, Ald. Arthur G. Lindell [9th], and Emmett F. Byrne, G. O. P. nominee for Municipal judge in 1934 and 1936. Supporters of Moynihan hailed the large field of G. O. P. aspirants as being helpful to their cause.

The others who filed for places on the G. O. P. ballot are Frank O'Leatn 1624 East 56th street, an insurance man; Thomas A. Thornton, 8421 Drexel avenue, surface lines claim agent, and a worker in the Townsend old age pension movement; Dr. Benjamin W. Mach, 6314 Dorchester avenue, a dentist; Edward Worldly, 7917 Euclid avenue, a political newcomer; Dr. Leroy Bernard, 5413 Blackstone avenue, who withdrew as a candidate two years ago; Theodore R. Katzmann, 7050 Harper avenue, furniture upholsterer, who ran as a Democrat in 1938 and a Republican in 1936, and Attorney John T. Conlon, 7550 Oglesby avenue. Conlon is a son-in-law and law partner of Julius F. Smietanka, Illinois manager of the Garner-For-President movement and collector of internal revenue in the Wilson administration.

Tribune
2-25-40
Chi Def.

THIRD DISTRICT

Four Democrats and five Republicans have filed for the post held since 1930 by the Democratic incumbent, Edward A. Kelly. The congressman probably will have little opposition from his three primary rivals, Frank Pulaski, 3928 West 66th street, marine pilot who was a candidate two years ago; Andrew J. Delaney, 7533 May street, and Eugene T. Horn, 5930 South Campbell avenue.

The G. O. P. fight here probably will be between Waldemar J. Roehler, 6532 Harvard avenue, in first place on the ballot, and Goodwin L. Dosland, 11831 Longwood drive, the 1938 nominee who has second place. Roehler, a former west parks commissioner, does real estate work for a law firm. Dosland is a lawyer.

The other Republican candidates are James O. Koontz, 512 Ingraham street, Calumet City, former mayor of West Hammond; John J. Dekoker Jr., 3415 West 66th street, a coal dealer, and Joseph D. Carey Jr., 919 West 54th place.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Only two candidates have filed for each nomination. The present congressman, Harry P. Beam, has had the seat since 1930 and is again seeking the Democratic spot on the November ballot. His only rival is Frank Wilkowski, 1725 West 33d street, a political newcomer. The Republican candidates in this heavily Democratic district are Joseph F. Wronski, 3302 South Morgan street, an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention in 1932, and Henry F. Schmudde, 4249 South Rockwell street.

SIXTH DISTRICT

Nine Democrats and nine Republicans have filed in this district, which includes most of the western suburbs. A. F. Maciejewski of Cicero, rounding out his first term, is seeking reelection. Two of those filed against him were candidates in 1938—Ambrose Kelly, 1506 North Lotus avenue [in the 7th district], a worker at Democratic headquarters, and Thomas F. Cullerton, 5446 West Monroe street, a city employé and uncle of Ald. P. J. Cullerton [38th]. Robert Leonard, 414 North Le Claire avenue, and Howard Hanreddy, 1137 North Sacramento avenue, who also filed as Democrats, live outside the district they seek to represent.

The other Democratic filers are James P. Donahue, 821 South Cuyler avenue, Oak Park; Lewis L. Root, 5048 West Quincy street; William J. Condon, 4029 Lexington street, and Robert J. Roach, 5914 Washington boulevard.

The Republican list is headed by Joseph Wagner, 7029 West 26th parkway, Berwyn, dairy owner. Ralph C. Wilson, 17 North Ashland avenue, a son of Mrs. Laura D. Lyons, who 11 years ago succeeded her late husband as Lyons township supervisor, is in second place.

Next in order are Daniel J. McLoraine, 842 South Wesley avenue, Oak Park; William A. Daddono, 4048 Lexington street; David M. Jacobson, 3331 Lexington street; Michael J. Creighton, 4926 West Adams stree Edward E. Kennedy, 3418 West Adar street; Jerome S. Breakstone, 15 West Monroe street, and William Mink, 321 26th avenue, Bellwoc Creighton was a candidate two yea ago, as was Breakstone in 1932, 19 and 1936.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

As in 1938, only one Democrat filed for this traditionally G. O. district, but the incumbent Repu lican, Chauncey W. Reed of We Chicago, finishing his third term, being challenged by Walter T. Woc cock, publisher of a weekly new paper in Elgin. Woodcock has been active in the Townsend old age pension movement, and indicates he will campaign on promised aid to "senior citizens."

10 IN FIGHT FOR MITCHELL'S CONGRESS SEAT

DePriest Again Enters Race

By BERNICE HALL for ANP

Rosy Republican hopes of recapturing the First Congressional district next November are reflected in the coming primary contests for congress that are developing there. Whereas, the Democratic fight in this district is tense as yet the G. O. P. contests are real battles which are attracting the attention and participation of men and women not ordinarily active politically.

Filings for congressional posts closed last week. The first place is supposed to be the best strategically, and last place is next in the estimation of most candidates. Public interest centers about whether Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell will have to fight for renomination and who will bear the G. O. P. standard after the primary.

Several of Mitchell's official actions have been under fire from his constituents. Mitchell was one of the five Democrats who recently voted against the Dies investigation into un-American activities. Principal GOP candidates are Patrick B. Prescott, William E. King and Oscar DePriest."

DePriest Again Enters Race

DePriest, former Republican congressman for six years from this district, is against all "isms" and feels that the Dies investigation should continue; that the WPA should continue until industry can absorb these workers. If elected he will fight for the passage of the anti-Lynch bill and for federal playgrounds; also the continuation of adult education. He thinks, however, that the time has come for a change of party and that the Republicans will be returned to power. He ignores all of his opponents in the field and says he is still the fighting candidate and when he goes to congress he will fight for many more things for the people of his district.

Patrick B. Prescott, prominent attorney, is the son-in-law of the late Bishop A. J. Carey of the A. M. E. church. While a member of the corporation counsel's staff from 1927-34 he was in charge of property damage cases. In 1932 he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National convention asserting his independence by casting his vote for Coolidge. He ran for Republican committeeman of the 3rd ward in 1934 but was defeated by DePriest. His book on constitutional history entitled "After Me, the Deluge" is near completion.

Prescott for Harmony

He will face a most vigorous campaign, but it will, according to Mr. Prescott, be without abuse or vilification. He stands for harmony among all decent Republicans. His platform is for adequate national defense, for passage of a strong federal anti-goon and anti-lynch bill. He firmly stands for equal rights and unemployment compensation. His attitude on the Dies controversy is, "Rooting out all sorts of 'isms' inimical to the work of the country is one of the most difficult problems of any government."

The candidacy of William E. King adds more fire to this already bitter contest. King, committeeman of the 2nd ward, states "I offer my past service to my people as my platform, for inasmuch as I have rendered good service in my past office so shall I do as congressman." Mr. King's political experiences are those of a very extensive and commendable career. He served in various capacities in the Republican organization for the past 16 years from precinct captain to state senator. Mr. King says he is supported by the Regular Republican organization in the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 11th wards and is the only one of the candidates who does live in the ward where he seeks his support.

Other candidates are equally enthusiastic in their ambition to win the nomination but have less political experience. They stress their past contributions to the race as being very helpful in this contest.

Townsend Eyes Seat

W. S. Townsend, Democratic candidate, pledges himself as a sacrifice for the advancement of the Negro from the standpoint of his interest in the growth and independence of his race rather than a career. To quote Mr Townsend: "I am for good government and fair treatment for the Negro and propose to fight for adequate relief and WPA until there is a more definite recovery solution and curb the hostility that now exists between organized and unorganized labor which does affect the Negro."

Mr. Townsend, national president of the Red Caps union, has a large following among the labor organizations.

Another entrant is Carl A. Hansberry, a businessman, on the Republican ticket. Mr. Hansberry is the founder of the Hansberry foundation, secretary of the Chicago branch NAACP and has been a real estate operator for 18 years. He is not supported by the Republican organization. Mr. Hansberry proposes to stand for a national civil rights law and is bitterly against inequality in the school system, which is now existing in various sections of the country and desires a broadening of the Social Security act which will entitle the Negro to more benefits.

Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, Democrat, has withdrawn his candidacy, stating he feels he can be of more benefit in Chicago than in Washington.

2nd Ward Fight Interesitng

Of much interest in the coming primary fight although not in the Congressional contest is the candidacy of William H. Dawson who is the democratic candidate for committeeman from the 2nd ward. Mr. Dawson is supported by the Regular Democratic organization. He has for many years been a dominant figure in the Republican party, and also has sought election to congress in previous campaigns. He feels quite certain of his election saying there is mor harmony in the ward now than there has been in the past 10 years. Out of 103 precinct captains there are 95 who have joined his organization.

Still others seeking the Republican nomination for congress are Kathryn M. Johnson, Benjamin W. Clayton, Richard E. Parker and James G. Blake while Mitchell, in addition to Townsend, has only a white man, George N. Cardezo, seeking his seat.

PRIMARY FIGHTS NEAR END FOR CONGRESS JOBS

Tribune
4-7-40

Hopes Increasing in Camps of G. O. P.

Chicago

BY HAROLD SMITH.

Congressional oratory is filling the air in the six districts of the south and southwest sides that will choose candidates next Tuesday to run for the national house of representatives in the November election.

Even the lesser candidates, who lacked either the energy or the means to make an early campaign, are showing vigor as the participants near the homestretch.

Activity is greatest in the Republican camps. The G. O. P. leaders say this is a reflection of a general revival of Republican hopes. They declare that the lack of lively contests for the Democratic nominations denotes a realization that the party switch here and elsewhere is approaching tidal wave proportions.

Incumbent Democrats, altho having regular party indorsement, apparently are worried about the outlook for November, particularly in the 1st, 2d and 6th districts. Republicans, while somewhat divided in the primary by the Green-Lyons gubernatorial fight, say they will present a solid front in the fall.

Here is the ongressional stackup on the south side on the eve of the primary:

FIRST DISTRICT

Both parties have interesting fights. On the Democratic side, Willard S. Townsend, founder and head of the Red Caps' union, is putting on a whirlwind finish in his battle to wrest the nomination from Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, who is winding up his third term. Townsend has the backing of the Better Government association.

On the Republican side the big fight appears to be among former Senator William E. King, former Congressman Oscar De Priest, and Patrick B. Prescott, with the odds favoring King.

King, with what observers say is the strongest organization, is campaigning on his record of service to his people during the four terms he served in the Illinois house of representatives and his one term in the state senate. He has B. G. A. backing.

De Priest, whose personal following is large, is stressing the need of experienced representation in congress during these momentous times, and declares his three terms as congressman fit him particularly for the need.

Promises by Prescott.

Prescott, former assistant corporation counsel and a son-in-law of the late Bishop Archibald J. Carey, is promising more vigorous championship of the colored race than any previous representative has shown. His opponents have taxed him with acceptance of a well-paid job from the Democratic city administration.

A novelty in the race is the first Negro woman to make a serious bid for the congressional nomination. She is Mrs. Kathryn M. Johnson, author, educator and social service worker. Mrs. Johnson insists that the election of a woman to congress will give a moral tone now lacking in the 1st district. Her supporters are hopeful the other leading candidates will so divide the vote that she will get the nomination.

Others in the 1st district race are Benjamin W. Clayton, who ran a poor race two years ago; Richard E. Parker, who made an unimposing showing in the 1930 primary; James G. Blake, and Carl A. Hansberry, the latter an accountant and real estate man who has made the most active campaign of the secondary candidates.

SECOND DISTRICT

The Republican battle here is the most unpredictable in the city. There are 11 candidates, several of whom have powerful backing. Principal among them are former Congressman Patrick H. Moynihan, Ald. Arthur G. Lindell of the 9th ward, Emmett F. Byrne, and Edward J. Finan, unsuccessful in the 1938 primary.

Neutral observers say the multiplicity of candidates favors Moynihan's chances. Most of the ward committeemen in the district face fights for reëlection and so are participating little in the congressional campaign. The G. O. P. county central committee has indicated no congressional choice, so the 2d district melee has become largely a contest of individual organizations.

Moynihan has the advantage of his previous campaigns, in 1932 when he was elected and in 1934 and 1936 when he was the nominee. Lindell also is well known and wise in the game of politics. Byrne made surprisingly good showings in two tries for municipal judge, winning nomination both times but later being buried beneath New Deal landslides and is indorsed by the B. G. A. Finan has the aid of several veterans' organizations and also has coveted top spot on the ticket.

Others in the Race.

Others more or less active in the district's G. O. P. race are Frank O'Leath, insurance man; Dr. Benjamin W. Mach, a dentist; Thomas A. Thornton, a claim agent; Theodore R. Katzmann, furniture manufacturer, who ran as a Democrat in 1938; Edward W. Worldly, economist, and Dr. Leroy Bernard, physician and social service worker, who made a poor showing in the 1936 campaign and dropped out of the 1938 race after filing.

John T. Conlon, an attorney whose name appears in last place on the list, announced last week he was withdrawing from the race, but his name probably will remain on the ballot.

Over on the Democratic side, supporters of Edward P. Garrity, advertising man, were claiming an outside chance of defeating Congressman Raymond S. McKeough, incumbent since 1934. Others were less optimistic, both because of the powerful machine strength of the congressman and the fact that Garrity ran far behind McKeough in the primary two years ago.

The only other Democrat in the race is Joseph Frank, who was a minor candidate in four previous primaries—1924, 1926, 1930, and 1934.

THIRD DISTRICT

Here there appears to be little chance that the renomination of Congressman Edward A. Kelly, incumbent since 1930, will be effectively challenged. His rivals are Eugene T. Horn, salesman and former Horner-Courtney precinct captain making his first try for office, and Frank Pulaski, marine pilot who also ran in 1938 and who has the indorsement of the B. G. A.

The Republican fight is a lively one. Its principals are Waldemar J. Roehler, real estate man and former west parks commissioner, and Goodwin L. Dosland, attorney who won the nomination handily two years ago. Dosland is receiving aid from the Lyons-for-governor group, while the Green camp is strong for Roehler in the country towns as well as the city. Roehler has the B. G. A. indorsement.

John DeKoker Jr., coal merchant, who filed nominating petitions, has withdrawn from the contest, announcing he would support Roehler. The other Republican candidates are James O. Koontz of Calumet City, the only suburbanite in the 3d district race, who ran last in the 1936 primary, and Joseph D. Carey Jr., a precinct captain in the regular organization.

FOURTH DISTRICT

There is little interest on either side here. Congressman Harry P. Beam, incumbent since 1930, is unopposed for the Democratic nomination. The Republican candidates are Henry F. Schmudde and Joseph F. Wronski. Schmudde is making his initial bow in politics. Wronski was an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention in 1932 and 1936.

The Better Government association last week announced its indorsement of Congressman Beam and Schmudde.

SIXTH DISTRICT

Democrats who are hopeful of beating Congressman Anton F. [Whitey] Maciejewski in the primary took heart last week from the surprisingly good showing made by the G. O. P. candidates in the town election in Cicero, where Maciejewski is the Democratic boss.

These workers said Maciejewski's failure to carry his own home precincts decisively shows he can be defeated next Tuesday in spite of the aid of the regular Democratic organization. However, there appears to be little likelihood that any of the comparative unknowns in the Democratic field can turn the trick.

One of them, James P. Donohue of Oak Park was indorsed by the B. G. A. last week. Another, William J. Condon, an attorney, is angling for the insurgent vote. Robert Leonard and Howard Hanreddy live outside the district. Ambrose Kelly and Thomas F. Cullerton were placed on the ticket, their opponents charge, merely to split the Irish vote for Maciejewski's benefit. The other Democrats running are Lewis L. Root and Robert J. Roach.

On Republican Side.

The Republican struggle involves mainly Joseph Wagner, Berwyn dairyman; Michael J. Creighton, attorney who was a candidate in 1938; William J. Mink, village president of Bellwood, and David M. Jacobson young attorney.

Wagner is a foe of the New Deal In 1934 he got a federal injunction against the milk marketing regulation of the agricultural adjustment act. Mink last week received the indorsement of the B. G. A.

Creighton claims the help of Edward F. Moore, chairman of the Cook county Republican central committee, in whose ward [the 30th] he lives. Jacobson boasts the aid of several Green-for-governor groups and of the national Republican organization and the Young Republicans.

The other candidates are Edward E. Kennedy, an advertising man, and Jerome S. Breakstone, an attorney who ran in 1926, 1932, 1934, and 1936, but was never able to place better than second. Ralph C. Wilson, whose mother, Laura Wilson, is Lyons township supervisor, has withdrawn from the race.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

The Townsend old age pension plan is the chief issue in the only contest here—the Republican battle between Congressman Chauncey W. Reed of West Chicago, incumbent since 1934 and Walter T. Woodcock, publisher of a weekly newspaper in Elgin.

Woodcock is friendly to the Townsend cause, and thus has the support of groups who resented Reed's fight in congress against legislatiotn to give oldsters $200 a month from the public treasury. He is also backed by C. I. O. groups.

Reed is running on an anti-New Deal program. He is getting strong support from ex-service men, business and farm groups, and railroad organizations and other American Federation of Labor organizations.

Edgar O. Eakin, Elgin and Chicago attorney who ran for state senator from the 14th senatorial district two years ago, is unopposed for the Democratic congressional nomination.

King To Oppose Cong. Mitchell

Daily World 9-18-40 Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO—(ANP)—It will be Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, against former State William E. King, Republican, in the November congressional election. They are the standard bearers of their parties after swamping all opposition in the Tuesday primary elections which saw many other colored candidates nominated.

One of these winners was A. Andrew Torrence, 36, Republican state representative who was slain in his office by a disgruntled former precinct worker on the eve of election. His slayer died while questioned by police, a suicide. Meanwhile a thorough investigation has been launched to determine what became of $1,500 in cash for election workers which disappeared from Torrence's body sometime between Monday and Wednesday.

ELECTION NOT MOTIVE

The murder, occurring in headquarters of the Second Ward Regular Republican organization around noon Monday, was not traced directly to the election. Cornelius Woodward, 54, the killer, a respected and quiet deacon in Olivet Baptist church, shot and cut Torrence because he believed the representative had caused him to lose his job as a school janitor. Woodward then swallowed several ounces of a poison and died at the state's attorney office while being quizzed.

Torrence was known to have had $1,500 in a money belt for use in paying his election workers, but a search of his effects revealed the belt was intact but the cash had disappeared. So far no trace of the missing funds has been found.

Voting went on just as if Torrence were alive. At first it seemed that a white candidate would nose out the slain man, but final returns showed the representative renominated, thus setting the stage for what might become a legal battle. John F. Tyrell, white, attorney for the Republican County Central committee, said the "vacancy" will be filled by the G. O. P. senatorial committee for the district.

IN CONFLICT WITH RULING

This is in conflict with a 1926 election board ruling. At that time the decision was that the nominee must be the next highest candidate. If that still holds true, Joseph E. Snowden will be automatically placed on the ticket since he finished third behind the two successful candidates, Torrence and Rep. Charles J. Jenkins.

In winning the Democratic congressional nomination, Mitchell polled 16,677 votes to 3,157 for Willard Townsend, national president of the red caps' union. King, Republican victor, had 8,895 to 1,962 for Patrick B. Prescott, who ran second, and Oscar DePriest, former congressman, who was third with 1,774. Carl Hansberry real estate dealer who is rumored to have spent $10,000 on his campaign, had a total of less than 800.

However, both King and DePriest were elected GOP committeemen from the second and third wards respectively,! while William C. Dawson, who as a Republican was defeated by Mitchell in November, 1938, and Edward W. Sneed were chosen Democratic committeemen for the same wards

TWO OUT FOR JUDGESHIPS

Two prominent Negro attorneys apparently will be on the GOP slate of 12 judges in November. They are William Haynes and Alva Bates. At the same time, Jacob R. Tipper, publishser of the Chicago World, was elected delegate to the Republican nominating convention, beating Roscoe Conkling Simmons by almost two to one.

In addition to Jenkins and Torrence winning, other incumbents were also re-nominated in the state legislative race, Ernest A. Greene in the first district and Col. William A. Warfield in the fifth.

CONGRESS RACE HAS FIELD OF 55 IN SIX DISTRICTS

Incumbents Become First Targets.

BY HAROLD SMITH.

Firing in the congressional primary battle on the south and southwest sides, which had been scattering and intermittent, became general last week as the withdrawal deadline passed.

Candidates who had conserved their resources until they could be sure of whom they would have to fight in the campaign have now opened up in earnest, and one of the liveliest congressional primaries in recent years is getting into full swing.

Withdrawals, which were accepted up to Feb. 24, had little effect on the congressional situation in the southern Chicago area. Only two Democrats and two Republicans who had sought to represent part of this territory dropped from the race. This left 20 Democratic and 35 Republican aspirants for the 12 nominations voters of this area will help to decide.

Democrats withdrew in the 3d and 4th districts, and two of the nine men who sought the 6th district Republican nomination also asked that their names be omitted from the ballots. The 4th district withdrawal leaves the Democratic field undisputed to Congressman Harry P. Beam.

This is how the congressional primary race stacks up:

FIRST DISTRICT

There were no withdrawals here, so three Democrats and eight Republicans remain in the race. The principal contenders in each party fight are Negroes, for it has been the rule in recent years that the district sends a colored man to congress.

Anti-Mitchell sentiment among the Democrats is divided by the presence of two opposition candidates. One is Willard S. Townsend, organizer and head of the red caps union, the United Transport Service Employés of America, which is not affiliated with either of the big labor organizations. The other is George N. Cardozo Jr., 181 East Lake Shore drive, an attorney. Townsend is colored and Cardozo is white.

The three cornered Republican fight already is well along. Its principals are william E. King, former state senator; Oscar De Priest, former congressman for three terms, and Patrick B. Prescott, attorney and son-in-law of the late Bishop A. J. Carey. All are colored and each has a considerable following.

For More Federal Aid.

King is running on his record compiled during four terms in the Illinois house of representatives and one in the state senate, and is promising to make a more vigorous demand for federal aid for his district than Mitchell has done.

Prescott is insisting that his main opponents have caused irreparable rifts in the Republican party in the 1st district, and that he offers the best hope of drawing the warring factions together. "I stand for harmony among all decent Republicans," he declared.

De Priest announced he entered the race in response to a public demand for "a candidate with experience during these crucial times. He said a straw vote taken in the district shows he can win the Republican nomination, which he believes is assurance of election in November.

The other Republican candidates are Mrs. Kathryn M. Johnson, Benjamin W. Clayton, Richard E. Parker, Carl A. Hansberry, and James G. Blake. Clayton was a candidate in the 1938 primary, and Parker tried for the G. O. P. nomination in 1930.

SECOND DISTRICT

None of the three Democrats or the 11 Republicans who filed here withdrew before the time limit. Congressman Raymond S. McKeough, incumbent since 1934, faces two men he downed easily in previous primaries. One is Joseph Frank, who ran in 1930 and 1934. The other is Edward P. Garrity, who gathered 24,454 votes two years ago in a three-cornered race in which McKeough received 70,514 votes.

The Republican set-up still remains one of the most confusing in the Chicago area, with 11 candidates scrambling for the G. O. P. vote, which totaled 108,483 in the 1938 election. Few personalities are heard thus far, most of the contenders shooting at the present congressman's record.

The race here appears to be among Patrick H. Moynihan, who was elected congressman in 1932 only to go down under the Democratic landslides in 1934 and 1936; Ald. Arthur G. Lindell [9th], and Emmet F. Byrne, who was a nominee for Municipal judge in 1934 and 1936. Edward J. Finan, whom Noble W. Lee defeated for the nomination two years ago, has top spot on the ballot.

Calls Foe a Rubber Stamp.

Moynihan last week assailed the "rubber stamp" attitude of congress which, he said, passes many important bills without a roll call which would put the individual legislators on record. "The present 2d district congressman has never failed to vote with the New Deal," he declared.

Lindell asserted last week that the recent Supreme court decision implementing the National Labor Relations board "indicates clearly the law must be repealed or amended." He said the board has "encouraged more strikes, more lost wages and more misery and lawlessness than any arbitration agency ever created," adding that it has been "part and parcel of a lawless era such as America has never before known."

Byrne, like Moynihan, criticized McKeough's rubber stamp voting record. "We have too many coattail congressmen speaking for us in the nation's capital," he said. "I believe the voters will conduct a purge of their own next November thru the medium of the ballot box, and will drive these rubber stamp representatives from the halls of congress."

The other G. O. P. candidates in the 2d are Frank O'Leath, Thomas A. Thornton, Benjamin W. Mach, Edward Worldly, Dr. Leroy Bernard, Theodore R. Katzman, and John T. Conlon. Katzmann ran as a Democrat two years ago. Conlon, an attorney, has tail position on the ballot, a spot that is regarded as advantageous.

THIRD DISTRICT

One man withdrew from the Democratic race, leaving only two opponents for Congressman Edward A. Kelly. All five Republicans remained in the fight. Kelly will have little opposition from either of his rivals, Frank Pulaski and Eugene T. Horn, observers predicted. The candidate who dropped out is Andrew Delaney, attorney and former De Paul university athlete.

The Republican race will in all likelihood be between Waldemar J. Roehler, who is in the investment and banking business, and Goodwin L. Dosland, attorney who carried the 3d district's G. O. P. banner in 1938, receiving a total vote of 100,357.

Roehler is a grandson of William Rathje, pioneer Englewood resident and a co-founder of the Chicago City Bank and Trust company. He was a west parks commissioner from 1931 to 1933. He is married and has five children, including 4 year old twins.

For Honest Relief.

Dosland opened his campaign last week with a series of appearances thruout the district in which he advocated "peace and recovery." His platform calls for sanity in government, an independent congress, adequate but honest relief, a recovery based on unfettered private enterprise, and permanent peace both at home and abroad.

The other Republican candidates in the 3d are James O. Koontz of Calumet City, John DeKoker Jr., a coal dealer, and Joseph D. Carey Jr.

FOURTH DISTRICT

The withdrawal that leaves the Democratic candidate, Cangressman Harry P. Beam, unopposed, was that of Frank Wilkowski, 1725 West 33d street. Neither of the two Republicans who filed withdrew.

Because this district has elected only one Republican since the 1901 reapportionment and has gone heavily Democratic in recent years, it is generally conceded that Beam will have no serious opposition next November. This is reflected by the failure of any Republican of prominence to seek the nomination this year.

The two G. O. P. candidates are Joseph F. Wronski and Henry F. Schmudde. Wronski has a measure of political background, for he was an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention in 1932 and again in 1936.

SIXTH DISTRICT

Two withdrawals cut the Republican field down to seven candidates ~~but all nine~~ of the Democrats who filed remained in the race after the deadline. Some of these, Republicans say, are followers of the incumbent congressman, A. F. Maciejewski of Cicero, who entered the primary merely to split the large Irish vote so that Maciejewski, with machine help, could win renomination easily.

Three of the Democrats in the list of candidates here do not live in the 6th district, according to the addresses that accompanied their petitions. They are Ambrose Kelly, 1506 North Lotus avenue; Robert Leonard, 414 North Leclaire avenue, and Howard Henreddy, 1137 North Sacramento avenue.

Kelly Runs Again.

Kelly was a candidate in 1938, as was Thomas F. Cullerton, an employé in the city water pipe extension department and uncle of Ald. P. J. Cullerton [38th]. William J. Condon, attorney and member of a pioneer Chicago family, has been active in insurgent Democratic circles but has never before sought office.

The other Democrats entered are James P. Donahue of Oak Park, Lewis L. Root, and Robert J. Roach.

The principal Republican candidates left, observers say, are Joseph Wagner of Berwyn, dairy owner who is expected to draw his principal support in the country towns; Michael J. Creighton, attorney who got on the ballot as an independent by the petition route in 1938, and David M. Jacobson, attorney who appears to have some support from the Young Republican element.

The other G. O. P. candidates remaining in the race are Ralph C. Wilson, son of Supervisor Laura D. Wilson of Lyons township; Edward E. Kennedy, Jerome S. Breakstone, and William J. Mink of Bellwood. Breakstone, an attorney, was a minor candidate in four previous congressional primaries.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

There were no withdrawals, so there is still one unopposed Democrat, while Congressman Chauncey W. Reed of West Chicago is being challenged by an Elgin candidate, Walter T. Woodcock, weekly newspaper publisher, who is angling for the elderly vote. The lone Democrat, whose chances are forlorn because the district has always been Republican, is Edgar O. Eakin, Elgin attorney, who was his party's nominee for state senator ~~in 1938.~~

10 Chicagoans Seek to Unseat A. W. Mitchell

Afro-American 3-16-40

CHICAGO — (ANP) — With eleven candidates in the field when filings for Congressional posts closed last week contests over the First District seat of Representative Arthur W. Mitchell promise to be major features of the forthcoming primary elections here.

There are eight aspirants for the Republican nomination, including former Congressman Oscar DePriest, while Mitchell will be opposed by Willard S. Townsend, red caps' union head, and a white Democrat.

Mitchell's Voting Under Fire

Several of Mitchell's official actions have been under fire from his constituents. Mitchell was one of the five Democrats who recently voted against the Dies investigation into un-American activities.

Principal GOP candidates are Patrick B. Prescott, William E. King and DePriest, who is against all "isms" and feels that the Dies investigation should continue; that the WPA should continue until industry can absorb these workers.

Prescott, an attorney, is the son-in-law of the late Bishop A. J. Carey of the AME Church and was a member of the corporation counsel's staff from 1927-34. In 1932 he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. He ran for Republican committeeman of the Third Ward in 1934, but was defeated by DePriest.

King, committeeman of the Second Ward, has served in various capacities in the Republican organization for the past sixteen years, from precinct captain to State senator. Mr. King says he is supported by the regular Republican organization in the First, Second, Fourth and Eleventh Wards.

Another entrant is Carl A. Hansberry, founder of the Hansberry Foundation, secretary of the Chicago branch NAACP, and a real estate operator for eighteen years. He proposes to stand for a national civil rights law and bitterly against inequality in the school system.

Dickerson Withdraws

Alderman. Earl. B. Dickerson, Democrat,. has. withdrawn. his candidacy, stating he feels he can be of more benefit in Chicago than in Washington.

Others seeking the Republican nomination are Kathryn M. Johnson, Benjamin W. Clayton, Richard E. Parker and James G. Blake.

William Haynes Will Be On Ballott For Judge in City Court

Editor Jacob R. Tupper Defeats Roscoe Simmons For Delegate To G. O. P. Convention; DePriest, Sneed, King and Dawson Chosen For Committee Posts

Globe 4-19-40

CHICAGO, April 17 (ANP)—It will be Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, against former State Senator William E. King Republican in the November congressional election. They are the standard bearers of their parties after swamping all opposition in the Tuesday primary elections which saw many other colored candidates nominated.

One of those winners was A. Andrew Torrence, 35, Republican state representative who was slain in his office by a disgruntled former precinct worker on the eve of election. His slayer [illegible] while questioned by police, a suicide. Meanwhile a thorough investigation has been launched to determine what became of $1,500 in cash for election workers which disappeared from Torrence's body sometime between Monday and Wednesday.

The murder, occuring in headquarters of Second Ward Regular Republican organization around noon Monday, was not traced directly to the election. Cornelius Woodward, 54, the killer, a respected and quiet deacon in Olivet Baptist church, shot and cut Torrence because he believed the representative had caused him to lose his job as a janitor. Woodward then swallowed several ounces of poison and died at the state's attorney's office while being quizzed.

Torrence was known to have had $1,500 in a money belt for use in paying his election workers, but a search of his effects revealed the belt was intact but the cash had disappeared. So far no trace of the missing funds has been found.

Voting went on just as if Torrence were alive. At first it seemed that a white candidate would nose out the slain man but final returns showed the representative renominated, thus setting the stage for what might become a legal battle. John F. Tyrell, white attorney for the Republican County Central committee, said the "vacancy" will be filled by the G.O.P. senatorial committee for the district.

This is in conflict with a 1926 election board ruling. At that time the decision was that the nominee must be the next highest candidate. If that still hold true, Joseph E. Snowden will be automatically placed on the ticket since he finished third behind the two successful candidates, Torrence and Rep. Chas. J. Jenkins.

In winning the Democratic congressional nomination, Mitchell polled 16,677 votes to 3,157 for Willard Townsend, national president of the red caps' union. King, Republican victor had 8,895, to 1,962 for Patrick B. Prescott, who ran second and Oscar DePriest, former congressman, who was third with 1,774. Carl Hansberry, real estate dealer who is rumored to have spent $10,000 on his campaign, had a total of less than 800.

However, both King and DePriest were elected G.O.P. committeemen from the second and third wards respectively, while William C. Dawson, who as a Republican was defeated by Mitchell in November, 1938, and Edward W. Sneed were chosen Democratic committeemen for the same wards.

Two prominent Negro attorneys apparently will be on the G.O.P. slate of 12 judges in November. They are William Haynes and Alva Bates. At the same time Jacob R. Tupper, publisher of The Chicago World, was elected delegate to the Republican nominating convention, beating Roscoe Conkling Simmons by almost two to one.

SUCCESSOR TO TORRENCE RAN THIRD IN VOTE

Ill. Commissioners Cite Precedences As They Move Up Legionaire

Defender 4-27-40 Chicago

The election commissioners on Saturday, April 20, issued a statement that they would ignore the vote cast for A. Andrew Torrence, slain Illinois legislator, and place Joseph E. Snowden as the second successful candidate on the Repubican ballot.

Early statements issued by the board of election commissioners had said that the vote would be declared as though Torrence was living and the senatorial committee would then declare a vacancy and place another candidate on the ticket.

In making their decision the election commissioners followed the presentment of Attorney Urban A. Lavery, one of the best-known authorities on election law in the country, who represented Snowden.

The commission was guided by three precedents: First, the case of State v. Frear in Wisconsin where the court hld that a dead man is not "a person" within the meaning of the law and that one who has died before election cannot be a candidate for or be elected to office.

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TUESDAY'S PRIMARIES WINNERS

Bee 4-14-40

Winners in major nomination tilts in Tuesday's primary election were (reading left to right) ARTHUR W. MITCHELL, Democrat, who polled a record vote for re-election for the third consecutive term and his Republican opponent, WILLIAM E. KING; EDWARD D (Mike) SNEED and WILLIAM A. DAWSON, who were returned to their posts as Ward Committeemen of the 3rd and 2nd Wards in a "vote of confidence" Both are Democrats.

VOTERS HONOR SLAIN SOLON; RE-ELECT HIM

Bee 4-17-40 Chicago, Ill.

Second Ward Republican voters went to the polls Tuesday and posthumously re-elected A. Andrew Torrence, slain member of the Illinois General Assembly, in what many regarded as a signal tribute to the brilliant and well-liked young politician.

Nearly 4,000 votes were cast for Representative Torrence, whose untimely death Monday at the hands of a disgruntled former precinct captain, shocked the entire South Side. Regarded as "sure to go places" in politics, he was at the time of his death seeking re-election for the second time as a member of the House of Representatives.

A. ANDREW TORRENCE

Nearly 4,000 Votes Cast

Wednesday morning, when 78 out of 113 precincts in the district had been counted, Torrence had polled 3,749 votes, enough to nominate him as one of the two Republican candidates for the post. Charles J. Jenkins was the other. Mrs. Mabel G. Reinecke, election commissioner, said a senatorial convention will pick a nominee to take his place.

Representative Torrence was killed when Cornelius Woodward, 54, shot and stabbed him at his campaign headquarters in the Binga Arcade, 3456 State street, Monday afternoon. Woodward dropped dead in the State's Attorney's office, after he had swallowed poison ~~enroute to the Criminal Courts building after the~~ murder. (Story on this page).

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2 Colored Men For Congress From Chicago

Democrats Back Mitchell, Ex-Senator King Choice Of Republicans

Journal & Guide [illegible] Norfolk, Va.

CHICAGO, April—(ANP)—It will be Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, against former State Senator William E. King, Republican in the November congressional election.

They are the standard bearers of their parties after swamping all opposition in the Tuesday primary elections which saw many other colored candidates nominated.

One of these winners was A. Andrew Torrence, 36, Republican state representative who was slain in his office by a disgruntled former precinct worker on the eve of election. His slayer died while questioned by police, a suicide. Meanwhile a thorough investigation has been launched to determine what became of $1,500 in cash for election workers which disappeared from Torrence's body sometime between Monday and Wednesday.

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However, Both King and DePriest were elected GOP committeemen from the second and third wards, respectively, while William C. Dawson, who as a Republican was defeated by Mitchell in November, 1938, and Edward W. Sneed were chosen Democratic committeemen for the same wards.

Two prominent Negro attorneys apparently will be on the GOP slate of 12 judges in November. They are: William Haynes and Alva Bates. At the same time Jacob R. Tipper, publisher of the Chicago World, was elected delegate to the Republican nominating convention, beating Roscoe Conkling Simmons by almost two to one.

LEGISLATORS RENOMINATED; TORRENCE WINS

Haynes and Bates To Be In Final Race For Judgeship

In a primary election which was both quiet and devoid of upsets, a record vote was cast Tuesday for a large slate of Race candidates for eight different posts.

Both the Second and Third wards, in which the majority of the Race voters reside, the balloting favored the Democratic side. This, however, was not taken as an indication of what might be expected in the general election in November.

Nearest thing to an upset occurred in the race between Jacob R. Tipper, publisher of the Chicago World, and Roscoe Conkling Simmons, political veteran, for delegate to the Republican Nominating convention in Philadelphia in July. Tipper, who in the last two decades has been candidate for almost every office on the slate, had, at last reports, better than a two-to-one advantage over his eloquent opponent.

The only violence which might be connected with the voting was the murder of Representatve A. Andrew Torrence, of the Third Senatorial district.

Torrence Slain

Torrence was slain Monday by Cornelius Woodward, a disgruntled ward worker. Actually, though, the slaying had no direct connection with the primary. Woodward was motivated by a long-standing grudge.

Despite his death, the day before the election, Torrence won the nomination for re-election, garnering at the latest count available Thursday night, 5,693 votes to 3,333 for Joseph Snowden, his nearest opponent.

Torrence's name will be replaced by that of a candidate to be selected by a district senatorial committee, on the November ballot. This is contrary to the rumor circulated on the streets that Snowden would get the nomination.

Committee to Act

While it is possible for Snowden to be selected as the candidate, the committee has the authority to select another person. William E. King, second ward Republican committee, who is head of the organization which backed Torrence, is expected to have a voice in the decision.

Arthur W. Mitchell, one of the most unpopular representatives ever sent to Congress from the first congressional district, swamped Willard Townsend, head of the Red Caps union, who opposed him.

Mitchell, Thursday night had 16,667 votes to Townsend's 3,157. In piling up this impressive vote, Mitchell almost doubled the majority of William E. King, Republican nominee for Congress who had 8,985 votes late Thursday night.

King Successful

King was also successful in hi race for ward committeeman pollin 8,968 votes to Aaron Payne's 2,16 William L. Dawson, Democrati committeeman, polled 8,807 votes.

In the third ward Edward M Sneed, Democrat, and Oscar De Priest, Republican, retained their posts as committeemen.

Ernest A. Greene, Charles J. Jenkins and William A. Warfield, all members of the state legislature were nominated with little difficulty.

Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president of the Chicago Council of Negro Organizations and widely-known civic and club woman, polled 1,002 votes in her effort for nomination as state representative in the first district.

Haynes, Bates in Race

William Haynes and Alva Bates were running ninth and eleventh, respectively, in their fight for nomination on the Republican slate as municipal judges. With 43 precincts missing Haynes had 88,987 votes and Bates, 72,604. It was expected that both would be among the 12 Republicans to face the Democratic nominees in November.

M. C. Atkins, mortician, missed nomination for sanitary district trustee but piled up an impressive vote of 81,465.

Republicans were optimistic about the November vote, predicting a larger percentage of victories than they have ha in the last decade.

Looks Like Green

In the gubernatorial race, it was predicted that the Green-Brooks combination would overpower the Hershey-Slattery ticket in the two wards in spite of the Democratic preferential showing Tuesday.

In the presidential fight, it was felt that if Roosevelt decides to run again, he will find plenty of support in this district, though Dewey showed definite strength Tuesday.

Chicago Heights Man Is Named To School Board

ANDREW HAMMOND

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Ill., April 19—Andrew Hammond, 30-year-old funeral director, set a precedent Saturday when he polled 1,004 votes and became the first Race member to be elected to the local elementary school board.

Eight men were in the race for three vacancies. All were white except Mr. Hammond. He defeated his nearest opponent by 284 votes.

When asked who was responsible for his victory, Mr. Hammond said that all of the Race voters in the city helped. He was loud in his praise of the churches, civic organizations and business leaders.

Mr. Hammond, who is a native of Florida, has lived in Illinois about 12 years. He formerly managed a funeral home in Rock Island owned by Robert Miller, former mayor of Chicago's Bronzeville.

He came here in 1934 where he is funeral director for the Hammond and Prowell funeral home.

Mr. Hammond will be installed Thursday. He says his first move will be to urge the appointment of Race teachers in the schools. He says there are seven elementary schools here, employing some 80 teachers, but noe one of them is a member of the Race. More than 1,000 Race children are said to attend these schools.

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CANDIDATES IN BID FOR VOTES

William E. King Seeking to Oust Arthur Mitchell

NOV 2 1940

CHICAGO (ANP)—This week as radio, press and public platform joined in a concerted appeal for the faithful to "come to the aid of the party," local interest among the colored electorate was focused on the fight for Congress in the First Illinois district—the nation's only district which sends a Negro to the Halls of Congress.

The local fight, therefore, has national significance, since the winner will represent not only the residents of Chicago's Southside, but 15,000,000 other Negroes throughout the country.

There are about 146,000 residents in the First District, the territory extending roughly from the River, South to 43rd Street, and from Halsted Street to the Lake. In this section—in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th wards—lies the largest concentration of colored population in the country, second only to New York City's famous Harlem district.

William E· King, 2nd Ward Republican committeeman, a practicing attorney and former state senator, is the Republican nominee for Congress. King has served eight terms as state representative, one as senator, and has been praised by the Legislative Voters' League for his splendid record at the State Capitol.

King's Democratic opponent is Arthur W. Mitchell, now serving as Congressional Representative from the First District, and the first colored Democrat to be so honored. Mitchell is an ardent supporter of the New Deal and has been commended for his insistence that the government grants be distributed with bias to members of the race.

Amsterdam
News
New York,
N.Y.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Ill.

GREEN DEFEATS HERSHEY: ILL. GETS GOP HEAD

Voting Surpasses City's Record

NOV 10 1940

Despite the Democratic victory in the national presidential campaign by decisive margins in 39 states, Illinois'. Democratic hopes suffered a smashng blow with the election of Dwight H. Green, as governor over Harry B. Hershey, the Democratic candidate on the Kelly-Nash ticket.

Green emerged far ahead, and was the outstanding feature of the hottest political contest Illinois has seen in many years. He carried downstate by an estimated 250,000, won the Chicago suburbs within Cook county by about 75,000.

Hershey Ahead on Home Grounds

Green was defeated only on the home grounds of the Kelly-Nash machine, where Hershey ran ahead by 50,000. Mayor Kelly, from the Democratic headquarters in the Morrison hotel, conceded Green's victory by 150,000 votes "We concede Mr. Green's election by that vote," the mayor stated "We have no idea why. The people spoke."

Late Wednesday afternoon, although Wayland (Curley) Brooks, running on the Republican ticket against Senator James M Slattery, had a slight margin of votes, it was impossible to predict his ultimate victory.

Courtney Re-elected

Other winners, on the county ticket, were Democrats, Thomas J. Courtney, re-elected as state's attorney; Edward J. Kaindl, recorder of deeds; Frank Lyman. probate court clerk; John E. Conroy, circuit court clerk, also up for re-election' Victor L. Schlaeger, superior court clerk; A. L Brodie, coroner and sanitary district trustees James M. Whalen' Joseph T. Baran and George Self.

Tuesday's vote surpassed all former records in the city. Based on a projection of 2,800 precincts, it was estimated that a total of 1,706,634 ballots were cast. Cook county had a total registration of 2,185,166.

CLOSE CONTESTS ARE REVEALED IN CONGRESS RACES

Tribune 4-28-40

Complete Official Count in Cook County.

Chicago, Ill.

Close contests for both congressman and delegate to the national party conventions were revealed when the results of the official canvass for Cook and Lake county congressional districts were announced.

Districts 1 to 10 are in these two counties. The closest congressional race in these ten districts in the April 9 primary, according to the canvass, was run in the 3d district by two Republicans, Waldemar J. Roehler and Goodwin L. Dosland.

Roehler, a young real estate banker making his maiden try for political office, won the Republican nomination by a margin of only 299 votes over Dosland, who was his party's nominee two years ago. Roehler was credited with 19,807 votes and Dosland with 19,508, Friends of Dosland are discussing the possibility of a recount.

Delegate Race Ends in Tie.

Two candidates for delegate to the Republican national convention from the 6th district ran a dead heat for second place, the canvass revealed. They are Philip E. Gilbert of Chicago and Joseph A. Coyner of Oak Park, each of whom received 19,668 votes. Julius H. Miner of Chicago was first with 31,219 votes and thus was assured one of the two delegate posts.

The tie between Gilbert and Coyner for the second post probably will be decided by the toss of a coin under the supervision of the state canvassing board, as provided by law, according to Daniel A. Carey, head of the Cook county clerk's election department.

Convention Might Decide.

Some observers said such a procedure would not necessarily be conclusive. The loser of the toss, they said, could appeal to the credentials committee of the national convention.

The table below shows the vote for the various candidates for congress and for delegate as determined by the canvass, made by the Chicago election board and the county clerks of Cook and Lake counties. The asterisks denote sitting congressmen and the names of the primary winners in each district appear in boldface type.

1ST DISTRICT.

Congressman.

DEMOCRAT.		REPUBLICAN.	
***A. W. Mitchell**	17,767	**W. E. King**	9,680
W. S. Townsend	3,358	P. B. Prescott	2,179
		Oscar De Priest	1,948
		C. A. Hansberry	853
		K. M. Johnson	273
		B. W. Clayton	162
		R. E. Parker	136
		J. G. Blake	91

Delegate.

DEMOCRAT.		REPUBLICAN.	
J. P. Geary	19,019	**Geo. Hellman**	6,345
Michael Kenna	17,790	**J. R. Tipper**	6,180
		R. C. Simmons	3,064
		R. E. Giles	2,246
		Ed. Houston	1,746
		C. A. Graham	1,060
		B. H. Davies	473
		J. R. Zinn	424

2D DISTRICT.

Congressman.

DEMOCRAT.		REPUBLICAN.	
***R. S. McKeough**	66,491	**P. H. Moynihan**	20,291
E. P. Garrity	17,916	A. G. Lindell	13,863
Jos. Frank	11,004	E. F. Byrne	8,101
		T. A. Thornton	6,575
		E. J. Finan	4,794
		T. R. Katzmann	2,033
		J. T. Conlon	1,178
		Frank O'Leath	1,025
		Leroy Bernard	651
		B. W. Mach	562
		Edw. Worldly	382

Delegate.

DEMOCRAT.		REPUBLICAN.	
W. A. Rowan	71,056	**L. C. Reid**	45,622
S. W. Govier	68,535	**D. P. Trude**	38,537
G. E. Murphy	23,627	Vandorf Gray	19,149
T. A. McManigal	10,661		

3D DISTRICT.

Congressman.

DEMOCRAT.		REPUBLICAN.	
***E. A. Kelly**	81,747	**W. J. Roehler**	19,807
E. T. Horn	15,067	G. L. Dosland	19,508
Frk. Pulaski	13,763	J. D. Carey	5,663
		John DeKoker	4,671
		J. O. Koontz	2,677

Delegate.

DEMOCRAT.		REPUBLICAN.	
J. J. McDermott	94,844	**C. N. Bergstrom**	31,676
P. B. Carey	90,792	**W. H. Weber**	25,839
		G. C. Larson	14,835
		R. H. Seward	10,745
		H. V. Erickson	8,641
		D. A. Borrelli	4,707

4TH DISTRICT.

Congressman.

DEMOCRAT.		REPUBLICAN.	
***H. P. Beam**	48,799	**H. F. Schmudde**	4,776
		J. F. Wronski	4,610

Delegate.

DEMOCRAT.		REPUBLICAN.	
H. B. Connelly	42,819	**A. W. Sullivan**	4,166
Henry Sonnenschein	41,182	**Anton Haas**	3,728
		J. H. Sturm	3,301
		Marion Owcarz	2,382
		Ign. Zwarycz	1,546
		I. A. Tomas	1,034
		Pat McCarthy	1,014

5TH DISTRICT.

Congressman.

DEMOCRATIC.		REPUBLICAN.	
***A. J. Sabath**	20,200	**Mart. Dykema**	2,318
S. T. Kusper	7,362	M. J. Vogel	2,151
H. G. Green	909	W. J. Boehm	683
F. C. Freid	582		
Isad. Rubin	274		

Delegate.

DEMOCRATIC.		REPUBLICAN.	
A. J. Sabath	21,500	**S. R. Ballis**	3,615
C. Vacco	16,644	**P. W. Rothenberg**	2,844
F. Skubnik	7,510	J. R. Lamb	1,742
		I. M. Zimmerman	833

6TH DISTRICT.

Congressman.

DEMOCRATIC		REPUBLICAN.	
***A. F. Maciejewski**	88,274	**Jos. Wagner**	19,224
Ambrose Kelly	8,731	W. J. Mink	15,159
J. P. Donahue	6,761	M. J. Creighton	7,274
T. F. Cullerton	6,284	E. E. Kennedy	5,374
Robt. Leonard	4,205	D. M. Jacobson	3,931
R. J. Roach	3,259	J. S. Breakstone	1,779
W. J. Condon	3,12		
L. L. Root	2,947		
H. Hanreddy	469		

Delegate.

DEMOCRATIC.		REPUBLICAN.	
M.J.O'Brien	112,935	**J. H. Miner**	31,219
J. M. Arvey	89,649	P. E. Gilbert	19,668
E. M. Platt	28,432	J. A. Coyner	19,668
		J. M. Carroll	13,811
		G. A. Pavese	9,098

7TH DISTRICT.

Congressman.

DEMOCRATIC.		REPUBLICAN.	
***Schuetz**	93,987	**J. C. Moreland**	33,600
S. A. Lesniewski	28,379	Alex Loeffler	20,712
F. E. Adams	19,482	M. A. Michaelson	12,830
J. E. Clancy	13,884	J. J. Ripley	3,901
C. S. Minneci	5,711	F. A. Dahlke	2,819
		Chas. Brown	2,800
		F. W. Beach	1,923

Delegate.

DEMOCRATIC.		REPUBLICAN.	
S. R. Koskinski	128,726	**Wm. Busse**	41,473
Matt Porten	120,982	**W. E. Johnson**	38,274
A. C.Phaneuf	29,750	Ingv. Larsen	12,357
		T. A. Patton	9,313
		B. C. Anderson	8,104
		J. T. Dempsey	5,922
		A. C. Eaton	4,841

8TH DISTRICT.

Congressman.

DEMOCRATIC.		REPUBLICAN.	
***Leo Kocialkowski**	23,091	**A. V. Champagne**	2,313
F. Uczciwek	3,100	G. M. Rozczynialski	1,540
Frank Lash	1,851		

Delegate.

DEMOCRATIC.		REPUBLICAN.	
J. P. Rostenkowski	27,951	**Robt. Petrone**	2,793
J. J. Touhy	21,992	**W. V. Pacelli**	2,724
		C. Tomaszewski	1,353
		P. G. Urban	1,029
		L. C. Wolowicz	389
		Jos. Wach	235

Leop. Lagona	872	Edm. Lagona	206
A. E. Bucciere	839	P. Koczorowski	169
Eugene Kabat	830	Louis Slowik	98

9TH DISTRICT.

Congressman.

DEMOCRAT.		REPUBLICAN.	
***Jas. McAndrews**	26,175	**Chas. S. Dewey**	19,221
F. W. Brown	2,926	Don Donnelly	1,375
M. G. Randall	2,693	T. M. Hartford	973
V. P. Ducey	1,305		

Delegate.

DEMOCRAT.		REPUBLICAN.	
E. J. Kelly	30,356	**E. L. Ryerson**	11,843
R. J. Dunham	27,202	**R. M. Adams**	8,164
		J. B. Waller	7,317
		O. J. Taylor	5,757
		E. R. Litsinger	4,019
		N. W. MacChesney	1,861

10TH DISTRICT.

Congressman..

Cook County.

DEMOCRAT.		REPUBLICAN.	
John Haderlein	65,629	**G. A. Paddock**	27,735
		D. J. Slater	21,826
		W. E. Mason	6,930
		R. E. Schaefer	5,047
		J. F. Harris	2,732
		J. M. Crume	1,489

Lake County.

DEMOCRAT.		REPUBLICAN.	
John Haderlein	6,509	**G. A. Paddock**	10,162
		D. J. Slater	7,294
		W. E. Mason	4,451
		J. F. Harris	2,346
		R. E. Schaefer	919
		J. M. Crume	658

10TH DISTRICT TOTAL.

DEMOCRAT.		REPUBLICAN.	
John Haderlein	72,138	**G. A. Paddock**	37,897
		D. J. Slater	29,120
		W. E. Mason	11,381
		R. E. Schaefer	5,966
		J. F. Harris	5,078
		J. M. Crume	2,147

Delegate.

Cook County.

DEMOCRAT.		REPUBLICAN.	
J. R. Quinn	60,397	**J. S. Kemper**	38,600

OFFICIAL COUNT OF SOUTH SIDE LEGISLATIVE VOTE

Tribune 4-28-40

Total Vote in Primary Is Announced.

Chicago, Ill.

The table below shows the total primary vote, according to the official canvass, for the various candidates for state legislative offices in the five senatorial districts of the south side. The asterisks denote incumbents and the names in boldface type are the new nominees.

1ST DISTRICT.

State Representative.

DEMOCRATIC.		REPUBLICAN.	
***D. M. Flanigan**	14,655	***A. T. Broche**	3,026½
Otto Cooper	1,537	***E. A. Greene**	3,500
		L. S. Brown	1,090½
		I. M. Gaines	1,240
		J. A. Grant	325½
		A. S. Rocco	423½

3D DISTRICT.

State Representative.

DEMOCRATIC.		REPUBLICAN.	
***G.G.Noonan**	30,009	***G. J. Jenkins**	12,781½
F. J. Zengri	1,352	**J. E. Snowden**	3,375½
L. G. Mosley	616½	C. A. Graham	1,511
J. P. Durden	627	Wm. McCuen	793
J. F. Tittinger	3,764	F. S. Cacciatore	1,538½
F. P. Cahill	1,224½	M. E. Sardon	482
Geo. Williams	2,129		

4TH DISTRICT.

State Senator.

DEMOCRATIC.		REPUBLICAN.	
***Frank McDermott**	24,177	**Peter Lipinski**	5,574
E. F. Morkes	572		
S.A.Kasprzyk	4,212		
W. F. McDonnell	1,223		
A. Grabowski	6,994		
J. J. Pletka	1,288		

State Representative.

DEMOCRATIC.		REPUBLICAN.	
***J. C. Kluczynski**	44,468	***M. A. Buddy**	16,612
J. F. Boyle	42,122		
F. D. Novak	1,775½		
Rich. Walicki	2,291		
S. E. Tamborski	4,091		
R. W. Kean	5,678½		
H. J. Barrett	5,718½		
F. L. Wozniak	13,689½		

5TH DISTRICT.

State Representative.

DEMOCRATIC.		REPUBLICAN.	
***L. G. Berman**	40,475½	***W. J. Warfield**	25,555½
S. M. Frankland	29,378	Matilda Fenberg	8,059
D. X. Meyers	9,875½	N. W. Lee	13,822
Herman Forel	1,416½	W. T. Soders	1,095
Helene Leach	3,893	Paul Branch	1,198
B. M. Money	1,184	C. T. Johnson	5,051½
G. C. Adams	4,370½	B. H. Crockett Sr.	4,753½
J. E. Murphy	5,436	E. N. White	6,284½
J. J. Sullivan	6,087½	M.C.B. Mason	1,465½
J. G. Strader	2,623½	M. K. Woods	2,863
J. J. Jackson	4,141½		

13TH DISTRICT.

State Representative.

DEMOCRATIC.		REPUBLICAN.	
***J. G. Ryan**	92,780	***E. J. Schnackenberg**	61,748
***A. S. Mioduski**	67,853	W. C. Henry	10,359
Ben Goodman	23,518	W. E. Wallace	7,087½
		R. G. Nelson	11,453½
		W.T.T.Miller	3,568
		Walker Butler	9,303
		G. R. Hillstrom	11,115½

Both state senators and state representatives are picked by senatorial districts.

J. J. Meyers..57,232	A. D. Lasker.34,580
	W. N. Erickson 28,970
	J. W. Miller.10,852
	Geo. Dodson. 8,562

Lake County.

DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
J. R. Quinn. 5,772	A. D. Lasker.14,416
J. J. Meyers.. 5,711	J. S. Kemper.12,025
	W. N. Erickson 8,825
	J. W. Miller. 4,520
	Geo. Dodson. 2,488

10TH DISTRICT TOTAL.

DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
J. R. Quinn..66,169	J. S. Kemper.50,625
J. J. Meyers.62,943	A. D. Lasker.48,996
	W. N. Erickson 37,795
	J. W. Miller.15,372
	Geo. Dodson.11,050

Each party nominates one congre sional candidate for each district i the primary.

All of Districts 1 to 9, inclusive are in Cook county. The 10th includes part of Cook county and al of Lake county.

POLITICAL - 1940 ILLINOIS
ELECTIONS -

3 CANDIDATES WIN IN DETROIT MICH. PRIMARY

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

SEP 21 1940

Diggs, Marshall, Ward Are Sole Survivors Out Of 17 Race Men

DETROIT.—Out of the 17 Race candidates seeking nomination at the primary election held last Tuesday, only three were successful—Senator Charles C. Diggs Donald J. Marshall, and Robert E. Ward.

Senator Diggs seeking his third term, was nominated on the Democratic ticket in the third senatorial district, collecting 7894 votes to 5974 by his nearest opponent. Louis R. Taylor, who was running on the Democratic ticket in the same district, was given 1706 votes.

Marshall, making his first bid for political honors, won the Republican nomination in the first Congressional District, defeating the Rev. A. C. Williams, 7735 to 3509. Marshall is a member of the personel staff at the River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor company.

Ward was the Republican nominee for state senator in the Third Senatorial district, and will oppose Diggs at the November election. He is a constable in the third ward.

The Rev. Horace A. White, after holding a favorite spot among the 17 to be nominated for state representative on the Democratic ticket, lost ground in the late results and was shoved out of the select group, finishing 21st. Petry Fisher, Mrs. Margaret Hawkins, and William Sherrill and Douglas Richardson were also condidates.

CANDIDATES RIP NEW DEALERS IN CONGRESS RACE

G.O.P. Leaders See Signs of Coming Change.

Tribune 3-17-40

[illegible]

New Dealers were the focal points for vigorous pounding by both Democratic and Republican delegates in the congressional primary race in Chicagoland's south and southwest areas last week. Public discontent with rubberstamp Democrats was reflected in campaigns waged in all six of the districts included herewith.

A revival of fighting spirit among the G. O. P. candidates and evidence of independent thinking among the voters are interpreted by Republican leaders as signs of coming change. The same interest in the primaries has not been taken, leaders say, since the Hoover election in 1928.

Despite Chicago's recent history as a Democratic stronghold there are indications at this time that most of the city's representatives in the lower house of the next congress will be G.O.P. members.

Each of the major parties will confer six nominations in this area on April 9. Twenty Democrats, most of them regular party members, and 35 Republicans are in the fight.

FIRST DISTRICT

The spotlight here still is on the fight that Willard S. Townsend, international president of the Red Cap's union, is waging to seize the Democratic nomination from Arthur W. Mitchell, first Negro Democrat sent to congress and a three time winner in the district. Townsend, altho a newcomer to politics, is being conceded an excellent chance to topple Mitchell despite the latter's machine backing.

Mitchell's do-nothing record in congress and his action in supporting an extension of the so-called nuisance taxes are held detrimental to him as was his recent anti-Dies vote. At the same time Townsend, college trained and with the experience gained in organizing and administering his union behind him, is campaigning vigorously.

Last week Townsend continued to appeal for the votes of labor. His platform is devoted almost entirely to labor planks, and in speeches he said that the Negro's greatest current need is opportunity in the trade crafts' field. He has pledged himself to the work of obtaining these opportunities for his people and the economic security they will bring.

G.O.P Race Broadening.

The Republican race in this district is broadening. The fight was considered to be confined to three of the eight candidates but a fourth serious contestant has been injected. He is Carl A. Hansberry, colored real estate broker, who is making a serious fight. The other principals are former state Senator William E. King, former Congressman Oscar De Priest and Patrick B. Prescott, all of whom are Negroes.

Platforms of all four of these candidates are substantially alike. All of them advocate passage of anti-lynching laws, legislation intended to promote business and employment, social security, unemployment compensation and old age assistance within the bounds of a sound national budget.

King and De Priest are stressing their experience. Prescott, who, like King, is an attorney, has announced himself as favoring a strong federal anti-goon bill; adequate national defense, particularly in the air, and a continued separation of powers of government as far as possible. Prescott, a specialist in constitutional law, also declared for "the inviolability of the Supreme court as the guardian and expounder of our constitution."

SECOND DISTRICT

Edward P. Garrity's vigorous attempts to wrest the Democratic nomination from Congressman Raymond S. [Anti-Dies] McKeough, the regular organization candidate, continued to be the storm center for the three Democratic contestants here.

Garrity has continued his outspoken denunciation of McKeough's vote, along with 20 other Democrats, in congress last January against continuance of the Dies investigation into un-American activities in the United States. The 21 "rubber-stamp New Dealers" were outvoted by their colleagues by 345 votes, and the Dies committee was given $75,000 to continue its work.

"It's time for a change," is Garrity's slogan, repeated at all his precinct meetings. He said last week that he did not believe the people of the 2d district would return McKeough because the latter had proved himself to be a "jelly-fish representative." McKeough's six years of service in congress, Garrity contends, have served only to prove his incapacity for the job.

Defeated in 1938.

Garrity, who lives at 4830 Kimbark avenue, was defeated by McKeough in the 1938 primary by a narrow margin. Without the support of the powerful machine backing McKeough, Garrity gathered 24,454 votes. His supporters this year predict that even McKeough's machine assistance will not be sufficient.

The Republican picture in this district seems to be clarifying somewhat with three principals now appearing to be standouts among the 11 candidates. In the order of their apparent support these men are: Congressman Patrick H. Moynihan who served the district in 1934 but was unseated in 1936 by McKeough; Emmett F. Byrne, attorney, and Ald. Arthur G. Lindell [9th].

Moynihan, who was four times a Chicago alderman and formerly was chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, is a seasoned campaigner and bases his appeal to voters upon his experience, service, and ability. He also is calling attention to his fight in the 73d congress for development of the Calumet Waterway and Lake Calumet. He charges that McKeough has neglected this improvement which is of great importance to the 2d district.

He's Anti-New Deal.

Byrne, one of the most active of the young Republican leaders on the south side, is making his campaign strictly on an anti-New Deal platform. He declared last week:

"Business and industry must look to the legislative branch of our national government for relief from punitive tax regulations and arbitrary governmental interference. There has been too much centralization of power in Washington. When these unreasonable restrictions and barnacles are removed from business and industry, confidence will be restored and reemployment stimulated.

"Federal boards and commissions have usurped the power which properly belongs to congress. A concrete example of this is the workings and activities of the National Labor Relations board, now under investigation by the Smith committee."

Congress Race

Edward P. Garrity
[Dem., 2d District]

John De Koker Jr.
[Rep., 3d District]

Edward E. Kennedy
[Rep., 6th District]

C. A. Hansberry
[Rep., 1st District]

These four are among the candidates for nominations to congress from districts in the south area. Their first test will come in the primary election on April 9.

Byrne lives at 5019 Drexel boulevard, is married and the father of six children. He has been an assistant corporation counsel, assistant state's attorney, and twice was nominated as candidate for Municipal court judge on the Republican ticket. In the 1936 primary he received 1,302 votes in the Chicago Bar association primary, running fifth among 45 Republican candidates. All four men who were ahead of him were sitting judges.

Ald. Lindell's chances of winning the Republican nomination were believed injured last year when he stumped the 8th ward—part of this district—on behalf of a Democrat. He has strong support, however, in his own ward and must be considered a contender.

THIRD DISTRICT

Congressman Edward A. Kelly appears certain to be renominated on the Democratic ticket and the only battles are expected to be those between the five Republican candidates. And among the Republicans, Waldemar J. Roehler and Goodwin L. Dosland appeared last week to be definitely the standouts.

In frequent appearances in all sections of the district Roehler has explained that his policies call for a program of "minding our own business and concentration of governmental attention upon American economic and social problems. He urged further serious effort toward collection of foreign world war debts. Roehler is in the investment business.

Dosland, an attorney and Republican nominee two years ago, pledges himself for common sense in government, an independent congress, permanent peace and avoidance of European politics, and a halt to reckless spending.

FOURTH DISTRICT

The quiet of this district has yet to be disturbed by campaigning. Congressman Harry P. Beam has no opposition for the Democratic nomination. And neither Joseph F. Wronski nor Henry F. Schmuddle, the Republican candidates, are making strong fights. The history of the district shows it to be overwhelmingly Democratic.

SIXTH DISTRICT

Altho there are nine Democratic candidates in this district A. F. [Whitey] Maciejewski, Cicero's political boss for the last 10 years is said to be certain to receive the nomination. Maciejewski's machine politics are believed more than sufficient to override charges that he has padded payrolls, increased city costs, tripled the city's water bills, and generally created financial chaos there. Maciejewski denies charges that he has entered a number of easy candidates to split the Irish vote in the district.

The Republican fight appeared to center between Joseph Wagner, Berwyn dairy owner and Michael J. Creighton, an independent candidate in 1938. David M. Jacobson, young 29th ward attorney, is also making a strong fight. Last week he advocated establishment of a congressional bureau to provide assistance to young people who contemplate marriage. Funds for this purpose are available under the Social Security act and no further taxation would be required, he said.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

The battle here is between Republicans Walter T. Woodcock, 624 Lincoln avenue, Elgin, the 40 year old publisher of the Elgin Tribune, a weekly newspaper, and Congressman Chauncey W. Reed of West Chicago, who is seeking his fourth term. Woodcock, altho a newcomer to politics, is waging a lively campaign thru the four counties included in this district.

Reed continues to campaign "on his record." He was for 14 years, prior to his election in 1932, the state's attorney of Du Page county and he has been content to make a quiet effort. His boast is that he voted at 295 out of 297 roll calls at the last session of congress, and that he has been a consistent proponent of free enterprise and less government meddling.

A 12 point program is Woodcock's speaking foundation. He favors "More jobs in industry—less in WPA; Production of the American workman against competitive labor;" Cessation of sandbagging business thru government interference;" "Less government control of radio;" "No war at any cost, by keeping money, men and ships at home." His appeal in this rockribbed Republican district is to the mature vote.

The Democratic nomination is assured for Attorney Edgar O. Eakin of Elgin because he is unopposed. Two years ago he was the losing candidate for state senator.

Stelle Attempts To Take Chair As Governor

Illinois Candidate To Succeed Horner 'Calls' Legislature

Post

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Ill., April 8.— Lieut. Gov. John Stelle proclaimed himself "acting Governor" in a melodramatic move today, but ailing Gov. Henry Horner refused to relinquish the reins of the State government.

4-9-40

Washington

While the battle for the gubernatorial powers excited the capital, State Representative A. Andrew Torrence, colored, was slashed and shot to death in his Chicago campaign headquarters in another startling prelude to tomorrow's primary elections in Illinois. His asailant, Cornelius Woodward, colored, collapsed and died before he could make a statement.

These sensational developments diverted attention for the time being from the impending Presidential primaries, pitting President Roosevelt against Vice President Garner on the Democratic side, with Thomas E. Dewey in a solo act in the Republican ranks.

Lieut. Gov. Stelle, insurgent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, strode into the Governor's statehouse office, seated himself at a secretary's desk, and issued the proclamation. He signed himself "acting Governor," and called the Legislature into special session April 30—the same date listed in a similar cal by Gov. Horner filed less than an hour earlier.

Stelle told reporters he was assuming the Governor's duties under the disability clause of the State constitution. He contended Horner had been ill for 18 months and that his power had been "usurped" by State Finance Director Nudelman and other "back room bosses."

While the lieutenant governor prepared to leave for Chicago, Attorney General Cassidy termed Stelle's action "absolutely null and void."

Gov. Horner, confined to the executive mansion by illness, stated "I will continue to serve as Governor" and declared Stelle's "pathetic antics" should evoke "pity rather than censure." He described Stelle as a "desperate and defeated man."

Stelle announced that he was "discharging" Nudelman, State finance director. Nudelman disclosed that he was "ignoring" Stelle.

Stelle is running for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination against Harry B. Hershey, entrant backed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, National Committeeman P. A. Nash and Gov. Horner.

Mitchell and King Nominated Tuesday; Choice of Parties in Race for Congress

Bystander 4-11-40 Des Moines, Iowa

Chicago, April 11—(Special to the Bystander)—Illinois has just come through one of the hottest primary elections of all time. In Chicago where the machine always seeks to outdo the downstate districts, all elective offices were hottly contested.

Mitchell Renominated

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat from the 1st district was easily renomiated over his opponent for a fourth term. The vote was: Mitchell, 16,677; W. S. Townsend, 3,157. Former State Senator William E. King had no trouble disposing of former Congressman Oscar DePriest for the Republican nomination.

Miss Johnson Polls Small Vote

The Republican vote was: W. E. King, 8,420; P. B. Prescott, 1,962; Oscar DePriest, 1,774; C. C. Hansberr, 734; Miss Kathryn M. Johnson, noted social worker and first Negro woman to run for Congress received 270 votes; B. W. Clayton, 158; R. E. Parker, 121; J. G. Blake, 85.

Final results in the 3d district drastically altered early returns, giving one of two Republican house nominations to a dead man. He is Representative A. Andrew Torrence, who was killed by a disgruntled former precinct worker the day before the primary.

Death Called Murder

A coroner's jury decided yesterday that Torrence had been murdered by Cornelius Woodard, of 3558 Indiana avenue, who was captured and died of copper sulphate poisoning a short time later. A verdict of suicide was returned at an inquest into Woodward's death.

Torrence's name received 4,440 votes against 2,402 for the third high man, Joseph E. Snowden, Mrs. Mabel Reinecke and Harry Lipsky, members of the election commission, said that Torrence's vote will be proclaimed the same as tho he were alive. John F. Tyrell, attorney for the Republican county central committee, said the "vacancy" will then be filled by the G. O. P. senatorial committee for the district.

KATHRYN JOHNSON.

Miss K. M. Johnson, war-time nurse who was defeated in Tuesday's Chicago primaries.

CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL POLLS MORE VOTES THAN ALL HIS G.O.P. OPPONENTS

A. W. Mitchell, incumbent democratic Congressman from the predominately Colored 1st district (Chicago) was easily renominated for fourth term.

THE RACE AND THE 1940 ELECTION

The Test For Any Candidate For Us Will Be.
"What Have You Done And Not What Do You Say?

BY ALDERMAN EARL B. DICKERSON

Defender 4/27 Chgo

Election year is always the season for platitudes, and the voice of the demagogue is heard in the land.

That may seem to be a quee statement from one who is himsel an elected official, but because participation in politics gives one a sixth sense for detecting whatever may lie behind political promises I wish to speak plainly concerning this bitter campaign that lies ahead and its relation to our racial group.

Wilthin a few months thousands of Illinois Negroes will be depositing neatly folded pieces of paper in ballot boxes. Other Negroes, north of the Mason-Dixon line will register their political choices at the polls and in conventions. Our kin down South, denied the ballot by the poll tax, will go on chopping or picking cotton when election day rolls around.

Test Candidates

But if I know the mood of black America as expressed during these last 10 years of tumult and strife, I feel that it will demand something more substantial from the parties bidding for its vote than a few clerical appointments and a few janitors' jobs. The test of any candidate for us will be "what have you done" and not "what do you say."

No political party—and let the slate makers put this in their pipes—can hope to hold the allegiance to America's 14,000,000 Negroes unless it repays that allegiance by improving the festering conditions under which the overwhelming majority of those 14,000,000 live.

Since 1932, the Negro has found a new expression for his unrest in the Democratic party. The Democratic party, and I feel that this view is shared by a few Democratic leaders, at least, must continue to improve the economic status of its Negro followers even though Theodore G. Bilbo or "Cotton Ed" Smith may rant to high heaven.

Fight For Platform

That is our whole political outlook in a nutshell. But we cannot expect the Democratic or any other major party to give us the proper consideration as a group unless we formulate a specific platform and fight to have it adopted at the national political conventions this year.

As one of the few elected Negro officials in America, I am taking the liberty ot outlining what I consider to be a proper legislative program for our people during the coming campaign. Let us remember that the dangerous threat of war overshadows the 1940 contest; that unless America's Negroes combine with other progressive groups to demand continuance of the progressive policies during the past six years, we may be altogether deprived of the slight gains we have made.

I realize that this program touches only the highlights of our problems in this country which keeps us waiting doubtfully on its back stairs. But I do feel that it is a program which can lead us to victory if we realize that both the Negro lawyer and the Negro bootblack are in the same boat insofar as discrimination and intolerance are concerned and if both the lawyer and the bootblack will fight for this program.

I Propose:—

First—A Federal uniform election law to end forever the poll tax and other unAmerican restrictions against the franchise in the South. Enfranchisement of the southern Negro would lift the whole level of American political life. In place of the cotton barons and their lawyers who are elected to office in that unhappy region, we would have white and Negro congressmen and governors speaking for the poor black man and the poor white man who today live as serfs bound to the land—without voice, without books, without bread.

This proposal would make effective the Fourteenth Amendment which provides that the Federal government may use its powers to reduce the congressional representation of any state which denies the ballot to any racial group living within its borders.

Second—Extension of the Federal Social Security act to include domestic servants and agricultural workers. "Social security" must become more than a phrase to that overwhelming majority of our race now largely barred from the benefits of the act because they drudge in kitchens or follow a mule behind a rusty plow.

About Pensions

Third—Minimum pensions, guaranteed by the Federal government of $60 monthly for all over 60. America must not become one of those primitive societies which slaughter their old people to escape the obligation of feeding them. Such seems to be the conception of the primitive South which gives aged Negroes only one-half or two-thirds the pensions that it pays to aged whites. And since racial prejudice always harms everyody who is poor pensions for both groups are still too low to maintain American standards of decent living.

Fourth—Immediate enactment of the Federal anti-lynching law. Lynching is an extra-legal process reproducing the most savage brutalities of the most primitive societies. It is the old ancient spirit of the blood-lust breaking through all restraints of morality and law; staining with the gore of its victims the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and every other foundation of our democracy.

Hits Peonage

Fifth—Extension of the Rural Resettlement and other farm aid programs in the South to rid that land with its dark memories of slavery and secession, from the curse of peonage.

Sixth—Extension of the Federal Housing program to completely eradicate all slums and all racial ghettoes in America.

Seventh—Retention in unamended form of the National Labor Relations act whose wise provisions have encouraged thousands of Negro workers to join trade unions and better their living conditions.

Eighth—Enactment of a National Health program with more free hospitals and clinics in Negro communities.

Education

Ninth—Establishment of a Federal Department of Education in the Cabinet with the provision that Federal educational funds shall be withdrawn from any state which does not make the same per capita apportionment for Negro children as for white children.

Tenth—No discrimination because of color in Federal job appointments or against applicants for jobs by individuals or corporations holding government contracts.

Most of you have talked over one or all of these propositions in your homes, your lodges or your churches. Most of you, I dare to feel, approve this program. Because of its very position at the bottom of the ladder, colored America cannot be other than progressive. People who are starving cannot advocate relief cuts. People who know too well the lash of the whip and the flame of the lynch-faggot cannot tolerate violence toward any other people.

The road ahead for the Negro is the steep but sure road to progress beaten by Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. Political parties must also follow that road if they expect us to march with them

Citizens Of Both Races Back Alderman Who Beat 'Frameup'

Courier 1-27-40 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fiasco Labelled 'Cheap Political Trick' by Daily Press As Edwin Jourdain Retains Power in Evanston, Illinois.

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 25—(ANP)—Not since this university town first settled itself down beside Lake Michigan has a political attack upon any city official regardless of race, drawn the amount of ridicule, sarcasm, and bitter counter-fight created by the city administration's effort to force Ald. Edwin B. Jourdain, Jr., fighting young Negro leader, out of the city council.

Evanston's largest white newspaper poured scorn and contempt upon the attack on the hard-hitting colored youth, while the white openly labelled the whole fiasco a "cheap, political trick." One white newspaper called it a clumsy "effort to be too politically clever," a frame-up so bad "that the entire thing blew up in the faces of its planners."

White citizens, occupying highest places in the city's public and private life, hurried congratulations to the fifth ward leader for the heavy defeat suffered by the movement against him. White aldermen who voted to repudiate the administration's attack upon him, were praised in meetings by their constituents in their own wards, for their stand.

Ministers of Evanston's largest and most exclusive white churches, at a joint luncheon held with the clergymen of the city's colored churches, this week received Alderman Jourdain as their principal speaker, and warmly applauded his address. At the same luncheon, he was presented with a testimonial as a token of the regard of the clergy of his own community.

HITS WARFIELD AS DISLOYAL IN ASSEMBLY FIGHT

Stirs Up Early Row in 5th District.

BY GEORGE TAGGE.

The alleged disloyalty of State Representative William J. Warfield to the Republican party provided fuel last week for the earliest flare-up in the 5th senatorial district primary campaign. With seven weeks until the April 9 balloting, this south side district was the busiest arena in the city. Tribune 2-18-40

The district has a large percentage of colored voters and the remainder include a wealthy residential area, the University of Chicago with its influential voting group, and a large transient rooming house district. It includes the 5th ward and parts of the 3d, 4th, and 6th. Chicago

While the Democratic senatorial committee made up its mind that [illegible] members of its party should be nominated, the Republican trio with the same function delayed a decision. It is expected that the G. O. P. group will wait until shortly before the deadline of March 11 before filing its report on the number of places open on the ballot.

Charges by Johnson.

The newest candidate, Clifford T Johnson, 4624 Evans avenue, made the charges of bipartisanship against Warfield. The Republican incumbent, ending his sixth term in the house at Springfield, frequently voted for Democratic sponsored measures opposed by his party. He also voted against the parole reform bill.

"For his vote to help block the Republicans' proposed investigation of state spending in the legislature last year, Warfield was rewarded with a job as barber inspector in the state department of registration and education at $175 a month," said Johnson, who for four years was secretary of the 4th ward regular Republican organization.

"This Democratic job he gave to A. Teno Lucas, his candidate for 3d ward committeeman. Warfield also has a Democratic job as sales tax inspector, which he gave to C. Francis Stratford."

Admits Sponsorship.

Warfield admitted that he is Stratford's sponsor, saying that he has had this patronage ever since the sales tax division was created under Gov. Horner in 1934. He denied that he was awarded the other job.

"Let them talk," Warfield said. "I don't care about this campaign. Maybe I will make one or two speeches in the last few days, but that's all. I wasn't even sure about whether I wanted to run again."

Johnson, a manufacturer of beauty preparations, said he had been indorsed by all 32 colored precinct captains in the 4th ward.

"Our people want a loyal Republican as their representative," he said. "I believe in the two party system of government, not bipartisanship."

The other Republican candidates also were wheeling into action in these first stages of the campaign.

Woman Is Confident.

Matilda Fenberg, well known for her leadership in the woman jurors movement, said she was confident of nomination, which she also won in 1938.

"My campaign will probably be limited to getting across the idea that this district should have a good woman legislator," Miss Fenberg said. "I feel that there is a place in the general assembly for its first woman lawyer."

Her chief opponent in the area east of Cottage Grove avenue is Noble Lee, associate dean of the John Marshall law school, who is serving his third term as president of the South Park Improvement association.

"Until the school trustees changed my plans, I intended to make the race for congress again," Lee said. "Now that I am out for the legislature I plan to make an intensive campaign. I will work up many small meetings in homes, which I believe are most effective, and do a lot of pavement pounding to meet the voters."

Lee said he expects the united support of all four ward committeemen.

Drives Against Democrats.

Determined drives were scheduled against the two Democrats having regular organization backing, Representative Louis G. Berman and Stillman M. Frankland. Unabashed by the machine prowess, they said, were David X. Meyers and Helene Leach.

"I want to get into the legislature to help the motorist," said Meyers, who is operator of the Hotel Sherman garage. "Let's push down the gasoline tax and the state automobile license fees. Those are my chief aims, altho I also want to do something about taking the sales tax from food—a measure voted against by every Democrat at the last session."

Meyers claims no city hall support, but relies heavily upon the aid which he says should come from his affiliations with the Chicago Association of Commerce, Lions club, B'nai B'rith, and other organizations.

"I'm going to put some pep into my campaign," said Miss Leach, the second woman attorney in the district primary. "I'll have posters on the "L" and Illinois Central railroad platforms thruout the district. I have made arrangements to speak in at least four colored churches every Sunday. I was Illinois leader of the First Voters' league in 1936 by appointment of Postmaster Farley, but I've never had a political job."

Campaigns for Economy.

Representative Berman, ending his third term as an organization Democrat, said his platform was based upon economy in state government. The time has arrived for going thru state departments with "a fine-tooth comb" in search for extravagance, he said. He is a manufacturers' agent for steel mill supplies.

Frankland, Berman's teammate aspires for the seat of the late James Weber Linn, University of Chicago professor of English who was elected in 1938. Frankland organized a Horner-for-Governor club on the campus there in 1932 and later managed Linn's campaign.

"I was close to Linn and I hope to live up to his ideals," Frankland said. "To me that means doing the best possible for the people of both sides of the district and not playing favorites. I want to be the kind of legislator Prof. Linn was in his brief time in the general assembly."

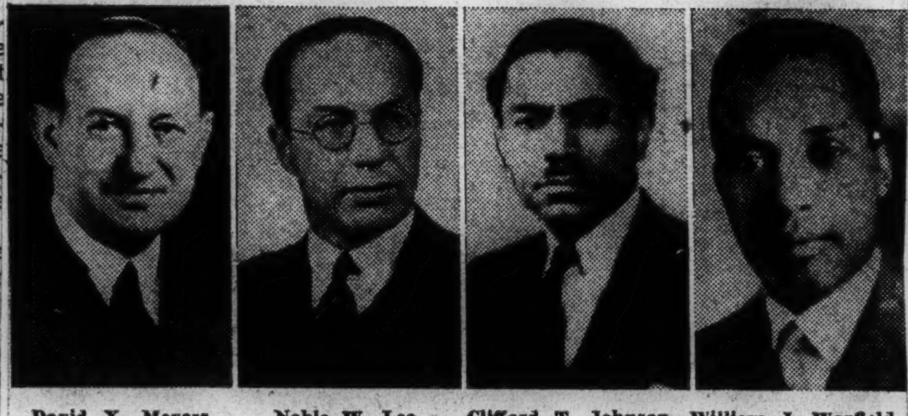
Seek Seats in State Assembly

Louis G. Berman. [Dem. incumbent.]

Matilda Fenberg. [Rep.]

Helene Leach. [Dem.]

Stillman M. Frankland [Dem.]



David X. Meyers. [Dem.]

Noble W. Lee. [Rep.]

Clifford T. Johnson. [Rep.]

William J. Warfield. [Rep. incumbent.]

Tribune 2-18-40 Chicago, Ill.

Eight leading candidates, four of each major party, are in the race for the three seats in the Illinois house of representatives from the 5th district. Their initial test will come the primary election April 9, whe half of those pictured will fall by th wayside.

Frankland, who is 29 years old, is secretary to City Clerk Ludwig D Schreiber. His father is president of the Argo State bank.

Both Democratic and Republican senatorial committees took final action in the other south side districts. They agreed on so-called setups in the 1 and 3d districts, where only one Dem ocrat and two Republicans will nominated. In the 13th each par will nominate two candidates.

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

INDIANA

Heads City Council In Gary, Ind.

SEP 21 1940

Pittsburgh Courier

GARY, Ind., Sept. 19—When the city council here met Monday of this week, Alderman Wilbur J. Hardaway was scheduled to take his seat as president of the council, marking perhaps the first time a Negro ever held such a position in this city of more than 100,000 population.

Pittsburgh Pa

Councilman Hardaway was vice president until the death of Edward Kreiger, the president, who succumbed last Tuesday. The council has a total membership of nine.

Pennsyl

The incumbent in the council presidency is a native of Vicksburg, Miss., graduate of Tuskegee, resident of Gary 20 years. He is married and maintains offices at 2167 Broadway. He served in the council for two years and prior to that time he was a member of the same body from 1930 to 1935.

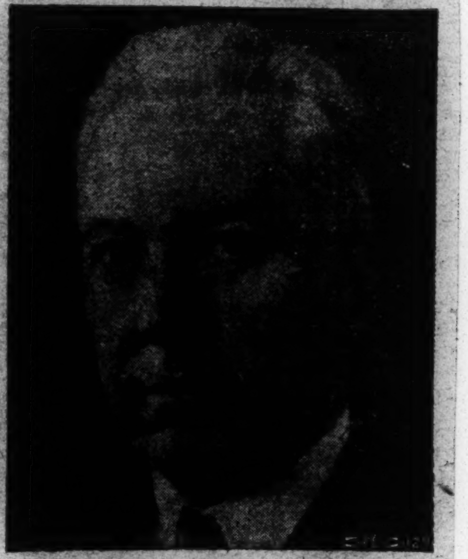
POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

IOWA

Cunningham Seeks Seat in Congress

Bystander 40
5/16

Paul Cuningham, lawyer and former member of the Iowa legislature is a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket.



PAUL CUNNINGMAM

Mr. Cunningham was stationed at Camp Dodge and during the World War he was in command of Negro troops. His first wife was the daughter of General Plummer, the commanding general, and he was instrumental in establishing a hostess house in the section occupied by Negro troops.

Des Moines Iowa

This institution became a great center for social activity among troops and town people.

A member of the American Legion, Cunningham has spoken before many veteran organizations including Lincoln Post Auxiliary. While in the legislature and since he gained wide acquaintance as well as experience is well qualified to serve the people of the sixth district.

Mr. Cunningham said "I favor a passage of a federal anti-lynching bill which I consider a measure meaning to safeguard the security of all the citizens of this country."

POLITICAL- 1940
ELECTIONS

LOUISIANA

DOES JONES MEAN IT?

Courier 3-30 Pittsburgh Pa.

Governor-elect Sam Houston Jones of Louisiana in his first statement after his crushing defeat of the Huey Long machine last week stated:

"Our simple objective is to restore constitutional, democratic, decent government. . . Dictatorial laws must be abolished. Courts must be placed above reproach. Our schools must be revitalized. . . Even-handed justice will be meted out in Louisiana while I am governor. The guilty will be punished and the innocent protected. There will be prosecution wherever the evidence justifies, but there will not be persecution under me."

These are fine, brave, hopeful words coming from the executive of a Southern state, but we are just wondering whether the incoming governor means what he says.

Of course Governor Jones cannot "restore constitutional, democratic, decent government" in Louisiana because such government has never existed there, although a start was made during Reconstruction.

But Governor Jones can introduce such government in Louisiana by insisting that Negroes, who constitute better than one-third of the state's population, are enabled to vote for the government they help support with their taxes.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in the election which placed Mr. Jones into his high office, about 550,000 votes were cast although Louisiana's eligible voting population is about 1,500,000.

Is Governor-elect Jones going to stop the courts from "railroading" Negroes to jail after 10-minute trials?

Is he going to throw the fear of prison into the hearts of lynchers by swift reprisal for mob murder?

Is there to be "even-handed justice" in the allocation of school funds so that there will be racial equality in per capita expenditure for public education and the salaries of colored and white school teachers?

Is higher tax-supported education to be available alike to white and colored youth?

Is the discrimination against Negro citizens in state employment to be discontinued?

Unless Governor-elect Jones intends to introduce these revolutionary changes in Louisiana his regime will be no better than that of the Longs, Huey and Earl, and may conceivably be worse.

We have a right to be skeptical about fine words from Southern politicians about democracy, decency, justice and fairplay.

History teaches us that, "It don't mean a thing" where we are concerned.

Of course Governor-elect Jones MAY be a new kind of Southern white politician.

For the sake of Louisiana's 800,000 Negro citizens, we hope so.

Louisiana Names 2 Race Delegates

ALEXANDRIA, La., March 29—The John E. Jackson faction of the Louisiana Republican party chose two members of the Race this week as delegates-at-large to the national convention which meets in Philadelphia June 24.

Defender 3-30-40 Chicago, Ill

The Race members chosen were James Lewis Jr., prominent insurance executive of New Orleans and Dr. J. H. Lowry, Donaldsonville fraternal leader.

The delegates will face a contest in Philadelphia with the delegates to be chosen by the James L. Wood faction.

"Negro Baiting" Senator Headed Toward Defeat

Dispatch 6-22-40 Oklahoma City

By LEON LEWIS

NEW ORLEANS.—(ANP) An ovation in reverse, was tendered Louisiana's junior senator, Allen J. Ellender, last week when he attempted to address the Louisiana State Democratic convention in Baton Rouge. A deluge of boos and catcalls forced the famed soapboxer to retire to the shower.

Reasons for this action on the part of Louisiana citizens were **because Ellender had supported** the appointment of former Governor Richard Leche for a judgeship knowing that Leche was guilty of political corruption for which he is now under federal indictment and has been convicted on several counts.

Other counts against Ellender are the manner in which he attempted to insert a racial issue into the past state campaign. He fused the other waves with remarks and threats relative to the million Negroes in this state, who could not even take an effective part in the campaign. He carried this same poppy-cock to the floor of the United States senate branding the vote-conscious awakening of the Negroes of this state as a threat to white supremacy. Fifty of 57 senators walked out of the hall as he blated his contention grimacing a "possible return to carpet-bag days."

Campaigning in behalf of defeated ex-Gov. Earl Long, he said it was Asst. Atty. Gen. Rogge's duty to see to it that Negroes' civil rights and civil liberties are not violated in the state supported democratic primary election and in the same sentence dared him to perform his duty, threatening that Rogge would need God's pity if he attempted to "do that" in this state. It was Ellender who helped a few other southerners in the senate to fillibuster the anti-lynch bill.

All this coupled with the recent actions of the State Democratic convention to dethrone him after the National Democratic convention, to which he is a delegate, predicts conclusively that Ellender is headed straight into political oblivion.

He is now being accused of being white only by choice. Authorative information reveals that Ellender has several Negro relatives in Houma and New Orleans. Many white people declare that he would be refused admission to white patronage places if he was not so well known. He is popularly known as "Kinky Ellender.'

Plight of Race In Louisiana In Balance

Speculation Rife As New Governor Takes Office

Journal & Guide 6-1-40 Norfolk, Va.

BATON ROUGE, La., (ANP)—Stating his main objective will be to rid the state of poverty and political corruption, newly inaugurated Gov. Samuel Jones, who crashed the strong political machine built up by the late Huey Long, won the acclaim of thousands of Louisianans who thronged Louisiana State University stadium to view the inauguration ceremonies last week.

Negro leaders were conspicuously absent from the celebration giving a cast of discouragement to the many members of the race who realize that Negroes are more affected by whatever program this administration pursues than any other group.

Simultaneously with the inaugural exercises, the state legislature convened to embark upon legislation that will ultimately lead to the actuality the governor desires for a new deal in the state setup.

The governor's program, altho it has not included special mention of doing something particularly for Negroes, is designed to benefit all of the people. Pending legislation is interpretive of this desire to develop an effective health program that will raise health standards, to raise the per-educable appropriation in the school system, to make it a crime for educational funds to be diverted, to abolish poll book registration and raise the economic possibilities and living standards of the thousands of farmers in the state.

All of these things are of primary concern to the Negro group.

The governor pleaded with the people of this state to help him carry out the constructive progra for building the state back to no malcy. It is a foregone conclusi that the Negro must take a part this rebuilding if he is to bene therefrom.

Race Republican Candidates In Louisiana State Primary Race

By LEON LEWIS

Daily World 1-13-40 Atlanta Ga.

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)—With the first general Republican primary election for the state of Louisiana only a few days off, factional discussion is steadily growing in intensity with the young Republican faction, headed by James L. Woods, boasting five Negroes on their ticket for State Central committeemen.

The Johnnie Jackson faction whose causes are being supported by James E. Lewis and Dr. J. A. Hardin, are attempting to offset the evidenced gains of the Woods faction by advocating allegiance to the "Regulars" and "their" judgment.

First Election Of Kind in La.; Interest Grows

Johnnie Jackson has been boss of the defunct GOPs for a number of years and it is claimed by old timers that until James L. Woods entered the scene a few months ago to rebuild an active party in the state, Jackson had never concerned himself with active political desires of the masses of Negro.

TALK LOWERS TALK

Jackson's stock was lowered when he made the charge, in a public meeting, that Negroes should not confine their efforts to "racial accomplishment" but to general community building.

A few Negroes, friends of the late Walter Cohen, maintain that Jackson is the rightful leader of the party in Louisiana and any gains must be gotten through him. Offsetting those contentions are the endorsements of the Woods group by nationally famous GOP leaders such as Thomas E. Dewey and Robert Taft, leading presidential timber, Styles Bridges and Congressman Martin.

[illegible] 1-5-40

The five New Orleans Negroes on the Young GOP ticket are Rev. E. P. Columbus, Rev. B. Jolicoeur, Jacob Oubre, Charles Henderson and J. F. McKay.

TARGET OF POLITICAL ATTACK

MRS. LOUISE H. RHODES

New Orleans newspaper publisher who was attacked by Senator Allen Ellender in a radio address last week, prior to the heated primary election. Mrs. Rhodes urged, through her paper, that members of the Race in Louisiana go to the polls and vote in the primary. Ellender, who is noted for his filibuster on the Anti-Lynch bill in 1938, said in his broadcast that members of the Race could go to the polls if they wished, but God pity them.

[illegible]

Negro Vote Feared In Louisiana Primary

Daily World 2-24-40 Atlanta Ga.

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP) — One of the big issues of the Democratic primary election, held in Louisiana Tuesday under federal supervision was that of the Negro vote.

Uncle Sam entered the picture because of numerous complaints of fraud in previous elections and the recent scandals which resulted in among other things, the sentencing of the president of Louisiana State university to prison. Asst. U. S. Atty. Gen. O. John Rogge was sent here from Washington to supervise the voting.

Before the primary, traditionally a white man's affair from which colored citizens are barred, Sen. Allen Ellender stated that "Negroes are taking advantage of the situation to demand they be allowed to vote."

"Of course," Ellender went on "the Negroes won't get anywhere but it just goes to show you what ahis thing may lead to. We don't need the federal government to come tell us how to run an election."

EFFORT TO RAISE RACE PREJUDICES LAID TO MACHINE

Times Picayune

Clean Government Group Traces Ads Placed for Sam Jones

2-15-40

Henchmen of the Long political machine were accused Wednesday by the Louisiana Association for Clean Government with advertising Sam Jones' candidacy for governor in Negro publications in an effort to inject race prejudice into the gubernatorial campaign.

New Orleans La.

Jones' candidacy was advocated in the Louisiana Weekly and the Sepia Socialite, which are circulated principally among Negroes, said Marshall Ballard, Jr., chairman of the association.

Endorsement of Jones appeared as news stories but the newspaper space was paid for at advertising rates, Mr. Ballard asserted.

Were Paid Advertising

C. C. Dejoie, Jr., managing editor of the Louisiana Weekly, signed an affidavit saying that two articles in the newspaper were delivered to his office as paid advertising by James B. Lafourche.

Lafourche, a Negro, does odd jobs for the New Orleans police department and is a "runner" for "one of the noisiest mouthpieces in the Earl Long machine," according to the statement of the Louisiana Association for Clean Government.

The statement pointed out that the law prevents anybody but white persons from voting in a Democratic primary.

J. E. Wilkins, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said of the advertisement in the Negro publications: "All intelligent citizens of both races will recognize this as a cheap and antiquated technique of vote baiting.

Resents Use of Issue

"The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. resents the injection of the Negro into the Democratic primary campaign, after every known scheme has been used to prevent this minority group of American citizens from voting. We wish to go on record as objecting to the use of the Negro as a political football.

"In our present voiceless state whoever emerges victorious on February 20, 1940, is of little concern to us. Negroes have no particular grievance against Sam Jones, but they do know that no hopes in the way of political enfranchisement can come from his direction.

"This is just another of the Long faction's dirty tricks in an attempt not only to defeat Sam Jones and continue political corruption in the state but it was a dirty doublecross of the Negro race of this state, whose political hopes lay neither in the camp of Jones or Long."

The statement issued by the Louisiana Association for Clean Government follows:

We wish to submit herewith a sworn affidavit signed by C. C.

Dejoie, Jr., managing editor of the Louisiana Weekly.

This publication, as you no doubt know, is one of the colored newspapers which several days ago carried an endorsement of Sam Jones.

It is clear from the enclosed affidavit that the articles regarding Sam Jones were not written by the editor or any staff member of the Louisiana Weekly, but were received by this newspaper as paid advertisement.

It is also perfectly clear to anyone who examines them that the articles in both newspapers are identical and exact verbatim reproductions of each other, which is evidence that the articles in both these newspapers originated from the same source.

Reports coming to us from reliable sources state that the said James B. Lafourche, who is a negro, does odd jobs about the police department. He is also reported to be a runner for one of the noisiest mouthpieces in the Earl Long machine.

In the light of the above affidavit and other information that we have, we have no doubt that the stories appearing in the Louisiana Weekly and the other negro publication. The Sepia Socialite, were deliberately planted in these papers by some henchman of the Long machine in a deliberate and malicious attempt to arouse votes against Sam Jones by the incitement of racial prejudices.

'Lowest Deception'

Such an attempt as this is not only one of the lowest forms of deception to which any politician could stoop, but is also one which should bring down upon Earl Long and his machine the sharpest criticism and severest denunciaiton of every voter in the state of Louisiana. Earl Long and his henchmen should be severely castigated by the people of our state for even initiating the suggestion of such an idea.

In addition to this it should be pointed out that the law specifically prohibits anybody but white persons from voting in a Democratic primary, and anybody with the least grain of common sense knows that it is perfectly silly for a negro or anyone else to take an active interest in something in which he is not permitted to participate.

This latest premeditated move on the part of the Earl Long machine bears ample testimony to the fact that Earl and his machine mates are desperate and that in their desperation they are like drowning men grabbing at any straw that shows the least promise of salvation.

Their latest brief against Sam Jones is indeed an insult to the intelligence of any person with a brain larger than a split pea. Such a move as this only serves as a monument to the stupidity of Earl Long and his blustery noisemakers."

Editor Corroborates

The affidavit of Managing Editor Dejoie of the Louisiana Weekly follows:

Before me, the undersigned authority, a notary public, duly commissioned and qualified, personally came and appeared S. C. Dejoie, Jr., who, having been duly sworn, did depose and say:

That he is the managing editor of the Louisiana Weekly, a newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, the circulation primarily among the colored people living in the state of Louisiana:

That on Monday, February 5, a man named James B. Lafourche, present address unknown, came to the office of the Louisiana Weekly, located at 632 South Rampart street, with a file of articles.

That the said James B. Lafourche did not state who was the author of the articles in his possession, but state that he desired to run these articles praising Sam Jones, James A. Noe and O. John Rogge, in the next issue of the Louisiana Weekly.

That the said James B. Lafourche stated that he was willing to pay for the publication of these articles, and that deponent accepted the articles which appeared in the issue of February 10, 1940, at the regular advertising rate.

That the said James B. Lafourche paid off in cash for the advertising, and that the word "Advertisement" was left off of two of the articles appearing, through an error of the proofreader.

That since the appearance of these articles, your deponent had numerous requests for extra copies of the publication, from sources unknown to him.

C. C. DEJOIE, JR.,
Managing Editor, Louisiana Weekly.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me, this 13th day of February, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and forty.

T. HALE BOGGS,
Notary Public

Journalist Threatened With Hanging

Exposes Plot To Involve Race Issue In Election

NEW ORLEANS, La.—An Associated Negro Press correspondent, Leon Lewis, who is said to have exposed a tie-up between the Earl Long political machine and local Negro newspapers, in a campaign move to defeat Sam Jones in the state run-off election, was threatened with hanging by the SEPIA SOCIALITE, one of the two papers allegedly involved in the exposed political subterfuge.

Leading citiens of New Orleans became alarmed this week over the whereabouts of Lewis, when a picture of Lewis with a rope around his neck appeared in the Sepia Socialite with an accompanying threat that, "this is what will happen to Lewis if he shows up around the Socialite office."

PLOT EXPOSED

Attempts by the Earl K. Long machine to link Long's opponent, Sam Jones, in the state run-off election, with Negroes of the state were thwarted here when Lewis, on the request of the Louisiana League for Better Government and daily papers, exposed the plot and its source just one week from the election.

When "spot" articles appeared in two of the local Negro papers expressive of Sam Jones' intention to aid in giving the Negro enfranchisement and his intentions to "especially aid the Negro farmer," the Negro citizenry became alarmed and the NAACP began releasing letters to the effect that these articles instead of aiding the Negro cause would handicap and retard it.

ASSIGNED JOB

Lewis was called in by one of the daily papers supporting the candidacy of Sam Jones and assigned the task of unearthing this move.

It was found that the move was instigated through the aid of James B. LaFourche, a local Negro, popularly identified with Long politicians, lawyers and the police department.

The fruits of Lewis' investigation were played up in the daily papers checking the possible endangering race issue that would seriously affect thousands of Negroes throughout the state.

NAACP STATEMENT

J. E. Wilkins, president of the local NAACP branch, stated to daily papers that, "no particular concessions could be expected from either gubernatorial candidates and if they thought Mr. Jones would be favorable to the Negro cause to link him, thusly, was merely an effort to kill his possible election. The NAACP ballot fight would be directed on the principles of constitutional violation, with no particular hopes of support from state officials."

Lewis has been missing from New Orleans since his article was published.

Leading Negro citizens have searched furiously, wondering if any misfortune has befallen him at the hands of an opposition faction. They were practically assured that Lewis was in safe domain and well out of danger, and would return when his friends felt it advisable.

The hanging photo of Lewis appearing in last week's Socialite, was a pose made by Lewis when he was working for the Socialite, to demonstrate an alleged suicide in a barn last summer.

Journal & Guide 3/2 Norfolk

POLITICAL- 1940
ELECTIONS

MICHIGAN

REV. WILLIAMS DRAFTED FOR CONGRESS RACE

Scheduled To Oppose Donald Marshal Fight For G. O. P. Seat

DETROIT.—Indications of a furious battle for nomination on the Republican ticket in the First Congressional district were seen last week with the announcement of the drafting of Rev. A. C. Williams, pastor of Metropolitan Baptist church, by the United District Congressional Organization to campaign for the coveted laurels.

It was just three weeks ago that Donald Marshal, member of the personnel staff at Ford Motor company and head of the Wayne County Voters District association, announced his candidacy for the nomination on the Republican ticket in the district.

Born in Florida, the Rev. Williams received his early education at Florida Memorial college, later graduating from the college of education at Morehouse college.

He has since studied at the University of Southern California, University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Michigan, receiving his master's degree from the latter institution. He has since qualified as candidate for his doctor's degree.

In addition, he graduated from Beth El college of Jewish Studies, Detroit, in 1935, and two years later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity.

During the late World War, he was pastor of the largest Protestant congregation in Alabama, also serving as first assistant fuel administrator for the state. He was chief of the canteen Red Cross work in Birmingham, and has aided the city of Birmingham to raise more than two million dollars in the sale of thrift stamps and liberty bonds. He was later drafted for the Intelligence Service in the army .

He has been a resident of Detroit for 14 years, and during that time he has established himself as a leader, building up his congregation and instituting in his church a program of religious and social leadership which has caused considerable favorable comment.

He married Miss Louise Maxwell in 1912. They have one son, Ted.

Marshall will have the support of the Wayne County Voters District association, an organization which celebrated its first birthday a few weeks back. In that limited time officials of the organization claim a membership of more than 12,000.

On the other hand the United District Congressional Organization is nearly ten years of age and claims a membership of upwards of 20,000 members.

Detroit Elects First State Representative Since 1900

NOV 15 1940

By ROBERT A. CRUMP

DETROIT. — (ANP) — Aside from the reelection of State Senator Charles C Diggs of this city, for a third term in the legislative halls of this state, which was a foregone conclusion, another political tradition has been broken, one that has stood for 40 years, in that no Negro has been elected to the House of Representatives since Dr. James W. Ames was retired back in 1900.

The Call

The election of the Rev. Horace A. White, pastor of Plymouth oCngregational church, supplies the A Negro "once more" in the lower branch of the legislative bodies of the state. White, being elected "at large", tramples underfoot the old saying that it can't be done.

Kansas City

The Rev. Mr. White, who for the past few years, has had much to say — very much to say—about the religious, civic and political life of this community, is the right man for the group to have at Lansing. He was boosted into position to run for the office by the Democratic State Central committee, through the influence of Senator Diggs, because one man, having been nominated for two offices in the primaries relinquished his claim to the "house" nomination.

Mo.

The group here is proud of this double victory for with Senator Diggs in a militant mood, storming away in the senate chambers, they know he will find a ready echo in the stentorian voice of brilliant, bellicose Horace White.

Detroit Elects First State Representative Since 1900

NOV 15 1940

By ROBERT A. CRUMP

DETROIT, Mich. — (ANP)—Aside from the relection of Senator Charles C. Diggs, of this city, for a third term in the legislative halls of this state, which was a foregone conclusion, another political tradition has been broken, one that has stood for 40 years, in that no Negro has been elected to House of Representatives since Dr. James W. Ames was retired back in 1900.

The election of the Rev. Horace A. White, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, supplies the missing link of black faces in the lower branch of the legislative bodies of the state. White, being elected "at large," tramples underfoot the old saying that it can't be done.

Rev. White, who for the past few years, has had much to say—very much to say—about the religious, civic, and political life of this community, is the right man for the group to have at Lansing. He was boosted into position to run for the office by the Democratic State Central Committee, through the influence of Senator Diggs, because one man, having been nominated for two offices in the primaries relinquished his claim to the "house" nomination. The group here is proud of this double victory, for with Senator Diggs in a militant mood, storming away in the senate chambers, they know he will find a ready echo in the stentorian voice of brilliant, belicose Horace White.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kans.

POLITICAL- 1940
ELECTIONS

MISSOURI

Negro Lawyer Seeks Seat in Legislature.

Journal

James D. Pouncey, Negro lawyer today filed with William Hicks, county clerk, his declaration as a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative in the Legislature from the Fourth District.

4-21-40

L. Amasa Knox, Negro, has been the representative from the district. Pouncey, who has lived here 17 years, is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Howard University and president and founder of the Negro Central Republican Club of Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.

Pouncey lives at 2812 Highland Ave.

Herbert to Run for State Legislature

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—(Special)—James H. Herbert, attorney filed his declaration as a candidate for state legislator from the fourth district Wednesday. Mr. Herbert is chairman of the board of directors of the Negro Chamber of Commerce. He will run on the Republican ticket.

Call 5-3-40

In 1938 Herbert had no opposition in the primary and in the general election ran against Thomas J. Gill, Democrat. Herbert polled 3,946 votes. Gill received 20,935.

Kansas City, Mo.

CHANCE TO PUT 1ST NEGRO COMMITTEEMAN IN TWENTIETH WARD

Argus

A very interesting meeting in the interest of Mr. Lucious A. Griggs for committeeman, was held last Friday night, at the residence of Mrs. J. T. Davis 1712 Pendleton Avenue.

9-26-40

St. Louis, Mo.

The meeting was well attended, with loyal supporters and workers. One of the most enthusiastic speakers was Mr. David Knox, representative of the Pullman Shop Union, who inspired the workers to new heights of determination.

If Mr. Griggs is elected, it will be the first time a Negro has been able to make the Committeemanship in this Negro Republican twentieth ward.

TOLD MEN TO PICK UP BEER BOTTLE HE THREW AT THEM

Courier

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8—St. Louis' Negro police force, already undermanned proportionately, was cut down another notch Thursday, August 1, when the Police Boa after hearing charges of conduct unbecoming preferred by four race men ordered Patrolman Clyde Gardner, member of the local force since 1935, suspended for six months without pay. Gardner, who is married and has a child, is 35 years old.

8-10-40

Complaining witnesses were Sidney Smith, 4247-a Labadie; Patterson Gearin, 4257-w Garfield; Frank Rhoda, 4231 Labadie, and Harley Johnson, 6137 Lambdin.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Smith said that Gardner told them, "Now try and get my job."

According to the charges filed, Patrolman Gardner, off duty but still wearing his uniform, came out of the Ville Taproom, popular sepia rendezvous on the Westside, beer bottle in hand, threw the bottle on the sidewalk and then ordered one of the men standing outside to pick it up.

The men were slow to act. In fact, they had no idea of picking it up as some of the beer had splattered on the trousers of one of the men.

Officer Gardner, it is narrated in the charges, took off his service belt, containing his pistol, threw it in a waiting taxi ,and then invited any and all of them to fight if they didn't like it. His challenge was refused by the men, so Gardner got in the taxi and drove off. The offended men immediately contacted Tenth District police officers, who went to Gardner's home and placed him under arrest.

A police doctor said that Gardner was not intoxicated, but white Tenth District officers said he was unsteady on his feet when arrested.

POLITICAL- 1940
ELECTIONS

NEW JERSEY

Lightfoot Swamped in Atlantic City Election

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—James A. Lightfoot, attorney, running for city commissioner in Tuesday's election, polled but 3,785 votes to finish eighth among fourteen candidates.

Afro American
5-25-40

Low man of the successful five, Safety Director William [illegible] Cuthbert, received 18,295 votes.

The fact that only 40 per cent of the voters of his race supported him dimmed Lightfoot's chances. Lack of knowledge on how to split a ballot cost him 1,700 votes, many voting for the five organization candidates in addition to Lightfoot, invalidating the ballot.

Hoffman's Loss Alters Political Scene in N.J.

Oliver Randolph, Prosper Brewer and Dr. Marcus Wheatland Profit by Hendrickson Victory

By HARRY B. WEBBER

Afro American
5-25-40

NEWARK, N.J.—Victory by State Senator Robert C. Hendrickson over Harold Hoffman for the Republican gubernatorial nomination last Tuesday has altered the political set-up as follows:

1. Oliver Randolph of Newark, chief Hendrickson supporter, is now top man in the party in the State. Many prominent State leaders backed Hoffman.

2. The bitter attack by Hoffman and his supporters on the New Jersey State Temporary Commission on the urban colored population are repudiated and this means that its chairman, Assemblyman Frank Hargrave of Orange (who, incidentally, beat Mrs. Grace Baxter Fenderson of Newark for the Assembly nomination,) and its director Bertram C. Bland, are in line for bigger things.

3. Prosper Brewer, Hendrickson man, won the third ward chairmanship but the third ward supported Hoffman for governor, so there will have to be some readjustment here for the final campaign.

Wheatland Is Alternate

4. Dr. Marcus Wheatland of Camden won the post of alternate GOP delegate at large to the National Republican Convention since he was unopposed. He probably will not suffer much from backing the losing candidate.

5. A picture taken in Woodbury, N.J., three weeks ago in which Hoffman aides posed behind a Hendrickson sign may not have been an accident after all, in the light of election results.

6. No matter what the merits of the Floyd Mix extradition case on which former Governor Hoffman was attacked, many people opposed him because he permitted the sex fiend to be extradited.

Hoffman Too Frank

Hoffman's only fault is his sincerity. Frank to a fault, he created many enemies. Today he smiles in defeat. He has not lost so much because his aid is needed to enable Hendrickson this fall to defeat Secretary of the Navy Edison.

Hendrickson offers more hope for colored because he is untried on this score. Hoffman, when governor, named Mrs. Christine Moore Howell to the New Jersey Board of Beauty Culture Control of which she is now chairman. He named Harold Johnson messenger but had little more to point to in his campaign.

Hendrickson has told the AFRO-AMERICAN that he favored appointments of colored to high office, he named particularly Mr. Randolph and Mr. Bland.

On Randolph's campaign staff were Oliver Brown of Newark; Thomas L. Puryear of Newark; the Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree of Trenton, and Robert Lee of Trenton.

POLITICAL- 1940
ELECTIONS

NEW JERSEY

Nutter Misses Nomination for N.J. Assembly

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—In the New Jersey primary election on Tuesday of last week, Isaac H. Nutter, attorney, running for the Republican ticket, ran a poor third to Vincent Haneman and Leon Leaphard.

Mr. Nutter received 2,145 votes in Atlantic City and 1,545 in the county districts to total 4,204 ballots as against 24,535 and 20,963 for the victors.

Five Get Committee Posts

Mrs. Sara Spencer Washington was unopposed for county committeewoman in the Third Ward, and was also chosen as alternate district delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Fred Johnson, Third Ward, was selected to the county committee as were Naomi Young and Cleveland Waites, First Ward; Landon Flipping and Jennie Shepperson, Second Ward.

Mrs. Roberts, C. Newton Win

In the bitter battle for the Republican nomination for justice of the peace in the Third Ward, Mrs. Lillian Roberts, wife of Magistrate William R. Roberts, and Charles Newton, with 1,319 and 1,270 votes respectively, won out over Dr. John H. Wilson, prominent Elk, who polled 923 votes; Levi Ball, 749; John E. Hall, 692, and John S. Jiles, incumbent, who ran sixth with 631 votes.

Mrs. Roberts proved popular with the colored voters, receiving high votes in the Northside precincts. She and Newton will oppose Langston Davenport and H. Charles Oliver, who were unopposed for the Democratic nomination, in the November general election.

Yancey, Brewer and Hargrave Win NJ Primary

Afro-American

6-1-40

NEWARK, N.J. — Final figures on the Tuesday primaries show the following results:

Essex County

Assembly nominations: Roger M. Yancey, Democrat, and Frank S. Hargrave, Republican;

Third Ward chairman: Prosper Brewer;

Alternate GOP delegate, 11th C.D. (unofficial), Melvin Johnson;

Hudson County

GOP assemby nomination: lost by Samuel Scott; won by Fred M. Conwell;

Atlantic County

Alternate district delegate, GOP Convention: Mrs. Sara Spencer Washington;

Camden County

Delegate at large to GOP National Convention: Dr. Marcus Wheatland.

Hargrave Gets LL.D.

NEWARK, N.J. — Dr. Frank Hargrave, renominated Tuesday for his eighth term in the New Jersey Assembly, polled the second highest number of votes in Essex County of all assembly candidates.

He left Tuesday for Raleigh, N.C., to attend the Shaw University commencement and receive the degree of doctor of laws. Mrs. Hargraves accompanied him.

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

NEW YORK

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:-

NOV 10 1940

HARLEM AND ITS POLITICS

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

Daily

THIS COLUMN, HAS studiously avoided political subjects during this national campaign because the writer is non-partisan. Being free of party alignments leaves freedom for objective observation on politics as a social force. So even though, at the time this is written, the votes have not been counted, certain reflections upon the campaign, or rather phases of it, are valid.

CHIVERS

The stimulus for this particular piece was a Harlem campaign rally on the eve of the election. It was for Roosevelt—not the Democratic party — which is of course significant. Significant because some not very nice things were said about the Southern States where the Democratic party has religious standing. Bill Robinson, the tap dancer, presided and Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia was the principal speaker and chief attraction.

World

Some weeks ago this column talked about those who "have", those "who seem to have", and that great army of those "who actually do not have".

Well, according to old-timers this was the largest assembly of Negroes, those who "do not have", in recent memory. Their wild and prolonged demonstrations left no doubt as to their loyalty to Roosevelt and La Guardia. They look upon the Mayor as a father and he certainly gives them fatherly advice in language they can and do understand.

He boasts that he has never led them wrong in twenty-one years and almost to a man they said that he was telling the truth This crowd was and is with La Guardia because he goes to the bat for them with coat off and sleeves rolled up. They can see and feel what he has done for them.

NOV 10 1940

It is predicted that Harlem will vote 6 to 1 for Roosevelt and that is probably the ratio of the "Have-Nots" to those who "seem to have" and those "who have" in Harlem.

An excellent indication of how strongly knitted together and sensitive the "Have-nots" have become is the resentment against Joe Louis for campaigning for Willkie. Joe has definitely lost prestige in Harlem. Several Negro children, obviously of the underprivileged group, were heard to remark, on yesterday, that Joe Louis didn't care because he is rich.

Atlanta

This morning, on the way to the University, notice was taken of the large pro-Willkie sign prominently displayed in front of the Negro Board of Trade. Looked much like a sign of approval by those Negroes in Harlem who "have" or at least would like for the public to believe they "have". The Negro electioneers in that vicinity hand-

by now. Negroes should begin now and work with all their might in order that the next primaries and national election will not catch them with too few votes, as has been in the case in the past. The philosophy of "Cast your votes where you are" should spread like wildfire and stick in the minds of our underprivileged people. What has been said over and over again is truer now than ever in our democracy: The ballot is our most effective weapon against discriminations, insults and other high crimes of racialism. Probably the most permanent weapon against these crimes would be a highly effective and adequate self-improvement program launched by the group to eradicate our many primitive qualities.

Ga.

Nw Yorkers Reelect Two Judges

Iowa Bystander

New York.—Municipal Court Judges Charles Toney and James Watson were reelected Tuesday over their Republican opponents, Conrad Johnson and John [illegible] Ross.

NOV 7 1940

The Democratic ticket swept Harlem 5 to 1. Negroes elected to the New York state assembly were William T. Andrews, and Daniel Burrows, incumbents, and Hulen E. Jack.

Des Moines, Iowa

was returned to the state senate for his third erm Tuesday in the Democratic landslide which swept Wayne county.

Harlem's Newest Assemblyman Is Militant

HULAN E. JACK HARD WORKER

Amsterdam News

New York, N.Y.

First Negro Elected To Legislature From 17th A. D.

NOV 16 1940

By A. M. Wendell Malliet

Although Hulan E. Jack, Assemblyman - elect of the 17th Assembly District, has not had time to formulate a definite legislative program for the aid of his constituency, he is, nevertheless, a militant campaigner for better housing conditions in Harlem, more jobs for Negroes and a more complete integration of the Negro in all phases of American life. He is, too, vitally interested in the "plight of youth," and hope to aid in establishing a settlement house in the community.

Mr. Jack, regular candidate of the Democratic Partv. defeated Assemblyman Oscar Garcia Rivera, Republican-American Labor Party candidate, in the recent elections and became the first Negro to be elected to the State Legislature from the 17th Assemblyman District over which William (Billy) Solomon is the Democratic boss.

Amsterdam

Thirty-thre eyears old, weighing only 138 pounds and measuring five feet six - and - a - half inches Mr. Jack is a man of a very pleasing personality. He was born in Berbice, British Guiana, South America. His father is Bishop E. N. Jack, of the Greek Orthodox Church in the West Indies and Cuba, who is stationed in Barbados. His mother is still alive.

News

Mr. Jack believes that American democracy can be made to work more effectively if the voters, regardless of race, creed or color, "were not lax in bringing to the attention of their representatives in political office the severity of their problems and make definite demands upon them for remedial legislation."

"I am going up to Albany," he said, "to carry on the program of the New Deal. I shall be ever mindful of the problems of our community, which is composed of Negro, Puerto Rican and white voters. I am their representative in the Legislature and shall be impartial in my efforts to improve housing conditions and effect other needed reforms."

New York

Of the election of a Negro in in the 17th Assembly Dstrict, Mr. Jack credited his success to the work of the party and the special interest of Mr. Solomon. He said that the change had "become inevitable owing to the pressure of public opinion."

In a wav. Mr. Jack's approach to his new job at Albany is somewhat unique. He has been employed by the Peerless Paper Box Company, 149 Wooster St. for more than 15 years, and will not relinquish his lucrative job in order to function as a legislator. By special arrangement with the management, he will be on leave of absence when in Albany or when performing his public duties, and back on the job when things are quiet. He worked his way from the bottom at the Peerless factory and is now in charge of the wrapping department and is the cost estimator of the plant, he said.

NOV 16 1940

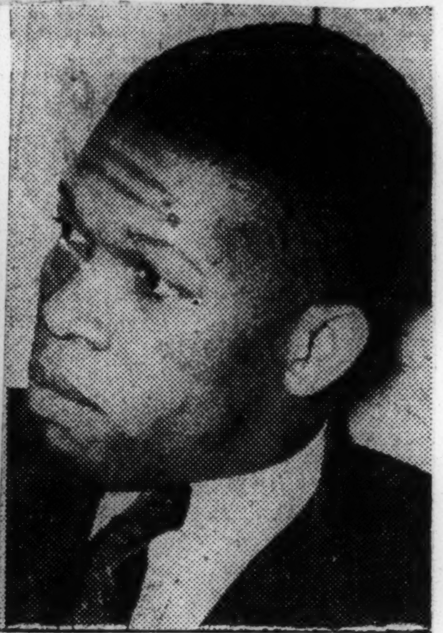
Assemblyman - elect Jack is a widower, his wife, the former Miss Gertrude Hewitt of Brooklyn, having died in 1937. The couple have one son, H. Edwin Jack, five and one-half, who lives with his grandmother, Mrs. Ruth Earley in Montclair, N. J. He lives with relatives at 1867 Seventh Avenue.

N.Y.

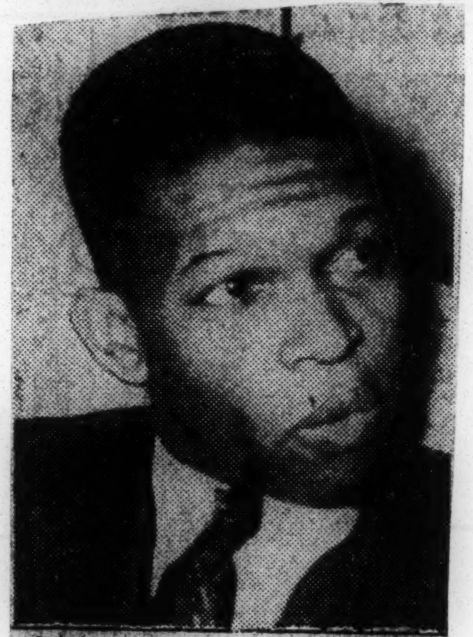
Mr. Jack came to the United States about 20 years ago, he studied at New York University, where he took Business Administration, and afterwards at the College of the City of New York. He was forced to give up his ambitions to become a lawyer, "but", he said, "I am on my way to the place where lawyers congregate and work out legislation."

Reporter Puts New Assemblyman on Stand

"Must Make Demands Clear in Legislature; must be articulate"



"Wants Settlement House for Youth in Harlem"



"Will Arouse Community to fight for jobs, housing, employment"

Records Prove Kings County Dems. Double-Cross Negro

(By ALFRED A. DUCKETT)

To the most impartial eye, the record of the treatment of the Negro voter in Kings County at the hands of the Democratic machine here in the past quarter century presents a classic masterpiece of the most underhanded, vicious treachery in the history of politics anywhere.

For their loyalty to that machine, for their willingness to support its candidates, Negro Democrats have received in return a recurring reward of ingratitude which almost challenges belief.

Negro Democratic Jobholders In Kings Co.

District	Name	Position	Dept.	Salary
5th A. D.,	Clarence Wilson	Prosecutor	Dist. Att'y.	$4,600
17th A. D.,	Bertram Baker	Accountant	Inter. Rev.	$1,800
18th A. D.,	Arlington Delsarte	Porter	Sheriff	$1,200
17th A. D.	Maceo Carr	Laborer	Registers'	$1,500
5th A. D.,	Oscar Fulcher	Messenger	Att'y Gen.	$ 750
A. D.	Frederick Eversley	Keeper	Civil Jail	$1,800
1st A. D.,	Charles Richards	Dep. Sher.	Sheriff	$1,500

Total No. Negro Dem. Voters —45,000 Total Amount Patronage $13,150

MANY GOP APPOINTMENTS

Of the sixty-five thousand Negro voters in the County of Kings, approximately forty-five thousand are Democrats.

Of the hundreds of thousands of dollars in Democratic patronage at the control of the powerful machine of County Leader Frank V. Kelly, colored citizens directed receive little more than enough to pay the yearly salary of a Special Sessions Justice.

With one exception every important and lucrative political appointment which has come to the Negro race here, has emanated from the Republican Party. In almost every case with the change of local or national administration from Republican to Democratic a white man has gone into the job formerly held by a Negro. Today when the Negro vote in Kings County is perhaps more solidly Democratic than in the county's history the two districts in which Negroes are most numerous can claim the paltry patronage of three positions the annual stipend of which totals less than $10,000.

Examination of the record reveals facts which can only add up to the following glaring indictments on the integrity of the Democratic machine.

1. That the party has given amazingly scant patronage to colored citizens in proportion to the latter's numerical strength, voting power and increasing pro-Democratic trend.

2. That the Democratic Party has constantly taken away appointments made by Republicans; not to give to Negro Democrats, but to transfer to whites.

3. That the Democratic Party has systematically discouraged unity among Negro Democratic voters fearing such unity as a threat to its sinister exploitation of the gulible Negro vote.

Under Republican local or national administrations in the early 1920's Walter Lofton, a newspaperman, was made a Prohibition agent. Harold Wardell of the 17th Assembly District, went into the Internal Revenue Department; Frank Morton became an official attorney of the Shipping Board; Stephen Mayo and the Rev. William Lawton were taken into the Marriage License Bureau; Narcussus Hadley and Elizabeth Brown were made cooks in the Civil Jail; George Billups was appointed a full-fledged deputy sheriff in the Kings County sheriff's office and Al Cowan an assistant deputy sheriff. Francis Giles and George Beaubien were attached to the office of the Federal District Attorney.

Under the Kelly machine we find Bertram L. Baker in the Department of Internal Revenue. By merit of the terrific political power wielded in the populous Seventeenth Assembly District by Baker's United Action Democratic Association (enough power to swing a primary election) he received an eighteen-hundred dollar job which might be considered suitable reward for a faithful aide of a white district lead[illegible]

Since the time of Frank Morton no Kings County Negro lawyer has received the slightest bit of consideration in the form of the hundreds of commissions, receiverships or appointments which line the coffers of the Kelly chest.

In the Marriage License Bureau we have had Frank Chisholm, a Negro Democrat who succeeded the Republican-appointed Lawton. Recently when his appointment was taken under the jurisdiction of Civil Service, Chisholm lost out. There are now no Negroes conected with the Marriage License Bureau.

The Democratic Party has been unable to find any Negroes fit to prepare meals for prisoners of the Civil Jail since the time of the Republican appointed Mesdames Hadley and Brown.

With a tremendous hue and cry in the daily press and around the conference tables of civic groups about a supposed Negro "crime wave" in the Bedford-Stuyvesant sector the only representation Negroes may boast in the office of the County Sheriff is that of a porter who receives $1200 yearly, and a deputy sheriff who receives $1500. Contrast this with the Republican apointments in the early 1920's of George Billups, a full-fledged deputy sheriff at a salary of moer t[illegible]n $2950. Alfred Cowan, an as[illegible]nt sheriff at a salary more tha[illegible]2000.

One of the most flagrant instances of Democratic unfairness to the Negro may be seen in the history of appointments to the United States District Attorney's office. A national Republican administration saw the placing of two Negroes in this high position. These two were Francis Giles and George Beaubien.

To deceased Seventeenth Assembly District Leader Cadley may go the discredit of having named a white man from the Seventeenth Assembly District (William Perlman) to fill the job vacated by Francis Giles. Only in the face of a united, non-partisan protest from prominent citizens was Clarence Wilson named to that office. The Beaubien vacancy was never filled by a Negro and today when there can be no doubt that the Negro vote in Kings County has gone Democrat and still less that the Democrats run the show, there is no Negro in the office of United States District Attorney.

These instances must furnish irrefutable proof that time has marched backward politically with the Negro of Kings County—and that that backward trend has come in the wake of the triumph locally of the party of Franklin Roosevelt and Jim Farley.

NOV 2 1940

VOTE FOR
FRED G.
MILLIGAN
REPUBICAN CANDIDATE FOR
ASSEMBLYMAN
FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
TURN DOWN ALL LEVERS ON ROW A

New York Age
New York, N.Y.

NEGRO JUDGES FACING VOTERS

Amsterdam News

Municipal Court Justices Both Ending Their Terms This Year

6/1/40

New York.

Of special interest to Harlemites this year is the selection of two Municipal Court justices for the 10th District. Most conspicuous among the candidates are, of course, the two incumbents, Justices Charles E. Toney and James S. Watson. They were elected in 1930 as the first two justices of the 10th District Court and their terms end on December 31.

Both men have enjoyed successful terms on the bench as New York's first Negro judges and their records are rated as excellent. Both are Democrats Judge Toney has already received the unqualified endorsement of Herbert L. Bruce, Tammany leader of the 21st A. D., for reelection, but Judge Watson has yet to win the support of Assemblyman Daniel Burrows, leader of the 19th, where he lives.

Judge Watson To Have Battle

It is indicatd that Judge Watson may have a first class fight on his hands to keep his $10,000 a year position, since at least three close allies of Burrows are in the running for the nomination. They are Vernon C. Riddick, Assistant Attorney General of the State; Attorney Westervelt Taylor and Darwin A. Telesford, secretary to Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Schreiber.

Meanwhile, it was ascertained that Attorney Richard E. Carey of 209 W. 125th street, has received at least the tacit backing of John J. Kelley, Tammany leader of the 22nd A. D., and that Carey may contest against Judge Toney in the Democratic primary. A group of Kelley's captains were reported to have met recently in Mr. Carey's office and pledged their support to him.

Among the Republican candidates for the two judicial posts are Attorneys Lamar H. Perkins, John C. Hawkins and Conrad A. Johnson, former Alderman and close ally of Harold C. Burton, G. O. P. leader of the 21st A. D., East.

It was pointed out that there are only 10 election districts in the 22nd A. D., included in the 10th Municipal Court District and that Mr. Kelley is ambitious, to say the least, to think of supporting some one for the post held by Judge Toney. Judge Toney lives in the 21st, which has 52 election districts, all of them being included in the 10th Municipal Court District.

Following are the Assembly Districts and the number of election districts in them included in the 10th Municipal Court District.

11th A. D., 3 election districts; 13th A. D., 9; 17th A. D., 14; 19th A. D., 31, all but 8; 21 A. D., 52, and the 22nd A. D., 10.

Meanwhile, it was also learned that Mr. Burrows will contest on the Democratic ticket again for the Assembly, but that the executive committee of the 21st A. D., has not yet decided on Assemblyman William T. Andrews, present incumbent, for another term.

CANDIDACY OF WALKER FOR CONGRESS ANNOUNCED

Daily World

2-24-40

Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The candidacy of Walter Walker, prominent attorney here, for the House of Representatives, State Legislature, was announced last week. John H. Young of the Harlem branch Y. M. C. A., is campaign manager.

Negro Judges

SEP 29 1940

IN a little more than a month Chicagoans will go to the polls to elect city, state and national officials. Among those to be elected are many local judges. The names of two Negro candidates for Municipal court judges will appear on the ballots. They are running on the Republican ticket and will be elected only if the unexpected happens. No Negro is a candidate for judge on the Democratic ballot. No good answer has been given by the powers that be as to why such a situation exists.

Chicago Bee

New York city Negroes now boast of four sitting judges. Chicago Negroes boast of having in the history of Chicago only one Negro judge. As for the present we are not represented on the bench in the city of Chicago, although we constitute an tenth of the population and have just about as much business in the courts as any other racial minority.

Chicago, Ill.

It is not because of the lack of legal minds that has prevented Negroes from being on the bench, for Chicago Negroes can boast of some of the smartest legal minds in the nation. The President of the United States recognized this fact when he appointed a Chicago Negro to a Federal judgeship in the Virgin Islands.

In the next few years there will be a number of vacancies that will have to be filled on the city and county benches. The Cook County Bar association and all civic and social organizations should flood the offices of the politicians with requests that recognition be accorded the abilities of colored lawyers and that some of them be appointed to fill such vacancies.

DR. JACOBS ASKS NEGROES BACK MILLIGAN CAMPAIGN

NOV 2 1940

Declaring "this is the banner year for true Republicans and all lovers of democracy and good government," Dr. A. M. Jacobs. Negro leader of the Republican voters of the Fifth Assembly District, released a statement urging his constituents to support the candidacy of Fred G. Milligan, the District's Republican candidate for Assembly.

New York Age

"We are hearing a great deal about humanitarians these days and what certain members of the white race have done for Negroes." Jacobs stated: "Well, Fred Milligan is a real humanitarian. He is very, very modest about it, but I think that every Negro ought to know that he played a great role in the Scottsboro case himself; that he went down to Alabama and fought as hard as anyone else for those Negro lads. He wasn't paid for it and he didn't want pay."

Jacobs elaborated on the fact that when Milligan was a member of the Assembly some years ago, it was he who introduced legislation to get rid of the vicious "coon-dodging" amusement attraction which some of the pleasure centers like Coney Island used to feature.

New York, N.Y.

"Milligan didn't do this to play up to Negroes," the Negro physician-politica said. "He did it because he believes all human beings ought to have an equal chance and ought to be treated fairly. That is why I believe that all the voters of the Fifth ought to support Milligan.

Elect a Real Champion for People's Rights

Politics

Amsterdam News

New York, N.Y.

ALFRED K. STERN

FOR CONGRESS

HIS PROGRAM IS YOUR PROGRAM

- Keep America at Peace
- No Jim-Crow in Army or Navy
- Pass Anti-Lynch and Anti-Poll Tax Bills NOW
- Appropriate Millions for W.P.A., Housing and Relief

NOV 2 1940

AMERICAN LABO
PARTY

- Provide Jobs and Training for NEGRO YOUTH

VOTE FOR STERN

21st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

ON ROW 'C'

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
May 9, 1940

NEGRO COMMITTEE TO PREPARE SLATE

Group Will Back Candidates Considered Most Fair-Minded And Competent

Durham candidates entered in the approaching primary received a letter yesterday from the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs stating that the organization would meet on May 12 to select a slate of candidates.

The committee pledged itself to work toward the end of electing candidates who would represent "that element in the Negro race that desires good government in the hands of fair-minded men."

"Our organization," the letter stated further, "is pledged to raise the level of the Negroes' participation in our government; that our support of a candidate or a measure shall not be based upon the relative size of campaign funds available; and that we shall look with disfavor upon the candidate who encourages malpractice at the polls by the hiring of nondescript workers among our people.

"Our organization is pledged to commit itself to no candidate until our group at large has had opportunity to consider the merits of all aspirants. Therefore, we ask no promises but for our information we would like to have your expressions concerning Negroes and matters of record that may be considered pertinent.

"After selection of candidates, we will, ourselves, contribute to a campaign fund to cover expenses of their support and, if necessary, will ask the endorsed persons to contribute to any deficit that may be indicated. We will thereafter account to contributors and constituency for the distribution of campaign expenditures.

"We will hold a public meeting for the purpose of determining candidates on May 12, and [illegible] see fit, we will appreciate views as to the feasibility or infeasibility of our program before then."

Durham Provides Proof Of A New Trend

Journal and Guide
6-15-40
Norfolk, Va.

WHEN there is so much about which to be disheartened, it is buoying to find an example of new attitudes in our bi-racial life in America. In Durham, N. C., a colored candidate for county commissioner polled 2,807 votes although the registered colored voters numbered only 2,500. Some 300 white citizens must, then, have voted for Dr. Mills.

This is an evidence of a new political solidarity among our people, and a testimonial as well of a new trend among whites. When we offer for public office the right man, one with character, worth, and ability, we perform essential governmental functions, and the respect and cooperation of the majority group is secured in increasingly larger numbers.

Durham has been offering colored men for justice of the peace successfully, and for other positions. The benefits are beginning to be obvious. Durham is not alone, but it offers us this most recent illustration of progress in the South.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
July 25, 1940

WATKINS TO START THIRD TERM DRIVE

Delegate To Negro Democratic Convention To Campaign For Roosevelt

Judge Frederick K. Watkins, delegate to the Negro Democratic convention in Chicago who returned Monday of this week, said Tuesday that he planned to start a drive among Negroes of the State to get undivided support for Roosevelt in the November election.

The judge, who was the only Negro delegates from North Carolina, said that more than 8,000 persons attended the Negro convention. Addresses from Postmaster General James A. Farley, Senators Neely and Barkley and many other white political leaders were heard.

Among the Negro speakers were Judge Watkins himself, Dr. W. M. Tompkins, president of the National Negro convention, and Senator John M. Diggs from Detroit.

At the close of the convention a special committee, of which Judge Watkins was a member, visited the white convention and presented a series of resolutions urging among other things, legislative safeguards against discrimination and equal participation for Negroes in the army and navy.

The resolutions, according to Judge Watkins, formed the basis of the first Negro plank ever to be included in the platform of the Democratic Party.

The judge was appointed special officer at the white convention charged with the duty of helping to keep order. "It was a difficult job," he said.

Yesterday the returned delegate said that he planned to start a determined drive in the State through the United Negro Democrats of North Carolina of which he is State president, to get undivided support for Roosevelt at the November election.

POLITICAL- 1940
ELECTIONS

NORTH CAROLINA

Durham Provides Proof Of A New Trend

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Journal Guide
6-15-40
Norfolk, Va.

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

OHIO

CLEVELAND GETS TWO NEW NEGRO CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Cleveland Gazette
1-13-40

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11—Atty. Augustus G. Parker and William O. Walker, editor of the Cleveland Call-Post, last week, were given oaths of office as city council members, raising the number of Negro members to three.

Rev. Settle Named To Ohio Electoral College

Philadelphia Tribune

CLEVELAND (ANP) — Rev. Glenn T. Settle, originator and narrator of the CBS feature, "Wings Over Jordan," has been chosen as the Negro representative in the electoral college for the state of Ohio which will cast its vote for the President of the United States as a result of the national election on Nov. 5.

Announcement of this appointment reached Rev. Settle immediately following adjournment of a state electoral convention in Columbus. He is to be the only Negro on the Ohio group.

Phil Pa

POLITICAL- 1940
ELECTIONS

OKLAHOMA

Vote For Bob Peebley

Dispatch
Oklahoma City

In the mind of the Black Dispatch the election of Robert L. Peebley is well nigh imperative to the interest of the Negro voters of the 1st Commissioner District. Governor Phillips certainly made an excellent selection when he named this veteran public servant and prominent dairyman to the responsible position of 1st District Commissioner.

The Black Dispatch would not take this position regarding Mr. Peebley if the new commissioner did not have a fine service record. It is by Mr. Peebley's record we are guided in this decision. 16 years ago Mr. Peebley was selected the secretary of the county election board. It was during his administration of the affairs of this office that Negro precincts were carved in Oklahoma City, at which time the basis for the fine representation the Negroes of the County have in the Democratic organization was started.

We mentioned last week Mr. Peebley's selection for this position by State Senator W. C. Fidler, and every Negro who serves as an inspector, judge, clerk, registrar, counter or watcher owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Peebley.

Since his elevation to the office of County Commissioner Mr. Peebley has pledged himself to faithfully carry on the policies and program of the deceased commissioner, the late J. V. Dobbs. In order that our readers will know in a definite and concrete way what that pledge means we will recite briefly the Dobbs program:

1. The appointment of two Negro county physicians.
2. Naming of three employees at county court house.
3. Employment of 76 house aids on monthly salaries of $52.50.
4. Naming of one detail woman on salary in charge of house aids.
5. Staggering of all pauper cases impartially among the Negro undertakers of the city.
6. Purchase of all drugs for Negroes served by social service department from Negro drug stores.
7. Approval of many WPA projects furnishing labor for hundreds of Negroes of the county.

In a recent conference with all of the employees of Mr. Dobbs the new commissioner said his plan was to continue the policies of Mr. Dobbs. If the Negroes of the 1st Commissioners District want the above program continued they should vote on July 9th for Mr. Peebley.

Last week another commissioner, Mike Donnelly, in a conversation with this writer, said that he considered Dr. Haywood, the present assistant county physician, the most competent and efficient physician ever in the employ of the County. He said that this view was concurred in by the entire board.

In this connection it should be kept in mind that the program of the late Mr. Dobbs outlined above is in actuality the program of Dr. Haywood. It was this excellent physician, who as campaign manager for Mr. Dobbs, worked out the many different types of program from time to time. Negroes should think a long time before they remove from Mr. Peebley's side a man who has developed such a useful and worthy program for his people. Peebley says he will keep Haywood so let us keep Peebley. The Negro program is tied up in these two individuals.

Before Mr. Dobbs went into office the Negro undertakers were like wolves at one another throats. Today each one of them know the exact time of the year when the county business will come their way. Dobbs brought harmony out of chaos. Ask any undertaker in the city whether or not he likes the way the late J. V. Dobbs arranged the pauper business for them. Mr. Peebley will continue this arrangement.

All who have seen the many WPA projects going on in the 1st district, where Negroes labored will want a continuation of those projects. The east 10th Street bridge project, and WPA ditch through the Fair Grounds all had to have the approval of the county commissioner. This is the type of Dobbs program which Mr. Peebley will continue. At the present time a large work project of similar nature is being developed from 63rd Street on Eastern Avenue to the Guthrie short-cut. Do you want the Negroes working there to continue at their tasks?

Back of all these promises rests the life long residence of Mr. Peebley in Oklahoma County, where he is known for his high character and integrity. Mr. Peebley says he will continue the Dobbs program. Those who know the man understand that this statement has no double-barreled meaning. Check back up this column and read again the "Dobbs program." If you want to continue this program vote for Robert L. Peebley July 9.

By Their Deeds Ye Shall Know Them

The Black Dispatch

OCT 26 1940

As the campaign draws to a close the Black Dispatch wants to call attention of the Negro voters to a fact well known in the capitol of the nation. Everywhere one turns the Oklahoma delegation in Congress is recognized as the most liberal and fair minded congressional delegation from the South.

Did you notice the program for the ground breaking of the Recorder of Deeds office, Washington, D. C., which recently appeared in the Black Dispatch? Did you notice that one Senator and one congressman from Oklahoma appeared on that program?

This is symbolic of the general attitude of Oklahoma Congressmen. They are blazing a trail down which in a few years democrats from Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Arkansas will tread. Such trail blazers in inter-racial good will should be left in Congress.

The Black Dispatch is not going to say that Oklahoma Congressmen have done everything the Black Dispatch thinks they should have done in Congress. We shall not attempt to tell the Negro voters any such thing. What we do say is that their batting average for good is extremely high, and much higher than the norm of liberality coming anywhere else from the South.

Jack Nichols and Senator Thomas were on the program at the ground breaking exercises for the Recorder of Deeds Office. Their presence there is indicatory of their concern regarding Negroes. It was Senator Thomas along with Jed Johnson and Jack Nichols who engineered through the federal legislature the funds that made possible the New Recorder of Deeds Office. In taking this fine position the Oklahoma delegation in Congress was acting for the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States.

Take the matter of appropriations for Howard University. When that question comes up all of the Black Cabinet in Washington make a dash for the Oklahoma delegation. Wesley Disney, Lyle Boren, Mike Monroney along with Jed Johnson and Senator Thomas are called in. Senator Josh Lee has joined in the chorus of ayes when questions come up regarding black folk.

It was Congressman Lyle Boren who unsuccessfully attempted to secure an aviation corps for Boley, and it was the same Lyle Boren, along with Wilburn Cartwright and the rest of the Oklahoma delegation who fought for C. C. C. Camps and got them for Oklahoma Negroes.

And was it not Senator Thomas and Lee along with the other members of the Oklahoma delegation in the lower House of Congress who obeyed the demand of the Democratic State Convention, regarding the Negro's participation in the combat units of the army? Go over to Fort Sill and see the only Negro artillery regiment in the armed forces of the United States. That military unit is there for two reasons, First, because the Oklahoma delegation insisted that it be created, and secondly, the Oklahoma delegation, unlike many Southern delegations, considered it desirable to have a Negro regiment of the United States Army domciled in Oklahoma.

None of this could have happened had there been a general sentiment in Oklahoma and among the Oklahoma delegation in Congress that Negro soldiers should not be quartered in this state. How different this is to the Hoover administration, when Pat Hurley, then Secretary of War, decentralized the Negro regiments, making them nothing but menials, in "Colored Detachments" for white officers. One of these detachments, is now located at Fort Sill, and one of the men in that unit recently told this writer of methods devised under a Republican administration to wreck the famous 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry.

Oklahoma City

POLITICAL- 1940
ELECTIONS

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Oklahoma City

Senator Lee, during the past three months, has made personal study of the various types of discrimination in the army, against men of color, and much good can be expected resulting from the examination Senator Lee has given to an ugly situation. No one argues that there has been ideal conditions existing in the army. The army is neither Republican or Democratic. In the military establishment there has been built up a type of social snobbery and race prejudice which must be broken down in all branches of the service if the democratic process is to become real and extant.

Oklahoma

Getting back to Congressman Mike Monroney and Senator Thomas. These two members of the Oklahoma delegation were very active last year in making FHA loans available to Negroes in this state. The beautiful Edwards Addition, where more than 50 beautiful homes have been erected, and where more than 200 more will soon be constructed, results directly from the efforts of Senator Thomas and Representative Mike Monroney, who spent time with this writer and with Mrs. Edwards, proprietor of the Addition, seeing that government red-tape and other obstacles and difficulties were removed.

We are quite sure that Negroes who live in other sections of Oklahoma will be able to point with pride to accomplishments and definite objectives reached for them through the efforts of the Oklahoma Delegation in Congress. We do not know so much regarding the record of Sam Massingale and Phil Ferguson who come from districts largely populated by whites, but we do know this that they belong to the Oklahoma delegation, and having no black marks against them, should receive the support of the Negroes in their districts.

And last, but not least, we should turn to a record made in the Senate last week. In discussing the anti-lynching bill Senator Barkley insisted that the vote taken last year on cloture be reinserted in the records. It should be noted that in the list voting to stop debate and vote on anti-lynching legislation were the names of Senators Thomas and Lee, Congressmen Lyle Boren, Mike Monroney, Will Rogers and Jed Johnson.

It is this record for fairness and liberality on the part of the Oklahoma delegation in Congress that is extant in the nation's capitol. It is the reason why when things go wrong for black folk an immediate hunt is made by the Black Cabinet for members of the Oklahoma delegation. Surely the Negroes in Oklahoma should consider this a direct compliment to the 40,000 Negroes now registered and voting as Democrats in the State of Oklahoma. It is the reason why every Negro Republican should think several times before he casts a vote against any of the men referred to in this column.

OCT 26 1940

Don't let anybody fool you November 5th. Go to the polls and vote first, last and all the time for every member of the present Oklahoma Delegation in Congress.

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

PENNSYLVANIA

Shepard Back To Assembly

NOV 7 1940

Ralph T. Jefferson, Edward Young Also New Legislators

By JOHN A. SAUNDERS

Five Negro Democrats won seats in the State Legislature when the Roosevelt "Third Term" ticket swept this traditionally Republican city.

Philadelphia,

The quintet was carried all the way by New Deal machine and polled huge majorities in their respective districts. In many cases they ran ahead of the ticket, including President Roosevelt.

Tribune

The winners were, incumbents Dr. Edwin F. Thompson, of 1619 north 12th street, and William A. Allmond, Jr., of 1700 Christian street: and the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, of [illegible] north 57th street; Ralph T. Jefferson, 1708 north Beechwood street, and Edward C. Young, 1705 Addison street.

Phila, Pa.,

Six Negroes Defeated

While they were winning, however, six other Negro candidates were being defeated. The losers were: Mrs. Willa T. Moss, 2236 Fitzwater street; Russell A. Allen, 1545 Park avenue; Dr. S. Culin Parks, 2033 north 19th street; Paul F. Keene, 1543 Thompson street, all Republicans; and Miss Maude M. White, 2118 north 19th street, Communist, and Dr. Ida T. Love, 923 south 17th street, No Wage Tax.

Both Democratic incumbents were returned to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for the third straight term.

Dr. Thompson, a dentist, ran far ahead of Allen in the 13th District which includes the 16th and 20th Wards.

Philadelphia

Allmond, an undertaker, polled almost twice as many votes as Mrs. Moss in the 7th District, 30th Ward.

Jefferson Beats Keene

Jefferson beat out Keene by a wide margin in the 21st District, 20th and 47th Wards. This marked the second time Keene, also an undertaker, had been defeated in an attempt to gain a Legislative post.

Tribune

Young's victory in the 6th District, 7th Ward, kept alive a kind of tradition started by the Republicans—that a Negro be always nominated for the 6th District, and when the Republicans failed to endorse a Negro for the post the Democrats stepped in with Young. His opponent was James O'Brien.

Dr. Parks put up a hard fight but was defeated by his white Democratic opponent, Earl Cudoff, in the 23rd Disrtict, 32nd Ward. Dr. Parks is a dentist and it was his first time to run for a public office.

Rev. Shepard Regains Seat

Rev. Mr. Shepard won handily in the 18th District, 24th, 34th and 44th Wards. The clergyman, who is pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 42nd and Wallace streets, returns to the Legislature for the second time, having been a member of the lower house in 1937-38.

Phila.,

Of great importance to Negro constituents in the 28nd Congressional District, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 24th, 30th, 36th and 44th Wards, was the fight between Congressman James P. McGranery, Democrat, 1701 Locust St., and Attorney Augustus Trask Ashton, Republican.

Pa.,

McGranery Defeats Ashton

McGranery's victory margin over Attorney Ashton was the same as President Roosevelt's over Wendell L. Willkie, Republican standard bearer.

In the 4th Congressional District, 15th, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 38th and 47th Wards, Congressman John E. Sheridan, Democrat, defeated Benjamin F. Golder, Republican.

The 6th Congressional District "battle" between Congressman Francis J. Myers, Democrat, and Frank F. Truscott, Republican, was of course won by Myers. The 6th Congressional District is comprised of the 34th, 40th, 46th and 51st Wards of West Philadelphia.

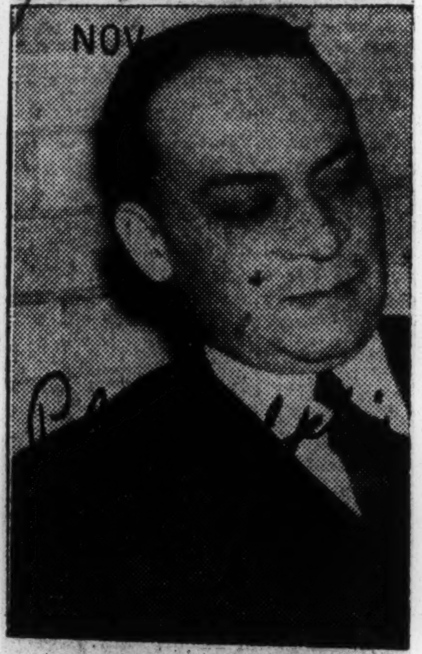
Roosevelt Dominated

How the vote went to Roosevelt and dominated the election is shown in the 30th Ward, where it was Roosevelt, 8,084, against Willkie, 3,703, and where Allmond, Democratic incumbent, ran 7,152 against Republican Mrs. Moss' 3,623.

The story continued in other wards and districts. For example, District XIV; Roosevelt, 4,432; Willkie, 2,177; and Dr. Thompson, Democrat, 4,342; Allen, Republican, 2,172.

District VI: Roosevelt, 5,536; Willkie, 4,584; and Young, Democrat, 5,019; O'Brien, white Republican, 4,563.

Won In Pittsburgh



HOMER S. BROWN

Pittsburgh Democrat, elected for fourth term to Pennsylvania Legislature.

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

PENNSYLVANIA

Winners in Pennsylvania

NOV 9 1940

Dr. Edwin F. Thompson, dentist, elected Pennsylvania State Legislature.

The Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, minister, elected Pennsylvania State Legislature.

Age

Edward C. Young, tradesman, elected Pennsylvania State Legislature.

William Allmond, undertaker elected Pennsylvania State Legislature.

New York, N.Y.

Six Negroes To Legislature

NOV 7 1940

Des Moines Register
Des Moines Iowa

Philadelphia.—Six Negroes, five from here and one from Pittsburgh, were elected to the Pennsylvania state legislature Tuesday, all on the Democratic ticket.

Philadelphians elected were: William A. Allmond, undertaker; Edwin C. Young, tradesman; Dr. Edwin Thompson, dentist; the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, Baptist minister, and Ralph T. Jefferson, business man.

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS

REPUBLICAN

RACE CANDIDATES TO BATTLE TO WIN

Courier
8-10-40

Pittsburgh Pa.

By EARL J. MORRIS
Pacific Coast Editor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8—The political pot is boiling here like a seething caldron. Political parties are girding their forces for a hot conte[illegible] this month. With the greatest registration to date for Los Angeles and county, the primary election to be held here on the 27th should be discussed long after that red letter day.

Topping the list off with Fred Roberts, who has tossed his hat into the ring for Congress from the 14th Congressional District, the Negro candidates have gotten well underway. Roberts is a war horse from the old school of Republicans and held a seat in the legislative body of the State for 18 years. The 14th District is comparable to the district represented by Arthur Mitchell in Chicago. It takes in the wealthy downtown Los Angeles area. In the Primary race, Fred Roberts will have to test his mettle against Herbert L. Herberts, white. The winner will, in all probability, have to face Tom Ford, the incumbent.

FOUR SEATS POSSIBLE

Augustus Hawkins, sole Negro in the General Assembly, is in the throes of a life and death struggle to remain in the law making body of the State. He is opposed by Ivan H. Johnson, prominent attorney and powerful in Republican circles and "Fighting Bob" Strather, a Democrat.

There is no doubt that the race will be well represented in the County Central Race in both parties from the 62nd district. However, Jay Moss, Louis V. Cole and Leon Giles seem certain to gain berths.

NEGROES GIRDED FOR FITTS

But the main fight in County politics is the District Attorney race. Powerful factions are seeking to unseat District Attorney Buron Fitts.

TWO RACE AIDS

Buron Fitts, a war veteran, made one of the first major appointments of a Negro in County politics. For this and his fairness to Negroes in the courts, Fitts has won the undying support of the colored citizenry. Charles Matthews, Negro District Attorney appointed by Fitts, has often been highly complimented by the opposition and judges in court battles. When Woody Strode, great athlete of UCLA, was in search of a most necessary job, Fitts appointed the grid idol on his staff as an investigator.

MAC DONOUGH STRONG

Gordon MacDonough, candidate for county supervisor, also will not have to make a strong campaign in the Negro districts. One can safely predict that the Negroes will go down the line for MacDonough. Val Verde, county recreational center, with its magnificent swimming pool, less than an hour's ride from Los Angeles, makes him a sure winner in the Negro districts.

Columbia, S. C. State
August 29, 1940

A NEGRO POLITICAL PREDICTION.

Seymour Carroll, South Carolina Negro, who went to Oregon as a member of the McNary notification committee, is quoted in news stories as predicting that 40 per cent. of the voters of South Carolina will vote for Mr. Willkie, that several Southern states will go Republican, and that the Negro vote over the nation will be Republican in November.

POLITICAL - 1940
ELECTIONS -

REPUBLICAN

Victor

SANDFORD HOLLAND, clerk at the Saint Louis Y, who triumphed in the Republican primary, when he led the ticket in the third district as a candidate for the state legislature. Holland polled over 11,000 votes which were 2,000 more than his nearest white opponent. His name will be on the general election ballot November 4. Holland is 26, and a newcomer in politics. His candidacy had the backing of many young people in the city.

—Photo by Young.

Charleston. S. C. News & Courier
May 19, 1940

In Spartanburg and the Union

Mr. Olin D. Johnston is no longer to be accurately described as of the "frozen out." He was elected an alternate district delegate to the national convention.

He is the former governor who, though President Roosevelt's personal choice, was defeated for United States senator in 1938 by E. D. Smith.

He is the man who introduced the Roosevelt endorsement resolution in the Spartanburg county convention. That was the county convention that elected Senator Byrnes by acclamation to the state convention and that also defeated a resolution vigorously condemning the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Johnston was the governor who twice called out the national guard when there was no violence or failure of civil authority in the state and whose pardon record the last year of his term is a record of which one supposes he is enormously proud.

He is also the man who, while governor and a candidate for senator, said in Sumter that he "runs off" negroes when they come to hear him speak.

The News and Courier does not for a moment believe that Senator Byrnes is in sympathy with the ku kluxism manifested in the Spartanburg convention, but he will have embarrassment in explaining it in foreign parts. Spartanburg is his home county, a county of 30,000 negroes and 87,000 white people by the last census.

In his contest for senator Mr. Johnston received 150,000 votes to 184,000 for Senator Smith. In 1942 will be "races" for senator and governor. Mr. Johnston may "come back." If he should offer for Senator against Mr. Byrnes, we expect to support, as between the two, Mr. Byrnes, whose support of Mr. Smith in 1938 greatly pleased The News and Courier. "Smiling, happy, fighting Jimmy Byrnes" ("Happy Warrior") suits The News and Courier better than would Mr. Johnston in the senate.

No one knows what a day will bring forth, in Europe or America, and by 1942 we may require a dictator to oppose Hitler with dictatorial ways.

The story is told that when the numerous and clamorous creditors of Richard Brinsley Sheridan beleaguered him, one of them said, "Mr. Sheridan, just name a day of payment, any day, even if it be Judgment Day".

"Suppose we make it the day after Judgment", said Mr. Sheridan.

Our guess is that Senator Byrnes, Mr. Roosevelt and Governor Johnston would be unanimous in adopting that principle as to the national debt of the United States increased by twenty-two thousand million dollars in the last seven years of peace, besides by five thousand million dollars of government guaranteed securities.

Greenwood. S. C. Index-Journal
July 18, 1940

SEEING IT ONE WAY

Because South Carolina is so overwhelmingly Democratic and will so continue for a long time to come, the average South Carolinian cannot see any other sort of political line-up elsewhere in the country.

For this reason and because of his personal popularity with the average South Carolina voter and support by many State political leaders—not counting Senator Ed. Smith in opposition—Roosevelt seems certain to such citizens of another sweeping victory even though he is asking for something no other President has ever asked for, a third term.

But this personal popularity and this willingness to give Roosevelt a third term is subject to much discount in other parts of the country.

The independent vote outside the South may swing to the Republican side this year and in such an event the States with large units of electoral votes may be found in the Republican column rather than in the Democratic column.

As a matter of fact, many Democratic voters in these States who have a profound feeling against a third term may be found voting the Republican ticket.

There are certain votes which are considered as always solid units which have to be remembered.

For example, will President Roosevelt be able to hold the colored vote in the Northern and Eastern States?

This vote is said to be the balance of power in some of the largest States of that section, viz: New York, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and some others.

South Carolinians cannot judge the sentiment of the rest of the country by what they see and hear every day around them.

NEGRO GIVES ADVICE

Wants His Fellowmen To Support Shelby Political Leaders

Commercial Appeal
7-26-40
Memphis, Tenn.

To The Commercial Appeal:

I am a colored man, a voter and citizen. I wish to state a few facts to my race. I am proud of them, and I wish to help and enlighten them in any way I can to their advantage.

We all know the condition our beloved country was in in 1931. No one had any money, banks were broke, no work, people starving. Our leaders found the only man they thought competent to better our conditions, and elected him our President, F. D. Roosevelt. His platform was a "New Deal." Every congressman swore to support him and were elected with him. He has kept his promise, as far as Congress would let him. We have jobs and food. Banks are open, but the shame is the ingratitude some people show now for him.

They fight him, and try to undo all he has done. Some even go so far as to tell him how the country should be run. They have full stomachs and money now, and have forgot gratitude.

I voted for Governor Cooper and Mayor Crump, later Chandler, because I know they work hard for the betterment of all of us, by getting appropriations for Works Projects Administration projects, such as drainage ditches to prevent fever, give better housing, etc., which furnishes work for thousands of us. We do not hear our children crying for food like they did in 1931.

I will vote for all such worthy gentlemen as Senator K. D. McKellar, E. H. Crump, Congressman Cliff Davis, as long as they can use my vote. Yes, I work on the WPA. I owe my job to investigation as to my need. No one asked for my vote or contribution to any cause. I owe my thanks to our beloved President who made WPA possible.

We all are free to vote for who we please, but are we like a dog, to bite the hand that feeds us, or like some we elected, who promised to support the President, but are giving him, and us, a raw deal? Can we forget our proven friends, who did as they promised?

No, a thousand times no. We may be black outside, but we have pure hearts that know gratitude and appreciation for all our friends have done for us. We have jobs, homes, we do not hear our children crying for food. Our children will have no slums or dirty, fever-breeding ditches, but beautiful yards, homes, schools, etc. We should be proud of WPA and the good we do in this work.

I hope this will open my race's eyes, so they may know their true, tried friends and stick to them. Never forget 1931-32, nor vote for a party that will bring back those days.

JOSEPH M'GILL.

Memphis.

Tennessee Man Seeks Legislative Position

Plaindealer
7-26-40
Kansas City, Kans.

NASHVILLE — Attorney Walter S Walker, native Tennessean and for years a prominent member of the local bar, announced his candidacy for a seat in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature subject to the Davidson County Election, August 1, 1940.

Attorney Walker has been a prominent leader of civic affairs for many years. At one time he was secretary of the local YMCA and won many friends while serving in this capacity. At present he is an adjutant in the Colored Post of the American Legion and an ardent church worker.

The announcement should be of great interest to citizens of Davidson County as this is the first time in the 20th century that a Negro has run for the State Legislature. It is recalled by many that representative McAwee, who served in the state Legislature in the latter part of the 19th century was the last Negro to enjoy such an honor.

Attorney Walker is expecting to carry the Negro voters of the County one hundred per cent. Also, many white civic and political organizations have pledged their support.

Attorney Walker is running as an independent. For particulars consult John H. Young, campaign manager, in the Walter S. Walker headquarters, Colored YMCA building.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun.
July 17, 1940

Negro Candidate For Legislature At Nashville

NASHVILLE, July 17 — (AP) — Walter S. Walker, negro attorney, announced today his independent candidacy for the state house of representatives from Davidson county, declaring that a negro had not run for the legislature since 1890.

The legislative election will be held Nov. 5.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
July 17, 1940

Negro Runs For Legislature

NASHVILLE, July 16.—(AP)—Walter S. Walker, negro attorney, announced Tuesday his independent candidacy for the State House of Representatives from Davidson County, declaring that a negro had not run for the Legislature since 1890. The general election for legislative offices will be Nov. 5.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
July 17, 1940

NEGRO IN HOUSE RACE

By Associated Press

NASHVILLE, July 17—Walter S. Walker, Negro, attorney, announced here his independent candidacy for the House—from Davidson County, declaring that a Negro had not run for the Legislature since 1890.

POLITICAL- 1940
ELECTIONS

TEXAS

'Ma' Ferguson Seeking Postcard Poll on Candidacy

Constitution
3-24-40
Atlanta Ga.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 23.—(UP)—Miriam A. (Ma) Ferguson, first woman elected governor of a state, tonight asked a postcard poll to determine if she should enter Texas politics again.

Former Governor James E. Ferguson, self-dubbed "wood and water boy" of his wife's administrations, carried her announcement to the state capitol.

"If the people think I can serve them better than any other candidate, I will appreciate if you will send me a postcard stating that you will vote for me in the (Democratic) primary.

"If I do run. I shall favor the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt for a third term. I should myself be running for a third term. The main purpose of running for governor would be to carry out the things which Roosevelt stands for," she declared.

"Pa" and "Ma" Ferguson have both been governors of Texas. He became Governor in 1915. In 1917, after re-election, he was impeached and removed by the senate.

Mrs. Ferguson became Governor in 1925 on a platform of vindication for her husband and opposition to the Ku Klux Klan.

BRONZE MAYOR INAUGURATION IS SET SUNDAY, MAY 7

C. W. Rice To Be Installed At Mt. Vernon; W. N. Blanton, General Manager Of White Chamber of Commerce To Speak.

Negro Labor News
4-20-40
Houston Texas

A committee of the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce announces that the inaugural service for C. W. Rice as bronze mayor will be held Tuesday night, May 7, at Mt. Vernon Methodist Church, Jensen Drive and Burnett, Rev. W. H. Hightower, pastor.

Features of the program will include musical numbers by several choirs and quartets and addresses by W. N. Blanton, vice-president and general manager of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, John A. Fowlkes, retiring bronze mayor and other speakers to be named later.

According to O. K. Manning, executive secretary of the Chamber, letters are being sent to the entire membership urging a large attendance to the inaugural services.

POLITICAL -1940
ELECTIONS

VIRGINIA

Isaac Johnson To Run For Council In Hampton, Va.

Courier 2-17-40

Pittsburgh Pa.

HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 15. (ANP)—Isaac Johnson, a merchant here who is active in fraternal affairs, has filed his petition for endorsement as one of the Democratic candidates for the Hampton City Council. The primary will be held in April.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
February 4, 1940

Negro Will Seek Seat on Council

Hampton, Feb. 3—Isaac Johnson, Negro merchant on the Back River road, has filed his announcement as a candidate for the Hampton City Council at the primary election to be held on April 2. Johnson is said to be the first representative of his race to file under the rules of the Democratic party in Hampton during the past half century.

Johnson, whose place of residence is within the city limits at the corner of Back River and Lincoln street, was born here 54 years ago and has conducted an extensive grocery business for the past 24 years.

Johnson said today: "The newly-organized Democratic city committee will meet Monday night to certify the nominations and following that action I shall make public my reasons for seeking a place on the City Council.

Johnson's Candidacy Is Issue

Journal and Guide

3-16-40

Newport News Ready For Lively Battle

Norfolk, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Dominant issues in the Democratic Primary, April 2, in which nine candidates in Newport News, and four in Hampton, one a Negro, will seek election to seats in the city council of each community, are engaging the study and attention of voters this week.

Pre-election rallies were held last week to prepare the minds of the electorate for the campaigns which promise to be unusually interesting. The up-town voters league held a meeting at Zion Baptist Church, Rev. C. E. Jones, pastor, with J. C. Allen, president, presiding.

The East End League, will hold an informative rally at Zion Baptist Church, opened to members and prospective voters. There will be no speakers. Instructions on how to vote, a review of the issues involved, and other routine matters will be presented.

Attorney L. Marion Poe, secretary, and J. C. Allen, president will have charge of the proceedings.

HAMPTON CAMPAIGN

In Hampton, the interest centers around the candidacy of Isaac Johnson, prominent merchant and fraternal leader, who, with three white candidates, is making a bid for the voters approval. The three Hampton men have served the city for several terms and are seeking re-election on their past records.

The Civic Welfare League, Paul L. Williams, president, and Johnson's campaign manager, begins an active campaign this week to roll up the majority of Negro voters on the Johnson ticket.

COURIER PREDICTED DEFEAT OF RICHMOND MAYOR; 2,000 VOTED

Courier 4-13-40

By TED POSTON
(Staff Correspondent)

RICHMOND, Va., April 11—Having played a decisive role—as exclusively predicted by the Pittsburgh Courier—in the defeat of Dr. J. Turner Bright, anti-Negro mayor, in last Tuesday's Democratic primaries, the colored voters of Richmond this week were expected to receive greater representation and consideration in the municipal government than ever before in the city's history.

Climaxing a year-old drive to end the 12 year reign of Mayor Bright, more than 2,000 Negro voters flocked to the polls Tuesday to support Gordon B. Ambler, victorious candidate who will take office on September 1.

HAD PROMISED HIM SUPPORT OF NEGRO BLOC

Although leaders of the poll-tax and registration drive had declined to campaign publicly for Mr. Ambler, they had promised him the support of the strong Negro bloc during a series of conferences with the candidate and his campaign managers. At these same conferences, Mr. Ambler had promised to give the Negroes and their problems special consideration if elected.

The conferees also agreed on the strategy of making no public announcements of support, so that Mayor Bright could not use these statements to raise the "Negro question" and appeal to prejudiced white voters for support against "Negro domination." The official had been reelected by a scant 500 votes in 1936 after widely publicizing a criticism of his administration by a Negro minister.

Possible benefits which the Negro residents may receive for their support of Mr. Ambler may include a low-cost housing project, Negro probation officers, a Negro policeman, wider representation in the Social Service Bureau and more Negro employment in the various city departments.

VETOED APPROPRIATION FOR PROBATION OFFICER

Mayor Bright had consistently opposed all these benefits for Negroes. The official once vetoed an appropriation for a Negro probation officer which was passed by the city council after Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Judge J. Hoge Ricks had paid the salary of a colored officer out of his own pocket for more than a year.

The Mayor was also strongly opposed to the efforts of Judge John Ingram to have Negro policemen appointed as a means of combatting the rise of crime in the Negro section. Bright declared at that time:

"No Negro will ever exercise police power in Richmond as long as I am Mayor."

Under Ambler, Negroes are also expected to reclaim many of the jobs as municipal elevator operators, maintenance men, garbage collectors and custodians which they lost under Bright's administration.

TO REORGANIZE FIRE POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Prospects for Negro appointments were brightened by the Mayor-elect's statement the day after his victory. Mr. Ambler announced that he was going to reorganize the Police and Fire Departments, the Social Service Bureau and the building inspector's office. He declared that he was going to clear out all shirking jobholders and also the city employees who campaigned against him on city time.

"When I make my new appointments," he said, "I shall make them on merit alone. If I am able, I want to visit some of the better-class cities of the United States between now and September and to study some of the methods used elsewhere in the operation of the various municipal departments."

Mr. Ambler's tour is expected to include New York City where Negroes are integrated into all departments of city government.

The drive to defeat Mayor Bright who was born on the site of the St Luke's Order Home Office and who had practiced medicine in the Negro community before entering politics, was directed by the Richmond branch of the N. A. A. C. P., the Democratic League and the prominent Negro leaders of the city.

COPS INQUIRED ABOUT BILLY ROWE, TED POSTON

The day after The Pittsburgh Courier was placed on sale in Richmond last month with the story of the Negro bloc against Mayor Bright, two policemen rushed to the Negro section and made wide inquiries about Ted Poston and Billy Rowe, Courier representatives, who were mentioned as "outside trouble-makers."

The policemen also purchased several copies of the Courier. The front page story, predicting Bright's defeat, was circulated in the white districts in an effort to secure the support of prejudiced whites.

Mr. Ambler's victory in the Democratic primary Tuesday is tantamount to election. It will have to be confirmed on June 11, however if interparty opposition develops. Such opposition is not expected however in view of his overwhelming victory over Mayor Bright. The Mayor announced:

"We will carry on just as we have in the past right up to August 31."

But the Negroes are expecting a welcome change, beginning September 1.

ORDERS EXAMS GIVEN TO RACE

Courier

F-L-A-S-H

3-23-46

NORFOLK, Va., March 21—Charging the Norfolk Civil Service Commission with violation of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution, Federal Judge Luther B. Way, ruled Monday evening that all eligible Negro candidates must be allowed to take the city's regular examinations for positions in the police department.

The far-reaching decision, first of its kind in this State, was delivered in the case of Ernest Wright, young Norfolk clerk, who was banned from the October 21 examinations under a rule which limited tests to white males only.

In rendering the Wright decision, Judge Way ordered the Civil Service Commission to arrange a special examination for Wright in the near future and warned the examiners that the test must be substantially the same, "no easier and no harder than the one on October 21."

By TED POSTON
(Staff Correspondent)

NORFOLK, Va., March 21. Prevented from filling vacancies in its Division of Police for the last five months as a result of litigation filed by militant Negro citizens here, the City of Norfolk battled in Federal Court Monday (March 18) to uphold its age-old ban against Negro members of the local police department.

The issue came to a showdown Monday morning when City Attorney Alfred Anderson appeared before Federal Judge Luther B. Way to oppose a suit filed by Ernest Wright, Norfolk youth, in an effort to overthrow the local Civil Service Commission's ruling barring Negroes from examinations for appointments to the police force.

RACE APPLICANT MISTAKEN FOR WHITE

Wright, a fair-complexioned Negro with straight hair, was allowed to fill out an application last fal for the October 21st police examination after commission clerks had mistaken him for white.

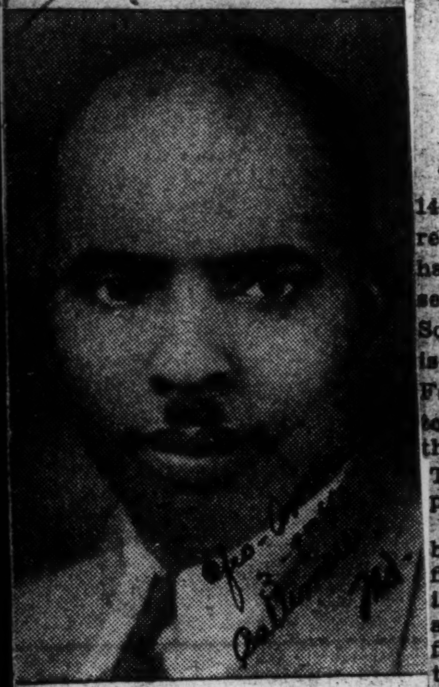
Informed of his race, the commission, through Armistead Borland, its executive secretary, withdrew his application and refused to let him take the examination.

Through his attorney, Frederic J. Thorogood, prominent Norfolk lawyer, Wright charged before Judge Way Monday that the commision's admitted action in barring him because of his race was a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment and the principles of the Constitution of the State of Virginia,

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

ALABAMA

FIELD AGENT


Afro-Am 3-16-40 Baltimore Md.

S. J. PHILLIPS,
field representative of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., who has been appointed junior soil conservationist in the United States Soil Conversation Service.

S. J. Phillips Is Appointed Soil Conservationist

Courier 3-16-40

Pittsburgh Pa.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Mar. 14—(ANP)—S. J. Phillips, field representative, Tuskegee institute, has been appointed junior soil conservationist in the United States Soil Conservation service. This is the first assignment given by the Federal government to a Negro to work with Negro farmers in the land planning and land use. This position is a civil service appointment.

Mr. Phillips has an excellent background and training for the field which he was entered. He is the son of Rev. J. P. Phillips, a rural leader, and was one of the first county agents appointed in this section. He grew up amidst the type of farm surroundings which the Federal government is striving to make possible for the rural dwellers.

With U. S. Soil Service

S. J. PHILLIPS

S. J. Phillips Now On Duty With U. S. Soil Conservation Service

Eagle

3-16-40

[illegible]

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—S. J. Phillips, field representative, Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed junior soil conservationist in the United States Conservation Service. This is the first assignment given by the Federal Government to a Negro to work with Negro farmers in the land-planning and land use. This position is a Civil Service appointment.

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He received his elementary training in the rural schools of Montgomery County and his high school and college work (in part) at State Teachers College, Montgomery, and in the South's two most outstanding Negro Vocational Teacher Taining Schools—Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute, and has had ample opportunity to study conditions among the people whom he has been appointed to serve. For outstanding work as a teacher of vocational agriculture in Arkansas and Alabama, and Farm Superintendent and instructor of Soil at Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Phillips was awarded a fellowship by the General Education Board and studied soil at the University of Wisconsin, where he received the degree of Master of Science in Soils.

Mr. Phillips' immediate work will be among the farmers of Lowndes County in the State of Alabama. His large contact as field representative of Tuskegee Institute, as county agent, and as vocational teacher, has given him a wide range of experience which particularly fits him to serve as a soil conservationalist. He assumed his new duties March 1st.

CALIFORNIA

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

Publisher Is First Negro Ever Appointed to State Commission

Pittsburgh Courier

NOV 16 1940

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14—(ANP)—Representing the first Negro ever to be appointed to a State Commission, Leon H. Washington, Jr., publisher of the Los Angeles Sentinel, was named November 2 by Governor Culbert L. Olson, to the Immigration-Housing Commission.

LOS ANGELES PUBLISHER APPOINTED TO STATE COMMISSION

NOV 21 1940

Los Angeles, (ANP) — Representing the first Negro ever to be appointed to a state commission, Leon H. Washington Jr., publisher of the Los Angeles Sentinel, was named, November 2, by Gov. Culbert L. Olson to the Immigration-Housing commission.

Iowa Bystander
Des Moines

Mr. Washington's appointment becomes effective immediately. He has resided in Los Angeles for the past 10 years, during which time he has been aggressive in all matters that concerned the Negro's welfare. He gained national recognition several years ago whe he successfully fathered the campaign, "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work", creating employment for hundreds of Negroes throughout Los Angeles' East side, where 90 per cent of the city's colored population resides.

In 1939, Mr. Washington polled 1200 votes, above a field of nine white candidates for councilman in the seventh councilmanic district. In the general election, he lacked less than a thousand votes of becoming that city's first Negro councilman in a district which is 70 per cent white.

POLITICAL-.1940
OFFICE HOLDING

D.C.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver Named To American Defense Commission

Daily World
7-15-40
Atlanta

WASHINGTON —(ANP) —The appointment of Dr. Robert C. Weaves as administrative assistant to the advisory commission on national defense to work in conjunction wih Sidney Hillman in the preparation of a program to intergrate Negroes in the industrial division of the defense program was announced last week. Dr. Weaver, who left the U. S. Housing authority to assume his new duties on July 10, will be associated directly with Floyd Reeves

The division will take care of the labor supply program of the defense program with offices in the Munitions building of the war department. Dr. Weaver's old position as advisor on Negro affairs in the housing authority has not yet been filled, and at present,

Dr. Frank Horne is acting head of the division.

Dr. Robert S. Weaver Named Assistant On Defense Commission

Age
7-20-40
New York

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sidney Hillman, member of the National Defense Advisory Commission in charge of labor problems and labor training, on Tuesday announced appointment of Dr. Robert C. Weaver as an Administrative Assistant to Floyd W. Reeves, Mr. Hillman's executive assistant in charge of labor supply. Working with Mrs. Reeves, Dr. Weaver will assist in integrating Negroes into the training and industrial phases of the national defense program.

He is Special Assistant to the Administrator of the United States Housing Authority and formerly was Associate Advisor on the economic status of the Negro for the Department of the Interior, later becoming Advisor and was appointed Special Assistant to the Administrator of USHA in February of 1938, and placed in charge of the Office of Racial Relations.

Dr. Weaver is the author of the two-volume work entitled "The Urban Negro Worker in the United States," and has been active in facilitating expansion of Negro employment.

He is a native of Washington, a graduate of Harvard University where he received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. Until his appointment to the Interior Department he taught economics at the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N C.

Col. Davis To Advise War Dept. On Negro Affairs

New York City

AUG 16 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Establishing a precedent in the department, information from sources close to the office of the chief of staff, General Marshall, declare that the name of Colonel B. O. Davis, now commanding officer of New York's 369th regiment, has been accepted to act on the general staff immediately under General Marshall, to handle affairs pertaining to the welfare and good of Negroes in the army and in the future drafts.

Following the lead of the United Government Employees and their president, Edgar G. Brown, who sometime back suggested the name of Lieut. B. O. Davis, Jr., as a man fitted to take over such a post in the new defense program, the chief of staff took under advisement several names, it is reliably reported.

When he came to the bigrophy and record of Col. Davis and discussed the same with his associates, the general concensus of opinion was that no man in the service had a finer record and accordingly, Col. Davis' name was given the final approval.

It is further reported that within a few days, Col. Davis will be relieved of his duties as commanding officer of the 369th and ordered to report to Washington, where he will immediately assume his new duties under the direct supervision of Gen. Marshall.

The selection of Col. Davis has the wholehearted endorsement of the organization which first suggested his son's appointment and Mr. Brown expressed himself as feeling that no better equipped man could be found for the position.

Colonel Davis to War Dept.

(By ANP)

Afro-American

8-17-40

Baltimore, Md

AUG 17 1940

WASHINGTON

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DR. F. S. HORNE IN WEAVER'S POST

Guardian 8-17-40
Boston, Mass

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Frank S. Horne was this week designated to serve as Acting Special Assistant in charge of the Office of Racial Relations, United States Housing Authority, according to the announcement of Leon H. Keyserling, Acting Administrator of the USHA.

Dr. Horne will assume the duties formerly directed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who has been loaned to the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense upon request of Commissioner Sidney Hillman. The Acting Special Assistant has been with the USHA as Assistant Adviser on Racial Relations since April, 1938. Previously, he had been assistant director of the Division of Race Affairs, National Youth Administration. For ten years he was associated with the Fort Valley (Georgia) Normal and Industrial School, serving as dean and acting principal.

A native New Yorker, Dr. Horne was graduated from the City of New York and from the University of Southern California, attending the latter institution on a fellowship from the General Education Board.

Dr. Frank S. Horne to Housing Authority Post

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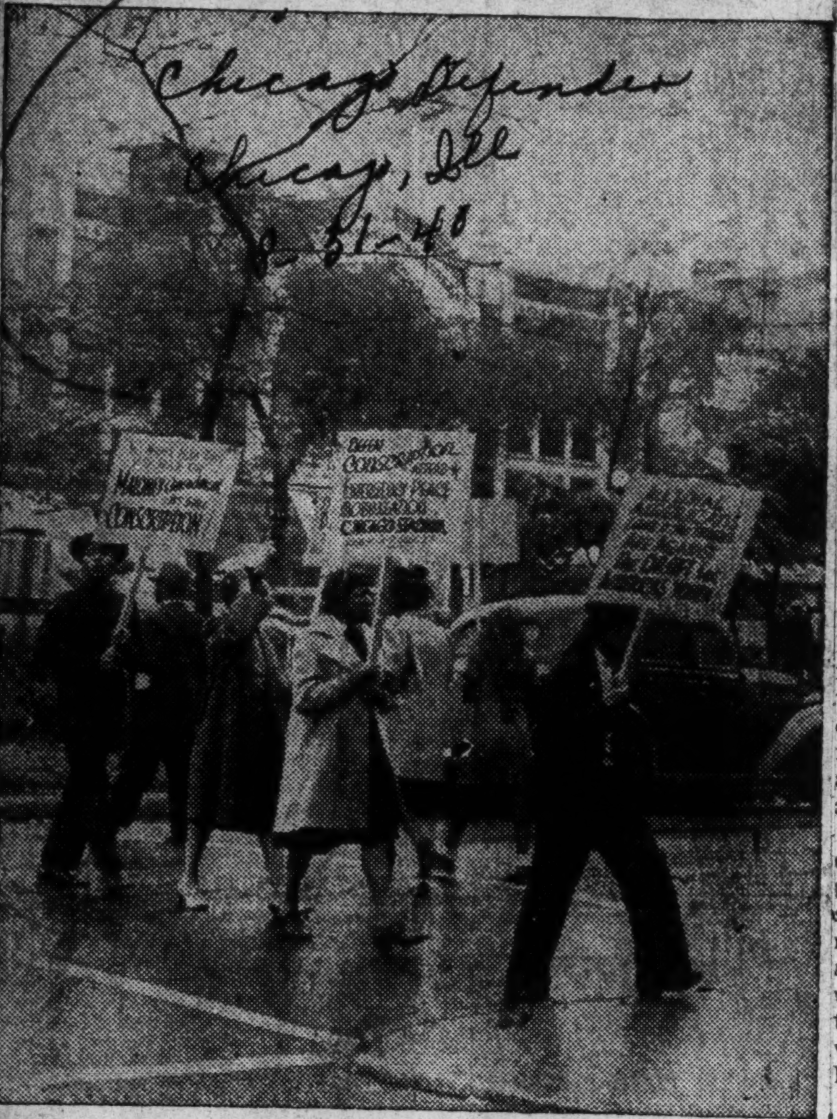
Trent Gets A New Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody announced the appointment of William J. Trent Jr. as Racial Relations officer in the Personnel Division under the direction of A. J. Sare, director of personnel for the Federal Works Agency. This position is the first of its kind to be established in a regularly organized personnel division of a major Federal agency.

Previous to his appointment as Racial Relations Officer, Mr. Trent served both the Department of the Interior and the Public Works Administration as advisor on Negro Affairs. In this capacity he succeded Dr. Robert C. Weaver.

REP. MITCHELL PICKETED

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill
8-31-40



Young members of the Chicago Council of the National Negro Congress demonstrated against the stand of Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell for conscription by throwing a picket line around his office on Forty-seventh street in Chicago, Saturday. A section of the line of more than 30 pickets is shown as they paraded in the rain.—Gushiniere photo.

369TH CHIEF TO ADVISE ON NEGRO AFFAIRS

Chicago Bee
Chicago Ill
8-18-40

Assume Duties Soon, Say

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—(ANP)——Establishing a precedent in the department, information from sources close to the office of the chief of staff, Gen. Marshall, revealed that the name of Col. B. O. Davis, now commanding officer of New York's famous 369th regiment, has been accepted to act on the general staff immediately under Gen. Marshall, to handle affairs pertaining to the welfare and good of Negroes in the army and in the future drafts.

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Record Outstanding

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The selection of Col. Davis has the wholehearted endorsement of the organization which first suggested his son's appointment and Mr. Brown expresses himself as feeling that no better equipped man could be found for the position.

FEDERAL WORKERS MAY GET CIVIL SERVICE RATING

Houston [illegible]
Houston, Texas

OCT 12 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Passage of the Ramspeck bill, now being considered by house and senate conferees, indicates a perpetuation in office of the various employes now in the various alphabetical agencies organized under the New Deal, it is asserted here by opponents of the bill.

Taking some 200,000 persons and giving them civil status in all agencies excepting the WPA which is regarded as a temporary agency, adds to the already heavy civil service roll of some 900,000 persons.

Contrary to general opinion, the majority of these workers are scattered throughout the country and are part and parcel of the various organizations affected by the New Deal.

Included in the lists of persons to be affected by this new blanket law are a number of well known Negroes who would qualify under the examination, including Mary McLeod Bethune; Dr. Frank Horne of the housing authority; Joseph H. B. Evans of the NYA, Emmer Lancaster of the department of commerce, William A. Trent of the PWA and numerous CCC executives who serve as educational advisors and such for the unit. In the Reconstruction Finance corporation, there are some 60 or more messengers who would be included in the general blanketing in the scores of NYA persons who hold supervisory jobs throughout the country.

Not included in this bill would be the WPA workers and officials, inasmuch as the WPA is considered a temporary organization. The same would hold true of the National Defense commission, which deals with the national emergency, and also is considered temporary.

Liberian Consul

Journal and Guide

OCT 12 1940

DR. J. A. HARDIN, prominent physician and civic leader of New Orleans, who received the praise of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, and every foreign consul in the city, when the president of Liberia appointed him consul of the port of New Orleans last week. He is the sole representative of that country in Crescent City, authorized to carry out the duties of a consul to the fullest extent.

Norfolk, Va.

Dr. Hardin was elected in preference of important white men who contended that the import and export trade between the port of New Orleans and Liberia could be improved quicker and better thru a white man than a Negro.

The Association of Commerce and Walter F. Walker, consul general of Liberia, supported Dr. Hardin for the position. Mr. Walker made the announcement of the selection and issued the seal of the government of Liberia and the President mailed Dr. Hardin the seal of the government of the United States. Local papers praised the selection as "a worthy one."—(ANP Photo).

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

D.C.

Bill for $500,000 Recorder Building Awaits F. D. R. Signing

[illegible] 7-[illegible]

WASHINGTON, July 11—(ANP)—Congress sent to the White House last week for the signature of the president, a bill authorizing PWA to advance $500,000 to the District of Columbia for the construction of a new building for the Recorder of Deeds.

Legislative action on the measure was completed when the house, which acted on it first, endorsed several minor changes made in the senate.

It is planned to erect the new building on the site of the old police court at Sixth and D streets, N. W. Dr. Thompkins, recorder of deeds, has nursed this ambition for several years and has had in his desk the whole time, complete sets of tentative plans submitted by efficiency organizations which would simplify the work of the department. He is hopeful that some of the ideas embraced in his plans will be incorporated in the new building.

Dr. Weaver Named To Defense Post

Defender
7-20-40
Chicago Ill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The appointment of Dr. Robert C. Weaver as administrative assistant to the advisory commission on national defense to work in conjunction with Sidney Hillman in the preparation of a program to integrate Negroes in the industrial division of the defense program was announced last week. Dr. Weaver, who left the U. S. Housing authority to assume his new duties on July 10, will be associated directly with Floyd Reeves.

Congressman Tells Demos Of Negroes' Past Record

Bystander
7-25-40
Des Moines
Iowa,

Chicago, (By Roscoe Dungee for ANP)—Telegrams from both black and white poured into the office of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell Wednesday morning, following the historic and gripping address delivered by Representative Mitchell to the Democratic National convention last Tuesday morning.

Speaker Bankhead leaned over to Congressman Mitchell and told him that it was arranged with the national Broadcasting company that his entire address would go out to the nation and that he would have ample time to present all of hisviews to the American people.

"In these tragic days when the lives of nations and races are being ruthlessly crushed, and when conferences are being held between leaders of conquering nations for the purpose of directing further attacks upon small and defenseless nations and groups, it is most important and significant that the greatest political party in the greatest and freest nation in the world, assembled in convention, should include among those whose voices are raised in behalf of human freedom, justice and good government, that if its largest and without question, its most loyal and dependable minority group, the Negro" said Congressman Mitchell in his opening statement.

The Windy City statesman traced the history of the Negro on American shores from the day he landed in 1619 at a point on the James river up to the present time, and he said that the Negro had "joined hands, battled and worked successfully for the establishment of this government which we represent here today."

Cheers greeted the speaker when he said the Negro considered America his country "We take great pride in the fact that like you we grew up with the country, and have gone side by side with you in making it what it is today."

Touching upon the patriotic record of the black man Mr. Mitchell said "The Negro has played his part on the battlefield and in every bloody conflict in which we have engaged from the battle of Bunker Hill to that on Flanders field, where we two decades ago along with you met the enemy and defeated him in this effort to destroy world-wide democracy."

The speaker then launched into a brilliant defense on the New Deal. He said he wanted to attack "false propaganda being spread by paid leaders of the race, who are engaged in a country-wide effort to deceive the Negro voters, and to bring them again into the Republican fold."

W. J. Trent, Jr. Gets New Job Under Federal Works Agency

Special to Journal and Guide

[illegible] 8-24-40

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William J. Trent, Jr., who has served as adviser on Negro affairs in the Department of Interior and in the Public Works Administration, was appointed last week, as racial relations officer in the personnel division of the Federal Works Agency. He is to serve under the direction of A. J. Sarre, the agency's director of personnel.

As a part of his duties, Mr. Trent assumed the chairmanship of the interdepartmental committee on the exhibit for the American Negro Exposition now being held in Chicago.

In this capacity, Mr. Trent arranged for the Federal Works Agency exhibit and for the publication of the "Way of Progress, Negro Participation in the Federal Works Agency Program."

This publication, distributed at the American Negro Exposition, has received so favorable a reception that requests have poured in on Mr. Trent to a greater extent than could be handled under the first printing.

The "Way of Progress" is an excellent visualization of the cooperative efforts of the Federal Works Agency and of Mr. Trent's work in coordination of Negro participation in the works program.

FORMER EDUCATOR

Mr. Trent served as assistant administrator to the regional director of the survey of the training and employment of white collar and skilled Negro workers under the direction of Dr. R. C. Weaver during 1936. Before going into government work, Mr. Trent was instructor in economics and assistant business manager at Livingstone College located at Salisbury, N. C. Mr. Trent served as acting dean of Bennett College in Greensboro. N. C. A native of North Carolina, he has been noted in that state as a progressive young educator. (He is only 30.)

Mr. Trent is a graduate of Livingstone College and of the University of Pennsylvania, where in 1932 he received his Masters degree in business administration. He has also taken graduate work in economics and sociology at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Chicago, and is the author of the "History of Negro Insurance Enterprises."

Elevated

WILLIAM J. TRENT, Jr., who was recently named racial relations officer in the personnel division of the Federal Works Agency in Washington.

Doorman Snooped on McAlpin for 10 Months

Afro Am
Baltimore Md
9-7-40

WASHINGTON

The appeal hearing of Harry S. McAlpin, dismissed D.C. Employment Center supervising interviewer, was concluded Saturday, following seven days of testimony from twenty-nine witnesses, characterized by a string of petty accusations and clashing statements.

The hearing, from which the public was barred, was held before a trial board of three persons headed by Miss Elizabeth Long. The other members of the board were Joel Gordon, representing McAlpin, and William McCaw, representing the center.

Decision Withheld

Due to the voluminous testimony, a decision was not handed down immediately, and it was reported that the decision of the board may not be reached for several days or a week.

McAlpin was represented by Morton Stavis and Charles Houston as counsel.

Although no information concerning the hearing was released by the board, and McAlpin declined to discuss the matter with reporters, the AFRO was able to learn from reliable sources that the evidence indicated that a determined effort had been made by heads of the center to "Get McAlpin."

Snooping Revealed

Charges brought against the supervisor were such as to establish the fact that his every action, during and out of working hours, were under closest scrutiny of agents of the center.

A check on the time that McAlpin spent in and out of the office over a ten-month period was religiously kept by the doorman, J. W. Dodson, at the orders of his superiors.

A series of cards upon which this time was kept was introduced as evidence. Other employees of the center reported the length of time that he spent in the men's room.

Absence Cited

It was charged that "he had been absent from his office on eleven days, for a total of eight hours out of 1,364 working hours, over a period of nine months."

One of the officials of the center who called him on the phone on an average of twenty or thirty times a week, was said to have been unable to reach him on about two or three occasions a week.

It was also charged that he had, "on one occasion, carried on private business, typed a brief at his desk during working hours, and on another talked with a visitor for twenty minutes."

White-Collar Interviews Protested

Afro American
Baltimore Md
9-7-40

He was further charged with "spending his time interviewing lawyers, ministers, doctors, and other white-collar workers." This charge was presented despite his explanation that his job-sheet had left with him the responsibility of making the more difficult placements, which usually fell in the white-collar class.

As background, material charges were presented concerning a number of alleged instances in which McAlpin had failed allegedly to perform his duties at times which were not covered by the rating period.

Witnesses Thought Ambitious

Six employees of the center appeared as witnesses for McAlpin, while four, all of whom observers said might be considered logical candidates for his former job, appeared against him.

A mild furore was caused during the latter part of the hearing when a letter, allegedly written by Roy Ellis, an employee at the center, was read, attacking the competence of Eugene Davidson, New Negro Alliance official; George W. Goodman, Urban League secretary, and U. S. Tate, National Negro Congress official, as witnesses.

Source of Information Queried

A member of the appeal board expressed deep interest in the source of Ellis's knowledge that these men had appeared as witnesses, as well as his apparent knowledge of testimony which had been previously given.

In his summation of the evidence, NcAlpin's attorney described the proceedings as "Not the case of Harry S. McAlpin, but the framing of Harry S. McAlpin. . . ."

"I believe," he concluded, "the union has shown here, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that the charges against Mr. McAlpin are petty and inconsequential, many having no relation to the service rating.

"The evidence and testimony here show that Mr. McAlpin was really an efficient and valuable employee, and that his earnest and persistent efforts to do a creative job won him only the antagonism of his supervisors, with whose beliefs, ideas, and attitudes he refused to conform and follow, and follow blindly."

Reveal Colonel Davis To Advise On Negro Affairs in War Department Plans

Black Dispatch.

Will Be Relieved of His Duties as Commanding Officer of the 369th Regiment of New York

Oklahoma City, Okla

Ordered To Report To Washington

8-17-40

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Establishing a precedent in the department, information from sources close to the office of the chief of staff, Gen. Marshall, declare that the name of Col. B. O. Davis, now commanding officer of New York's famous 369th regiment, has been accepted to act on the general staff immediately under Gen. Marshall, to handle affairs pertaining to the welfare and good of Negroes in the army and in the future drafts.

Following the lead of the United Government Employees and their president, Edgar G. Brown, who sometime back suggested the name of Lieut. B. O. Davis, Jr., as a man fitted to take over such a post in the new defense program, the chief of staff took under advisement several names, it is reliably reported.

When he came to the biography and record of Col. Davis and discussed the same with his associates, the general concensus of opinion was that no man in the service had a finer record and accordingly, Col. Davis' name was given the final approval.

It is further reported that within a few days, Col. Davis will be relieved of his duties as commanding officer of the 269th and ordered to report to Washington,—where he will immediately assume his new duties under the direct supervision of Gen. Marshall.

The selection of Col. Davis has the wholehearted endorsement of the organization which first suggested his son's appointment and Mr. Brown expresses himself as feeling that no better equipped man could be found for the position.

Frank Horne Takes Over Dr. Weaver's Housing Job

8-17-40

Dr. Frank S. Horne has been designated to serve as acting special assistant in charge of the office of Racial Relations. United States Housing Authority. Announcement of the designation was made by Leon H. Keyserling, acting administrator of the USHA.

Dr. Horne will assume the duties formerly directed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who has been loaned to the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense upon request of Commissioner Sidney Hillman.

The acting special assistant has been with the USHA as Assistant Advisor on Racial Relations since April, 1938. Previously, he had been assistant director of the Division of Negro Affairs, NYA.

For ten years he was associated with the Fort Valley (Georgia) Normal and Industrial School, serving as dean and acting principal.

A native New Yorker, Dr. Horne was graduated from the College of the City of New York and from the University of Southern California, attending the latter institution on a fellowship from the General Education Board.

POLITICAL - 1940 D.C.
OFFICE HOLDING

Arnett G. Lindsay, Georgian, Appointed Supervisor Of Negro Manuscripts In WPA Survey Of Historical Records: D.C. Job

Atlanta Ga

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The appointment of Arnett G. Lindsay as supervisor of Negro manuscripts for all Historical Records Survey Projects of the Work Projects Administration was announced this week by Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner of Work Projects.

Under Mr. Lindsay's supervision an intensive survey will be made of manuscript material relating to the Negro. White-collar workers in all parts of the country will compile, check, and edit this material. Wherever possible, the workers engaged in the task will be Negroes.

The survey will make available a great mass of information concerning the part played by Negroes in this country's history and undoubtedly will bring to light many little-known facts. Specifically, the survey will prepare bibliographies and other guides to such manuscripts, written by or about Negroes, as diaries, letters, wills, deeds and personal material of historical significance in the possession of private individuals and libraries, learned societies and other organizations.

Equipped with these bibliographies and guides, historians and other interested persons will be able to study all phases of Negro life in America on a new basis of accuracy and comprehensiveness.

BORN IN GRIFFIN

Mr. Lindsay was born at Griffin, Ga., and has lived in Memphis, Tenn. His early education was received at Howard University Academy. He received his A. B. degree in 1919 at Howard university where he also completed the requirements for his M.A. degree in history and government. From 192 to 1923 he sperialized in economics and finance at New York University's Graduate School of Business Administration.

Among articles written by Mr. Lindsay are the following: "Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Great Britain bearing on the Return of Negro Slaves, 1778-1828;" "The Economic Condition of the Negro of New York prior to 1861;" "The Negro in Banking, 1833-1929;" "The Future of the Negro in Business;" and "Atlanta, You Ought to Know Your Own." Most of these articles were written for the Journal of Negro History, official organ of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Lindsay was formerly business secretary of the Pine Street, YMCA at St. Louis, Mo. He was also manager of the People's Finance Corporation in that city. He has taught economics and finance at Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., and history and economics at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, serving as editor of the Sphinx, quarterly journal of that fraternity, from 1933 to 1935.

Thompkins Wins Auto Lien Fight

The Senate on Monday refused on a 33-32 roll-call vote to consider a bill which would transfer auto liens from the office of Recorder of Deeds to the Traffic and Vehicles Department.

After several parliamentary skirmishes in which Senator Overton, (Dem. La.) who sought to bring up the bill Senators Thomas (Dem. Okla.), McNary (Rep. Ore.) and Truman (Dem. Mo.) participated, Senator Overton declared the bill was dead for the remainder of the session unless the House decides to take it up.

Senator Thomas, opponent of the bill said the bill was a patronage fight between the Recorder of Deeds William J. Thompkins and the Traffic Department. If passed, he said, it would have reduced the patronage of Recorder Thompkins and increased the payroll in the other department.

NEW WPA APPOINTEE

Howard M. Nash (right) whose appointment as assistant supervisor in charge of the colored section of the D.C. Works Projects Administration's adult education program was announced on Tuesday by Paul Edwards, administrator, is shown accepting congratulations of John Whitten, WPA consultant on special activities. Mr. Nash succeeds Mrs. Tina Bohanan, whose appointment as curriculum specialist was also announced. James A. Pawley was re-appointed curriculum specialist.

Afro American 4-13-40
Baltimore Md

Committee Approves Building For D. C. Recorder of Deeds

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The bill authorizing advancements from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for the construction of a recorder of deeds building in the District of Columbia was favorably reported from the House last week from the District of Columbia Committee.

Lancaster Begins Work As Adviser On Negro Affairs

WASHINGTON, May 29—(ANP)—Emmer Martin Lancaster, lawyer, was sworn in as the new adviser on Negro affairs in the U. S. Department of Commerce here Thursday morning. Mr. Lancaster, a native of Akron, O., holds an A. B. degree from the University of Akron and took his legal training at Western Reserve University of Cleveland. He practiced law in his native city

for 13 years.

When interviewed in his new office, Mr. Lancaster said the details of his office had not yet been worked out, but it is expected that he will attempt to revive the work of the small business bureau which James A. Jackson handled so capably.

Seeks Air Program Expansion

However, he is intensely interested in making the facilities of the department of commerce available to the small business man and also hopes to be able to create an expansion of the aeronautic program of the department since the C. A. A. will go under the jurisdiction of the department of commerce on June 11.

The office of adviser on Negro affairs was created during the administration of President Herbert Hoover, James A. Jackson being the first appointee. Mr. Jackson was quietly let out after the Roosevelt administration came in and Eugene Kinckle Jones appointed in his place. The office dwindled in importance and activity and recently has been under the auspices of Dr. Joseph Houchins who combined it with the Negro unit in the census bureau, another department which appears to be dwindling.

No assistants have as yet been assigned Mr. Lancaster whose office is on the seventh floor of the department building.

W. J. Trent Head Personnel in FW

WASHINGTON

Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody, last week, announced the appointment of William J. Trent, Jr., as racial relations officer in the Personnel Division under the direction of A. J. Sarre, director of personnel for the Federal Works Agency.

Previous to this appointment Mr. Trent served both the Department of the Interior and the Public Works Administration as an adviser. In this capacity he succeeded Dr. Robert C. Weaver.

Mr. Trent has also assumed chairmanship of the Interdepartmental Committee on the exhibit for the exposition now being held in Chicago.

Before going into government work, Mr. Trent was instructor in economics and assistant business manager at Livingstone College in Salisbury. He also served as acting dean of Bennett College in Greensboro.

Washington, D. C. Post
April 25, 1940

Protecting A Racket

While the House turned somersaults over the District tax bill on Monday, the Senate indulged in a curious performance of a different sort. At least the House confronted the tax dilemma before voting to do nothing about it. The Senate voted 33 to 21 against taking up a bill to end the automobile-lien racket.

Senator Overton did have a chance to explain the purpose of the bill. He pointed out that purchasers of second-hand cars in the District are frequently swindled because automobile titles are issued by the Department of Vehicles and Traffic and liens against automobiles are recorded, if at all, with the recorder of deeds. To protect himself against hidden liens the purchaser must hire a lawyer to search the records. Even that quest may be fruitless, for the exorbitant fees fixed by Congress discourage the filing of liens.

In these circumstances, as Senator Schwellenbach pointed out, an automobile title issued by the District is "merely a snare and a delusion so far as the purchaser of a car is concerned." Almost every day some motorist discovers that an automobile which he has purchased in good faith has been taken from him because of a hidden lien of which he had no knowledge.

Most of the leading civic organizations of Washington have protested against this racket and indorsed the bill to extirpate it. Opposition seems to have come only from William J. Thompkins, the recorder of deeds, who does not want to see the filing of automobile liens transferred from his office. But that opposition has assumed formidable proportions because Mr. Thompkins is a Negro, and many legislators are loath, in this election year, to take a stand which might possibly be interpreted as being unfriendly to colored voters.

Mr. Thompkins himself is eager to see the racket ended, as indicated by his letter to The Post on April 18. He favors legislation that would make the recording of automobile liens mandatory, reduce the charges and require his office to certify records of these liens to the director of traffic. Such duplication of records appears to be quite unnecessary, particularly at a time when attempts are being made to reorganize the District government in the interests of economy and efficiency. But at least this proposed compromise would put the auto-lien swinders out of business.

The Senate made no effort to work out the problem. Senator Truman told his colleagues: "I do not know anything about the recording situation in the District of Columbia and I am not interested in it . . ." Whether or not that reflects the general attitude, the effect of the Senate vote is to perpetuate a racket in the Capital City.

Judge Scott Housed In New Office

By WILLIAM H. FERRIS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The municipal court of the District of Columbia, over which Judge Armond W. Scott presides, held dedicatory exercises in its new building at the corner of Fourth and E streets, N.W., Saturday. The building was erected at a cost of one and a half million dollars.

Judge Scott has been on the bench five years. He has been reversed less than any man on the bench. His most important case was that of Moran versus Harrison in 1938. Moran was the receiver for the government, who sued Harrison, a stockholder of the Departmental Savings for $1,000.

Judge Scott decided in favor of the defendant and was sustained by the court of appeals and the U. S. Supreme Court.

Judge and Mrs. Scott spent some time at Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C., where Judge Scott received his LL.D. degree. He received both his college and law education at Shaw university and his LL.D. degree from Biddle university, now known as the Johnson C. Smith university, about 25 years ago.

Name Ohioan To Commerce Department

E. M. Lassiter To Fill Post Left By Eugene K. Jones

Journal and Guide
6-1-40

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins recently announced the appointment of Emmer Martin Lancaster of Akron, Ohio, as special adviser in the commerce department.

Mr. Lancaster is 42 years of age and has been a practicing atttorney in Akron since 1926. He has done special work for the Home Owners Loan Corporation during that time and has taken an active part in Negro affairs. From 1927 to 1935 he served as president of the Akron branch of the NAACP, and as chairman of the Ohio State Finance Committee of that organization. From 1935 to 1939 he was chairman of its executive committee. During this period he also served as chairman of the board of directors of the Association for Colored Community Work of Akron, an affiliate of the National Urban League.

After being graduated from the University of Akron with an A.B. degree, Mr. Lancaster attended Harvard University law school for one year, and transferred to the Western Reserve University law school where he obtained his L.L.B. degree. He served as a member of the Student Army Training Corps in 1918, is married and has one child.

Mr. Lancaster will specialize in the problems of the Negro small business man.

He succeeds Eugene K. Jones, secretary of the National Urban League, a national Negro organization engaged in social service work, who recently retired to devote his full time to that position.

Akron Att'y Named To Special Post In Commerce Dept

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins on Monday announced the appointment of Emmer Martin Lancaster, of Akron, Ohio, as Special Adviser in the Commerce Department.

Mr. Lancaster is 42 years of age, and has been a practicing attorney in Akron since 1926. He has done special work for the Home Owners Loan Corporation during that time and has taken an active part in Negro affairs. From 1927 to 1935 he served as president of the Akron branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and as chairman of the Ohio State Finance Committee of that organization. From 1935 to 1939 he was chairman of its executive committee. During this period he also served as chairman of the board of directors of the Association for Colored Community Work of Akron.

After being graduated from the University of Akron with an A.B., degree, Mr. Lancaster attended Harvard University Law School for one year, and transferred to the Western Reserve University Law School where he obtained his L. L. B. degree. He served as a member of the Student Army Training Corps in 1918, is married and has one child.

R. O'Hara Lanier, NYA Expert In Vocational Guidance, Takes Post At Hampton Institute

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va.
9-7-40

Major Interest In Hampton Is To See Its Traditions Integrated In Modern Education, He Says

HAMPTON, Va. — R. O'Hara Lanier, assistant director of the division of Negro affairs of the National Youth Administration, and an expert of national reputation in the fields of vocational guidance and occupational research, has accepted the post of dean of instruction at Hampton Institute.

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, Hampton's new president, in announcing the appointment this week, said that Mr. Lanier will play a major part in reshaping Hampton's educational program to meet the present-day needs of Negro youth.

LINCOLN GRADUATE

SEP 7 1940

Born in Winston-Salem, N. C. in 1900, Mr. Lanier took his bachelor of arts degree at Lincoln University, and his master of arts degree at Leland Stanford University. He has also done graduate work at New York University, and as a Rosenwald Fellow in vocational guidance at Harvard.

He has taught history and psychology at Tuskegee Institute, and has served as dean both at Florida A. and M. College and at Houston College for Negroes, at Houston, Texas. He has served as president of the Florida State Teachers Association, and of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools.

INTERESTED IN HAMPTON

"My major interest in Hampton Institute," said Mr. Lanier in his letter of acceptance, "is to see that its traditions of honesty, integrity and thoroughness are integrated into and along with the changing concepts of modern education among swiftly moving social and economic trends.

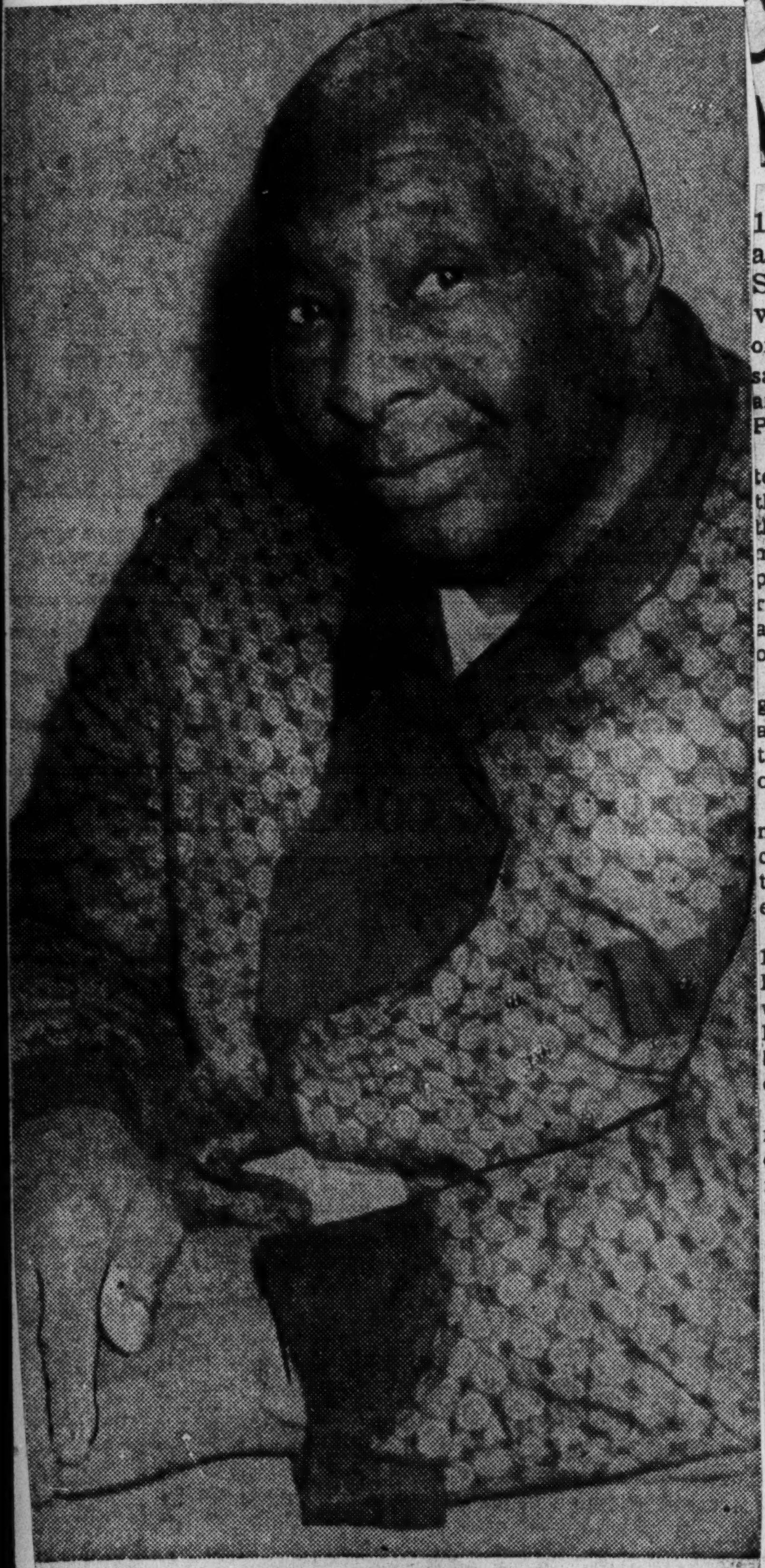
"I am interested in demonstrating through Hampton that education does not lead away from work but to work, with all the dignity, science and culture that go with performing the work of the world.

"Hampton, by virtue of its rich tradition, has the opportunity to demonstrate continuously that the educational ideals and objectives of Armstrong and Frissell, a happy combination of an attempt to teach people how to live while they are working to make a living, were fundamentally sound."

SEP 7 1940

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

D.C.



HARRY PARKER

Congress Senses Something Lacking At Sessions: Finds Its Harry Parker

Defender 1-20-40 Chgo

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19—It was the consensus among senior members of the Senate and House that last week's opening of Congress of the United States was not the same; that something was lacking, and that that something was Harry Parker.

Mr. Parker, whom Congress voted to retire on $130 a month pension three years ago, as messenger of the House Ways and Means Committee, heard the speech of the president of the country over his radio, because he was unable to attend the opening session, the first one he has missed in 67 years.

He has seen 67 openings of Congress, more than any other man alive, and probably met more distinguished legislators than any other of his race.

He is the proud possessor of many mementos from great men, and carries in his head memories of activities on Capitol Hill that could easily fill a number of books.

Interviewed at his home in the 1300 block of Riggs street, Mr. Parker, seated in the chair which was given to him by President McKinley, expressed his regret at not being able to witness his sixty-eighth Congressional send-off.

Although numbers of senators and representatives offered to send their cars for him, he did not feel fit to make the trip because of pains in his back.

"They have called me Uncle Tom," the venerable messenger said. "But few people know of the lobbying that I have done for my race. While I was brushing off a Congressman's shoes, or his coat, I have been able to put in a good word for my race and to plead its cause."

Did Much Good

Mr. Parker believes that he has been able, through his many contacts, to bring about much good for his people.

"Often when they wanted certain books and could not get them," he said, speaking of members of his race, "I have been instrumental getting the books for them. I have sent books to Booker T. Washington and sent many to Howard university."

Mr. Parker referred to a particular incident which, he said, resulted in his being called Uncle Tom by a number of people. About five years ago he had a conflict with Howard university students when they marched on the Capitol and demanded service in the House restaurant. The affair followed refusal of the restaurant to serve several Race people who were attending the hearings on an anti-lynching bill.

About twenty or thirty students from Howard went in a body to the Capitol in an effort to gain entrance to the restaurant. They were refused permission to enter, and two of them were arrested for disorderly conduct when they were said to have pushed Mr. Parker during his attempt to persuade them to leave the building.

Says There is A Way

"I believe in the rights of the race," Mr. Parker, who has never ceased to feel the incident keenly, said. "But I believe there is a way to go about things."

Asked his opinion of Mr. Roosevelt, he would only say that he "certainly is a Christian gentleman." He has been a Republican for the most part, the old man said, adding "but I believe that we need more than freedom. We need to eat."

He scored some of the present-day politicians, declaring that the race needs more real diplomats and honest, unselfish politicians.

Too Ill to Visit

Among his sentimental possessions are a radio from Senator Carter Glass, and a gavel from Speaker of the House Bankhead, which he used at an opening of Congress. He also has many autographed photographs of legislators.

Although retired, Mr. Parker frequented the Capitol, showing up at his old job on many days—just to be there and to keep up with things. It is only recently that he has been too ill to haunt his old post.

Several of his influential friends tried to get him to take a part in the picture, "Gone with the Wind," he said, but he was not well enough. They also tried to get him to play in the picture, "Mr. Smith goes to Washington." He missed the showing of the picture here last week

he said, but his wife saw it and told him about it.

EMMER M. LANCASTER, whose appointment to the post of special adviser on problems of the small colored businessman was announced this week by Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins this week.

Mr. Lancaster, an Akron, Ohio, lawyer, succeeds Dr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, who retired from the post in order to devote his full time to the affairs of the National Urban League, of which he is national executive secretary.

Afro-American 6-1-40 Baltimore Md

Bill Would Give Recorder Of Deeds $500,000 Building

Journal & Guide

4-6-40- Norfolk, Va.

Measure Introduced By Representative Nichols (D) of Oklahoma

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill authorizing advancements of $500,000 from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works to construct a building for the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, was introduced in the House of Representatives last week by Representative Jack Nichols (D) of Oklahoma.

The new building which would replace the dingy, inadequate structure located at 412 Fifth Street, Northwest, would be constructed at 515 D Street, Northwest, site of the old Police Court building. It would be the first permanent home the Recorder of Deeds Office has had since its beginning.

The bill was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

For several years, Dr. William J. Thompkins, District Recorder, has endeavored to have the present Recorder's office replaced with a new and modern one.

Two years ago, it appeared that his efforts would be rewarded when Congress authorized the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, under a bill similar to the Nichols' measure, to borrow $18,150,000 from the Federal Emergency Admnistration of Public Works for the construction, among other buildings, of an office for the Recorder o Deeds.

The Commissioners obtained the money and began construction of all the buildings provided under the act with the exception of a Recorder of Deeds Building.

OMISSION PROTESTED

When this omission was protested by the Recorder, the Commissioners offered him space in the Municipal Center, now under construction. The Recorder, however, refused this offer because o protests from the Bar Associations, Title Associations and other citizens who use the office who contended that the proximity to the space offered of the police department, rifle squad, riot squad, psycopathic ward, and other obnoxious departments and bureaus, would be annoying to researchers, as well as slack up the work of the Recorder's staff.

The Commissioners made no further offer to the Recorder, and declined to obtain funds for a separate building, hence the Recorder took the matter to Congress and the bill offered by Congressman Nichols was the result.

Before introducing the measure, the Oklahoma Congressman visited the present office and was guided through the congested rooms and corridors by Dr. Thompkins. Being satisfied that the new building was necessary, he promised at that time to take steps to provide the necessary funds.

E. M. Lancaster Succeeds Eugene K. Jones

Enterprise

5/31/40

Seattle, Wash

Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins today announced the appointment of Elmer Martin Lancaster, of Akron, Ohio, as Special Adviser in the Commerce Department.

Mr. Lancaster is 42 pears of age and has been a practicing attorney in Akron since 1926. He has done special work for the Home Owners Loan Corporation during that time and has taken an active part in Negro affairs. From 1927 to 1935 he served as president of the Akron branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and as chairman of the Ohio State Finance Committee of that organization. From 1935 to 1939 he was chairman of the Board of Directors of the Association for Colored Community Work of Akron, an naffiliate of the Nationnal Urban League.

He succeeds Eugene Kinkel Jones, secretary of the National Urban League, a national Negro organization engaged in social service work, who recently retired to devote his full time to that position.

NAME WEAVER TO DEFENSE COMMISSION

Courier

7-20-40

Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, July 18—(ANP)—The appointment of Dr. Robert C. Weaver as administrative assistant to the advisory commission on national defense to work in conjunction with Sidney Hillman in the preparation of a program to integrate Negroes in the industrial division of the defense program was announced last week. Dr. Weaver, who left the U. S. Housing Authority to assume his new duties on July 10, will be associated directly with Floyd Reeves.

The division will take care of the labor supply program of the defense program with offices in the Munitions building of the war department. Dr. Weaver's old position as advisor on Negro affairs in the housing authority has not yet been filled, and at present Dr. Frank Horne is acting head of the division.

Defense Aide

Defender

8-10-40

Chicago, Ill

LT. LAWRENCE A. OXLEY Of the Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security board, Washington, D.C., who has been assigned the task of assuring equitable participation of qualified workers in the processes of selecting, testing and placement of defense workers under the provisions of the National Defense bill

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McAlpin Asked to Resign Post After Jim Crow Order

Iowa Bystander

8-1-40

Des Moines Iowa

Washington, (ANP)—Trouble arose in the Unemployment center here this week with the result that Robert McAlpin colored director of the colored division, was asked to resign immediately and leave his desk as a result of the revelation that somewhere along the line between the Civil Service commission and the Unemployment center an order for workers had undergone a change which made it appear that white workers only were wanted.

In an urgent order for 300 workers at once, the Civil Service Commission asked the Unemployment center to furnish these people on the basis of educational qualifications plus some office practice experience. No specification according to the Commission, was made that they should be white workers. But when the order was issued at the Center. only white workers were asked for.

However, when the commission was asked about the order, it denied any such part in the setup and said they had asked for workers only.

Incensed that this "confidential" order should leak out, a Mr. Jones, white director of the entire setup, immediately demanded Mr. McAlpin's job—basing his claim on the grounds that McAlpin had a low civil service rating and his appointment should not have been made.

McAlpin's office is run efficiently with less than any other division of the department and the new turn is merely a carrying out of the policy which has marked the jim crow set up ever since it was organized.

Colonel Davis To Be Advisor In War Dept.

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — Establishing a precedent in the department, information from sources close to the office of the chief of staff, General George C. Marshall, declare that the name of Col. Benjamin O. Davis, now commanding officer of New York's famous 369th regiment, has been accepted to act on the general staff immediately under General Marshall, to handle affairs pertaining to the welfare and good of Negroes in the army and in the future drafts.

Following the lead of the United Government Employes and their president, Edgar G. Brown, who some time back suggested the name of Lieut. B. O. Davis, Jr., as a man fitted to take over such a post in the new defense program, the chief of staff took under advisement several names, it is reliably reported.

When he came to the biography and records of Colonel Davis and discussed the same with his associates, the general concensus of opinion was that no man in the service had a finer record and accordingly, Colonel Davis' name was given the final approval.

It is further reported that within a few days, Colonel Davis will be relieved of his duties as commanding officer of the 369th and ordered to report to Washington, where he will immediately assume his new duties under the direct supervision of General Marshall.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

D.C.

Edgar Brown Outlines Program While Issuing Call For 3-Day Meeting

NOV 14 1940

Philadelphia Tribune

Phila, Pa.

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—Declaring that the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States must realize that there have not been and will not be any civil rights laws in the District of Columbia despite all the ravings of the campaign just closed, unless these Negroes organize everywhere and get behind such a bill and insist that this congress, now in session and the one which convenes on Jan. 1, put such a bill on the calendar, Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government employees, has issued a call for a meeting here in Washington for Nov 15, 16, and 17.

Mr. Brown, in a tentative program to be followed, lists these points:

1. A civil rights law for the nation's capital;

2. Elimination of pictures from federal civil service examinations;

3. Passage of the anti-poll tax and the anti-lynch bill;

4. A $1,500 minimum wage for all federal and district employees, promotions for Negro government workers from custodial grade generally, to higher classifications in all departments and agencies.

5. Appointment of Negro officers to the 9th, 10th, 24th, 25th regiments;

WANTS SUBMARINE ASSIGNMENTS

6. Battleships, submarines, cruisers and destroyers manned with Negro officers and sailors:

7. Promotion of more Negroes to rank of brigadier general, major general, lieutenant general, and training for Negroes in the U. S. Army Air corps.

8. Negro public relations officers in all federal government departments a Negro secretary to the President at $10,000 a year.

9. Negro federal judges in the U. S. as well as territorial possessions;

10. Campaign fund of $100,000 to promote develop and prosecute national Negro unity plan and program in Washington before White House, departments, appropriations committees of congress, the house of representatives, and U. S. senate. Finance to be raised and spent by Negroes themselves.

AIDE FOR NAVY HEAD

11. Appointment of a civil Negro aide to Secretary of Navy Frank Knox as Judge Hastie serves Secretary of War Stimson and Major Campbell Johnson serves Selective Service Administrator Dykstra.

12. Onee dollar a year for every jobholding Negro to be contributed to the fight for freedom and equality of citizenship which cannot be begged but must be won ad paid for.

13. Election to congress of courageous and honest Negro representatives and senators.

Mr. Brown's statement follows the original announcement by him last September, when he spoke over a radio hookup in Chicago, and suggested a similar plan of action.

At the time, he published an imposing list of names of prominent Negroes invited to participate in the movement, which according to Mr. Brown, will be non-political, non-sectarian in its composition and intent.

Already Mr. Brown has received the information that Bishop R. R. Wright who has been active in the recent campaign and the Rev. Dr. C. T. Murray, president of the District of Columbia Baptist Convention, are joining with him in issuing the call for the conference. All sessions with the exception of the final sessions, which will be held at the Shiloh Baptist Church, will be held in the spacious Vermont Avenue Baptist Church. Governmental speakers are slated to address several meetings of the conference and delegates are sending in their credentials now to Mr. Brown.

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

D.C.

Dr. Weaver's Appointment

Daily World
7-29-40
Atlanta Ga.

The appointment of Dr. Robert C. Weaver as administrative assistant to the advisory commission on national defense to work in conjunction with Sidney Hillman in preparation of a program to integrate Negroes in the industrial division of the defense program is significant. Dr. Weaver's division will take care of the labor supply program of the defense program with offices in the Munitions building of the war department.

It was inevitable that some Negro be appointed to a defense post in these trying times of a war-torn world. A vital and patriotic part of the nation, the race cannot be left out of the program to defend our democracy and our land. It is hoped that not too many strings will be attached to Mr. Weaver's new job and that he will be able to adequately integrate the Negro in the defense program The race has never been found wanting of patriotism, loyalty and ability to defend this country which he helped found and perpetuate.

Dr. Weaver is well qualified to serve in this new post. He has held many advisory positions under the New Deal government. In his last post, as advisor on Negro affairs in the housing authority, he served well. Cities and towns in every part of the nation and especially the South benefited by his counsel and experience. In his new defense post, he has equal opportunity in the limitation of the work of the war gods as during the reign of the gods of peace.

Get New Deal Promotions

DR. FRANK S. HORNE

DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER

Dr. Horne, for the past two years assistant advisor on race relations for the U.S. Housing Authority, last week was designated acting special assistant in charge of the office of racial relations, replacing Dr. Weaver, who has been loaned to the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. Dr. Horne, a native of New York and educated at the College of the City of New York and the University of Southern California, formerly was an assistant divisional director for the National Youth Administration. He had also been associated with the Fort Valley (Ga.) Normal and Industrial School, as as dean and principal ~~for ten years.~~

Ask Negro Advisor In War Dept.

Defender
8-3-40
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Expressing a desire to have a Race man well qualified for the position here in the war department set-up as an adviser on Negro affairs to protect the interests of the racial group in the military department, requests are being made of General Marshall, chief of staff, to place Lieut. B. O. Davis, Jr., in that capacity.

Basing the argument on the fact that Lieutenant Davis is a young man qualified under military laws and training for such a position, and desiring to make this a more or less permanent assignment, members of the United Government Employees through the president of the organization, are urging this appointment feeling that the emergency which the country now faces demands action of this nature.

Miss Redmond Gets NYA Post

OCT 12 1940

American

WASHINGTON

The National Youth Administrator has just announced the appointment of Miss Pauline Redmond to the position of assistant information specialist in the Washington office.

Miss Redmond is a graduate of the University of Chicago and holds a master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh. She was awarded an Urban League scholarship during her school work at the University of Pittsburgh.

She has been associated with the County Bureau of Public Welfare, has served as a case work consultant and as a social worker at the Tice Clinic of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, in Chicago, as director of youth activities in the Chicago Urban League, and an organizer of the Illinois State-wide Conference of Negro Youth, which organization she has served for four years as president.

Baltimore
Md

Her duties with the National Youth Administration will be dealing largely with youth and their organizations. Her work will carry her throughout the entire field where she will interpret the program of the NYA.

Recorder Thompkins Makes A Record

OCT 5 1940

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

THE office of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia is an important one, for in that office are filed the documents which validate the titles to all the real estate in the District.

As the District of Columbia is under direct Federal government, the post of Recorder of Deeds is a Presidential appointment, and for the past 50 or 60 years it is one of the few District offices which has been held almost continuously by a member of the colored race. Both Republicans and Democrats have held to the tradition.

We do not believe that a Virginian ever held the office, but two North Carolinians, Henry P. Cheatham and John C. Dancy, served with distinction under Republican Presidents.

President Hoover appointed Arthur P. Froe, a West Virginia lawyer, who was succeeded by Dr. William J. Thompkins, a Kansas City (Mo.) physician-business man, when President Roosevelt took office in 1933. The breaking of ground last week for a permanent building for the Recorder's office, drew attention to the excellent record made by Dr. Thompkins during the past seven years.

President Roosevelt, himself, called attention to this. In former years the office had been losing money at the rate of $40,000 a year. Now it is showing profits reaching that sum and the business of the office has been so organized and brought up to date as to warrant public commendation from the President. The new building will be paid for from the anticipated profits of the office, and the government will save an annual rental running into several thousand dollars a year.

In these days when everybody is complaining about the cost of government bureaus and severely criticising the New Deal Administration for alleged extravagance it is refreshing to have the salutary achievement of the present Recorder of Deeds made public. Dr. Thompkins and President Roosevelt are to be congratulated.

To War Dep't

OCT 27 1940

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WILLIAM H. HASTIE
—formed federal district judge for the Virgin Islands and a former assistant solicitor in the Interior Department, who Saturday was appointed civilian aide to the secretary of war. Hastie at present is dean of Howard University Law School. In his new capacity, Hastie hopes to work effectively toward integration of the Negro into the Army.

Roosevelt Speaks To Large Crowd At Ground Breaking For Recorder of Deeds Office

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Challenges Hitler to Fight in the District of Columbia

President's Speech Last Few Minutes

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Before a large assemblage gathered to witness the ground breaking for the new building for the Recorder of Deeds office, President Roosevelt spoke briefly for six and a half minutes, Thursday afternoon, lauding the work of the office under the leadership of Dr. Thompkins, and expressed the hope that Dr. Thompkins would be here to carry on the good work for a long number of years to come.

An elaborate program had preceded the president's speech, which began promptly at five o'clock. Representatives had spoken, churchmen had taken part in the program, but it remained for the Little Napoleon of Elkdom to steal the show and throw the fireworks into the proceedings.

Mr. Wilson's time was abbreviated by the arrival of the president, who came on the scene in time to hear J. Finley tell the crowd that if the English couldn't stop Hitler, and the American failed to do it, just let Hitler show his face in the District of Columbia and there would be the end of Hit .

The program opened with an invocation by the Rev. A. F. Elmes, pastor of the People's Congregational church. Then, Jack Nichols, congressman from Oklahoma, spoke. Lauding the Negro race in general and Dr. Thompkins in particular, Mr. Nichols said that there should be more Negro leaders like Dr. Thompkins.

OCT 5 1940

Other speakers included Rep. Jennings Randolph of the District committee, hailing from West Virginia, and the Rep. Ambrose J. Kennedy of Maryland. Both had an active part in the sponsorship of the new building, which as they said, would house more colored workers than white and would be a monument to the Negroes throughout the country.

The former secretary of the Democratic National Committee, Lawrence Wood (Chip) Roberts jr., was the next speaker and he too, was loud in his praise of Dr. Thompkins' work in behalf of the new building. Mr. Roberts stressed the fact that he was from Georgia in the course of his talk.

It was at this point that Lester A. Walton, Minister to Liberia, spoke and collapsed before he could finish his prepared address. Mr. Walton was hurriedly rushed to the hospital where he received first aid treatment for sun stroke and later in the evening was taken home where his condition was said to be okay.

The Black Dispatch

J. Finley Wilson followed with his fiery address and Rossa F. Downing, whose speech preceeded Wilson's, had to yield his time in order to let Wilson on the program before the President's arrival.

Oklahoma City

The President, looking well despite the strenuous ordeal he has been through, was dressed in a pin-stripe gray suit and carried a light gray hat. Supported by his naval aide on one side and one of his secretariat on the other, he advanced slowly up the platform to the microphones, where a battery of camera men greeted him.

Smiling and waving his hand cheerily, as a light breeze toyed with his thinning gray locks, the President at times seemed to be gravely considering the crowd in front of him.

Okla.

It was a quiet respectful crowd, not one of the noisy throngs which have greeted the President on past performances, but the type of crowd one would expect in sedate Washington. Enthusiastic, perhaps, but only mildly so.

Interspersed in the crowd and on the platform were a goodly number of Republicans, many of whom had been included in the guest list of honor.

The Black

As the President spoke he failed to use his famous "My Friends", but waded right into his speech, a brief thing of only two typewritten pages, no word of which carried any particular significance, nor any utterance heretofore not credited to the chief executive.

Dispatch
Oklahoma City
Okla.

In a jocular manner Mr. Roosevelt declared that there was need of record keeping and that he was an old record keeper himself, having some ancient records of which he was proud, and then some newer records as well which he guarded well.

Mr. Roosevelt referred to his own administration taking over the reins of the government in a jocular manner, by declaring that he found the administration in the hands of others. And that the office of the Recorder was being run at a loss of $40,000 per year. Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that Dr. Thompkins had not only eliminated this loss but had actually brought the office to a point where it was making $40,000 per annum.

The moneys spent in rent, Mr. Roosevelt declared, would be used in the amortization of the cost of the new building. Paying a compliment to the ability of Dr. Thompkins and his staff, Mr. Roosevelt closed his speech with the words that he hoped Dr. Thompkins would be in the office for many years to come.

Music for the occasion was furnished by the Army band, the Howard University Glee club, under the direction of Prof. Roy V Tibbs, and the Elks band, which paraded to the site, arriving a few minutes after four o'clock.

Notables fairly sprinkled the audience most of them being supporters of Dr. Thompkins, and men whom Dr. Thompkins had helped.

Black
Dispatch

Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux, pastor of the Church of God, pronounced the benediction after delivering a brief unprogrammed talk. Mr. Roosevelt stood quietly and patiently, surrounded by Col. Starling of the White House secret service and his aides, while the elder invoked the benediction.

Oklahoma
City

The band and glee club and audience joined in singing "God Save America," which the President also sang, to close the proceedings. The crowd stood respectfully as Mr. Roosevelt slowly wended his way along to where his car and those of the reporters waited to dash to the next appointment, and the crowd slowly melted away quietly and without enthusiasm or noise, much like a crowd that was leaving divine services in one of the more sedate cathedrals of the larger cities.

Okla.

Earlier in the afternoon Mr. Roosevelt had been referred to by Congressman Nichols as the greatest humanitarian that ever lived and as the person most interested in the welfare of the colored people of America. Nichols also said that Mr. Roosevelt was the greatest friend of Negroes to occupy the White House since Abraham Lincoln and that Negroes should show in some mature manner, their appreciation for the President's appearance there this evening.

The President after his speech, pressed a button which was supposed to have automatically started the steam shovel digging into the earth on the foundations. After a few snorts and tugs, the shovel quit and the exercises were over.

McNutt Reinstates Harry S. McAlpin

NOV 2 1940

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Late Thursday, Administrator Paul V. McNutt through his office announced the reinstatement of Harry S. McAlpin to the Unemployment center of the District of Columbia to the position formerly held, brushing aside the prejudiced ruling of Oscar Powell, who refused to abide by the findings of the hearings and sustained McAlpin's dismissal.

Black Dispatch

Mr. McNutt asked for the opinion as to his power to restore Mr. McAlpin and his chief of counsel ruled that he had the right and immediately Mr. McNutt issued the order, which takes about two days to go into effect.

Oklahoma City,
Okla.

Jubilant over the ruling, the United Federal Workers of America, affiliated with the CIO, with whom Mr. McAlpin is associated and the group of organizations which had battled for the reinstatement of the discriminated against workers issued statements on the ruling which is expected to be the end to one of the most widely discussed cases in the history of unfairness toward colored workers in Washington.

Growing out of Mr. McAlpin's attempt to have Negroes included in groups called for jobs, when he related how a call for 300 workers by the Civil Service Commission had been distorted to exclude Negro workers, the higher-ups in the bureau immediately dismissed McAlpin on the grounds of a "poor rating" in his work.

Employment Center Supervisor In D. C. Reinstated In Job

NOV 9 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following a vigorous three-month fight waged by progressive organization here including the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Harry S. McAlpin, a supervising interviewer at the District of Columbia employment center, has been temporarily reinstated in his job following the intervention of Social Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

New York Age

McAlpin was dismissed from his post July 25 after he had disclosed to Negro organizations that the Civil Service Commission had sent through an order for 300 clerical workers marked for "white" only. He was also given an "unsatisfactory" civil service rating for 1940 by the Commisison. McAlpin, whose job it was to find employment for thousands of Negro applicants, had protested to his superior officers over a long period against the discrimination practiced by the Center against Negroes who applied for civil service jobs.

New York,

Despite the fact that an appeals board, by a two-to-one decision had found that his "unsatisfactory" rating was unjustified and recommended an upward revision which would permit the supervisor to reutrn to his job, the executive director ordered the dismissal to stand. It was then that local organizations carried the case directly to McNutt, threatening to picket the Social Security Administrator's office, unless he intervened.

N. Y.

The case has attracted nationwide attention because the local employment center is the only one in the country operating directly under the federal government, and is regarded as a model for the operation of state employment centers throughout the United States.

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

D.C.

Campbell Johnson Succeeds Emmet Scott

Globe
1-5-40
Nashville, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (ANP)—Major Campbell Johnson, executive secretary of the colored Y. M. C. A. and long active in social and civic work here was named by the commissioners a member of the District Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, to succeed Dr. Emmett H. Scott.

Dr. Scott, formerly attached to Howard university and now engaged with the Republican National committee, had submitted his resignation due to pressure of work in his new position. He had been a member of the board since its creation in 1932.

"His straightforward thinking and wise counsel have always played an important part in the findings of our board," said Frank R. Jelleff, the chairman, in accepting Dr. Scott's resignation.

Appointment of Maj. Johnson as his successor was suggested by board members. Mr. Jelleff wrote the commissioners: "Major Johnson has a high standing in the district and for years has been interested in social work from many angles and we feel that he would make a splendid member of the board."

Major Johnson is a native of Washington, and a graduate of Howard university law school, is an instructor in the school of social science in the school of religion at the university. In addition, he is a member of the board of trustees of the Community Chest and a member of the board of directors of the Council of Social Agencies; the Washington Housing association and the Family Service association. He is a member of the United States Reserve officers association and formerly served as professor of military science and tactics at Howard.

Franklin Appointed To Social Security Board

Atlanta, Ga.
1-14-40
Atlanta World

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—The appointment of Charles Lionel Franklin, of New York City, as a Social Science Analyst (Associate) in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security Board was announced this week by John J. Corson, Director of he Bureau. The appointment was made in accordance with Civil Service regulations.

Mr. Franklin who will be engaged in administrative analysis, was formerly a member of the staff of the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York State Department of Labor, serving as economic consultant, economist, and statistician for three half years.

In connection with this work he participated in the preparation of the "Economic Brief" submitted in 1936 by the New York State Department of Labor to the United States Supreme Court in defense of the constitutionality of the State's unemployment insurance law.

During the second term of the New York State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population, he served as its director of research and prepared its report to the New York State Legislature. In 1935 he served as a member of the research staff of the Mayor's Commission on Condition in Harlem which studied the area following the so-called "riots" of that year.

A native of New Orleans, Mr Franklin received his undergraduate training in that city. He received the degrees M. A. and Ph.D at Columbia University, majoring in social legislation and statistics. He is the author of "The Negro Labor Unionist of New York," published by the Columbia University Press as one of the Columbia Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.

Three Approved to Fill High Positions in Census

Journal and Guide
1-20-40
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Official anouncement concerning the appointments to higher bracket positions in the census show that in Chicago, George B. Nesbitt has been named assistant district supervisor, under James Andrew McClendon, the only colored district supervisor in the entire setup.

In New York, the assistant district supervisor will be Cuthbert P. Spencer, under a white supervisor. Later it is expected that others wil be named, one with an office in Sol Bloom's district and the other in Gavagan's district in Harlem.

OTHERS EXPECTED

Boston will be represented by an assistant district supervisor, William H. Dabney.

These appointments have been approved by the director of the census and the appointees have finished their training courses and are now ready to take over their duties.

Other colored now in training will be named in the event they qualify in their courses.

Arnett Lindsay Gets WPA Post

ARNETT G. LINDSAY

Argus
St. Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON, (ANP). — Arnett G. Lindsay, former St. Louis and Atlanta business man and active in affairs of the National Negro Business League, was appointed as supervisor of Negro manuscripts, for the Historical Records Survey of WPA this week. The Historical Records Survey is a "white collar" project in which workers in various parts of the country will compile, edit and check, bibliographies and other guides to such manuscripts, written by or about Negroes, as diaries, letters, wills, deeds and other personal material of historical significance.

D. C. Recorder of Deeds Exempt From Hatch Act

Journal and Guide
3-23-40
Norfolk, Va.

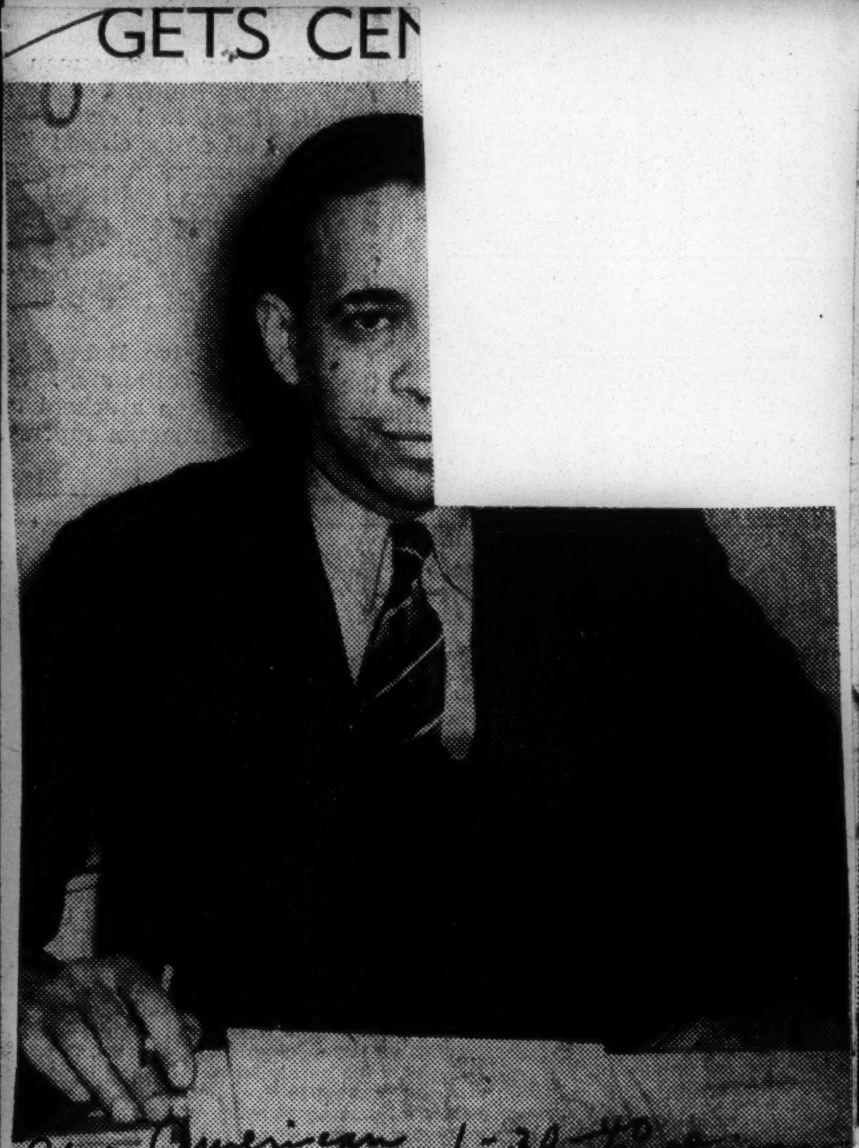
WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Senate last week adopted an amendment exempting the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia from the provisions of the bill extending the Hatch act to employees of the District of Columbia and to Federal-paid State employees.

Senator Elmer Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma who offered the amendment at the suggestion of Dr. William J. Thompkins, the recorder of deeds pointed out that the recorder is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate and said that the person holding that office "is regarded by the colored people as their liaison or contact man with the National Government." He added that if that official is placed under the ban of the law prohibiting pernicious political activity, he would be stopped from telling them what is being done, and what he thinks they should do.

In his letter to Senator Thomas suggesting the amendment, Dr. Thompkins wrote that the fact that the bill "exempts from its provisions officials of states appointed by governors and confirmed by legislatures, and neglects to afford this same exemption for officials of the District of Columbia appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, makes the provision discriminatory."

The Hatch act prohibits pernicious political activity on the part of employees of the Federal Government, excepting the President, Cabinet members and other policy-making officials.

GETS CEN

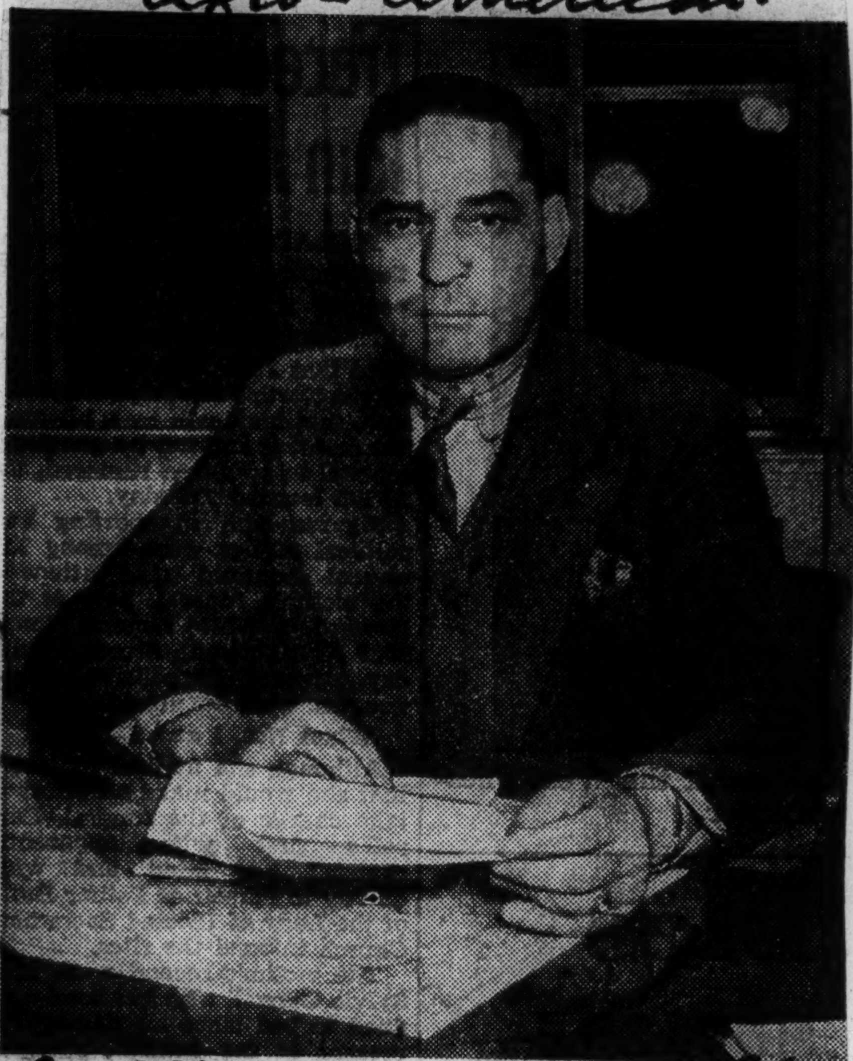


Afro American 1-20-40 [illegible]

CUTHBERT P. SPENCER,
recently named assistant district supervisor for the 1940 U.S. Census in New York City. He received the endorsement of Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan.

P.O. MEN'S PROTECTOR

Afro-American.



2-24—**RALPH E. MIZELLE,** 1940
above, solicitor in the U.S. Postoffice, was born in Lake City, Fla. He attended the public school there, Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee, the University of Illinois and Fordham University Law School in New York City. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1924. In that year he taught English at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C. The following year he was head of the English department at South Carolina State College, Orangeburg. He began the practice of law in the fall of 1926 in New York City and practiced there until he accepted an appointment as attorney in the solicitor's office, Postoffice Department, Washington, D.C., in which position he helps safeguard the rights of thousands of postal employees of his race. Mr. Mizelle attended the officers' training camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, in 1917, and was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was assigned to the 366th Infantry and served in France as an intelligence officer. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the National Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers' Association and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. He is the husband of Miss Jane Bolin, first woman judge appointed in New York City.

House Okays $140,420 For Deed Recorder

$840 Asked For Promotions Is Not Allowed

Journal and Guide 4-20-40 Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The District of Columbia Appropriation Bill for 1941 as passed by the House carries for the recorder of deeds office the sum of $140,420, which is $1,900 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The decrease is due to a nonrecurring item of $1,900, which was added last year for a new cash register.

$840 LOPPED OFF

The sum of $840 recommended by the Budget Bureau for administrative promotions in the office was eliminated.

Of the $140,420 carried in the bill, $112,920 is provided for salaries, $12,500 for miscellaneous expenses, and $15,000 for rent. For the past four years the receipts of the office have exceeded total expenditures by $121,908, or an average of $30,477 a year.

The personnel of the office includes 69 employees ranging in salary from Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder, at $6,400 a year, to the assistant janitor, at $1,080, and a part-time charwoman at $576 a year.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

D.C.

COLONEL DAVIS

(AN EDITORIAL)

SOURCES close to General George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the U. S. Army, said the name of Col. Benjamin O. Davis had been approved as advisor in the War Department.

The **Chicago Bee** heartily endorses Colonel Davis for the post and hopes that he will be selected.

His training and experience, coupled with his keen intellect will make him a valuable asset to the group in charge of planning our national defense. Chicago Bee Chicago Ill.

Governor Lehman of New York recognized his outstanding ability as a military leader when he appointed him to the post of commander of New York's 369th Infantry, which has recently been transformed into a Coast Artillery anti-aircraft unit. He is the first Negro to hold that position.

Colonel Davis has been professor of military science at several colleges and was the military attache to Liberia.

His knowledge of military tactics places him in a position to be useful not only as advisor on Negro affairs in the defense program but in the general military program of the nation. 8-18-40

His appointment now will be most timely. He will be in a position to aid in shaping the policies of the War department. He can make recommendations as to rules and regulations concerning the treatment of Negro soldiers. He can demand fair play and equal rights for the colored soldiers in all branches of military services.

The nation's largest minority and its most loyal citizens should have one of its members represented on the policy making board that will make rules and orders which will affect every citizen in this country.

We feel that the very presence of a Negro on such a board will act as a preventive to discrimination and segregation on the basis of race and color.

Likewise, Negro officers should be in charge of the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry where the 4,719 enlisted Negro soldiers are jim-crowed in the U. S. Army.

The Negro soldier's World War record merits some recognition of leadership in military units of the nation. Perhaps "Time", weekly magazine, will disagree with us. For, according to the current issue of that publication, the Negro soldier's "battlefield record was not so good" except for New York's 369th.

Of course, Time magazine stands alone in its unwarranted attack upon the valor and heroism of our soldiers and in its gross misstatement of the actual facts. It is that magazine that takes occasion to flatter us in small matters in order to give us a slap in the face in major ones. It is less than a month ago that it made an untrue, vitrolic attack on the Negro press. We trust that the magazine is not attempting to intensify anti-racial feeling.

We hope that it does not intend to use the sentiment occasioned by its latest article to dissuade the appointment of Negroes as leaders in the defense program of the nation.

We feel, however, that the appointment of men like Colonel Davis to important military posts will be a sufficient answer to any statement that may be made by race baiting magazines concerning the conduct of our soldiers and their ability for efficient military leadership.

T. Arnold Hill Named To NYA Job

SEP 5 1940

T. ARNOLD HILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Appointment of T. Arnold Hill of New York City as assistant director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, was announced today by NYA Administrator Aubrey Williams.

Mr. Hill's duties will be to assist Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, head of the Division, in coordinating and developing the employment of Negro youth on NYA projects.

Mr. Hill has been an Official of the National Urban League for the last 25 years, serving as western field organizer, director of industrial relations, and also as executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League. In this capacity he made extensive studies in the fields of labor and race relations. He left the Urban League last May.

In 1938-39 he was a consultant for the Works Projects Administration.

Mr. Hill is a native of Richmond, Virginia, and was graduated from Virginia Union University at Richmond with an A.B. degree in 1911. He has studied in New York University's graduate school. He is married and has two children.

"Mr. Hill has had an illustrious career in the field of racial relations and labor," Mr. Williams said. "I expect his services to be of great value to the National Youth Administration in our job of extending economic assistance and work experience to the young people of his race."

Bee

Walton Suffers Sunstroke at D. C. Ceremony

OCT 6 1940

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—(ANP)—Shortly before President Roosevelt was to speak at the ground breaking exercises for the new Recorder of Deeds building located at 6th and D streets, N. W., and in the midst of his speech, Lester A. Walton, minister to Liberia, collapsed and fell into the arms of several white men seated on the platform.

Chicago

Mr. Walton was immediately removed to the Casualty hospital where he was given first aid treatment for sun-stroke.

The minister appeared to be in excellent health and was in unusual good spirits as he walked back and forth on the platform before the exercises greeting friends and acquaintances.

Stricken During Address

When he rose to speak, Mr. Walton was about half way through his speech when he began faltering in his utterances and seemingly lost his place on his manuscript. However, after a short pause, while the vast audience sat listening for the next word, he picked up briefly, but disjointedly, attempting to shake off the coming stroke.

Dr. William J. Thompkins, sitting close beside him, failed to note the hesitancy on the part of Mr. Walton, although he did arise shortly afterward and asked if the minister were all right.

Just as Dr. Thompkins resumed his seat, Mr. Walton collapsed.

He was quickly hurried to the hospital in a car, and after resting for several hours, was discharged and sent home.

It had been said that Mr. Walton had been up all night working in New York and hastened down to Washington to be with his friend at the ground breaking. Mr. Walton and Dr. Thompkins have been friends for a number of years, before either of them rose to prominence, having been born in the mid-west.

Chicago Ill.

Tobias' Appointment Shows Recognition Of Negro

OCT 5 1940

New York—The recent appointment of Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., as a member of the six-man committee to advise and assist in the co-ordinating of plans for the drafting of manpower under the Selective Service Training Act is in line and in keeping with the President's determination to give the Negro people the fullest recognition in every department of the Federal Government.

The valiant fight made by Senator Robert Wagner, of New York the President's gallant supporter for euality of consideration, opportunity and treatment, for the Negro in the armed services of the nation went into effect early last week after a long and bitter fight.

Palmetto Leader

That measure insures the Negro volunteer or the draftee, from being arbitrarily incoporated into a labor battalion or stevedore regiment. It forces the War Department to accept Negro volunteers in all branches of the service; marine, artillery, aviation, engineers, intelligence and the mechanical units of the army as well as the regular army units like the infantry and calvary.

Columbia S.C.

Other legislation past or pending makes it possible for Negro mechanics to obtain work in any plant manufacturing war implements for the Federal Government. In other words, there is to be no discrimination in employment in the Government's vast rearmament program.

Negro Named Stimson Aid

OCT 26 1940

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The War Department announced tonight that President Roosevelt had appointed Judge William H. Hastie, dean of Howard University Law School, as civilian aid to the Secretary of War, "to be concerned with the development and administration of policies looking to the fair and effective utilization of Negroes in all branches of the military service."

New York

Howard University is a Negro institution here.

Herald Tribune

The announcement stated that Judge Hastie, in accepting the appointment, explainted that "he has consistently expressed his opposition to any policy of discrimination or segregation in the armed forces and that it is his belief that in this position he will be able to work effectively toward the integration of the Negro into the Army and to facilitate his placement, training and promotion."

New York N.Y.

Selective service headquarters announced tonight the appointment of Maj. Campbell Johnson as executive assistant to director Clarence A. Dykstra. Maj. Johnson, a Negro, formerly was professor of sociology at Howard University.

Hold Key Positions In New Deal Administration

SEP 28 1940

Journal and Guide

Norfolk Va.

THIS LAYOUT SHOWS four of the nationally known characters, who were brought into the New Deal set-up by President Roosevelt so that he would always be in position to obtain first hand information regarding the Negro population, his needs and ambitions; and so that his best interest could be served in the same degree that the rest of the citizenry is served.

Left to right, Dr. Frank S. Horne, acting special assistant in charge of race relations with the U. S. Housing Authority; Attorney William L. Houston, special assistant to the Attorney General, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, director Negro Division of National Youth Administration, and Edgar G. Brown, special advisor with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Others who occupy important positions in the administration (not shown) are T. Arnold Hill, recently appointed assistant to Dr. Bethune; Robert C. Weaver, of the Council of National Defense; Emmer Martin Lancaster, special advisor to the Commerce Department, J. Arthur Weiseger, special economist in the Department of Labor; George W. Crockett, Jr. special assistant in the Wages and Hours division of the Department of Labor; Joseph R. Houchins, special advisor in the bureau of census, and William J. Trent, race relations officer in the personnel division of the Federal Works Agency.

Appointment Of Johnson Announced

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

NOV 30 1940

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—The appointment of Major Campbell C. Johnson, Negro, as executive assistant to C. A. Dykstra, Selective Service Director, was announced last week.

Dykstra said that Johnson's work "will be related particularly to questions regarding the colored man which may develop in the administration of the Selective Service Act."

Pauline Redmond

OCT 6 1940

Chicago Bee

THE young dynamic Pauline Redmond bade bon voyage to Chicago last week to take up duties with the National Youth Administration in Washington.

The ovation accorded her at the farewell dinner gathering Thursday would have made any person proud of such recognition.

Persons high in the affairs of the nation, state and city and just plain people came out to express their gratitude to an energetic and courageous young woman who has championed the cause of youth in Illinois and has espoused its caused throughout the nation.

The occasion was fitting and proper; fitting because she merited every respect shown, proper because the achievements of young people should not go without recognition.

The Urban League should feel proud of itself for discovering such a conscientious young woman who has been so influential as head of the Youth department in making the youth more articulate.

Chicago, Ill.

Youth today is expressive, articulate and assertive. For that reason this generation can boast of more young people who are doing constructive work in local and national affairs than can any other.

The occasion for such revelation of talent is derived from organizations that have given youth an opportunity for self expression of which the Urban League has contributed its share.

It was through that organization that Pauline Redmond revealed her talents of which the race and nation so badly needs.

GETS NEW POST

NOV 7 1940

JUDGE WILLIAM H. HASTIE Dean of the Howard University Law School, who was recently appointed as civilian aide to the Secretary of War. Judge Hastie is a graduate of Amherst College and the Harvard Law School. He was formerly assistant solicitor in the Department of the Interior, and was later appointed as Federal Judge of the U. S. District Court in the Virgin Islands, the first Negro ever elevated to the Federal bench.

Gets U. S. Post

9 1940

JULIUS JEROME ROBINSON, employed as an assistant in public relations, Negro information and publications, Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. He is a graduate of Virginia Union University, Richmond, and of Atlanta School of Social Work, and is a native of Providence, R. I. Mr. Robinson is in attendance this week at the annual conference of the Farm Security Administration at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Norfolk Va.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

D.C.

Black Cabinet Members

SEP 22 1940

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Often referred to as the "Black Cabinet," these four prominent citizens were appointed to the New Deal setup by President Roosevelt so that he would always be in position to obtain first hand information regarding the Negro. Pictured at top l to r Dr. Frank H. Horne, acting special assistant in charge of race relations with the U. S. Housing authority and Attorney William L. Houston, special assistant to the Attorney General. Bottom, l to r Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, director Negro division of NYA, and Edgar G. Brown, special advisor with the CCC. There are many others who occupy important New Deal positions.

T. ARNOLD HILL IS APPOINTED TO NYA POST

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Urban Leaguer To Take Over Office of Asst. National Director

SEP 21 1940

The impending appointment of Mr. Hill to the post of assistant director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, was first disclosed in the Chicago Defender's newest feature, "National Grapevine," which department was in possession of this information as early as September 6, three days before the appointment was officially announced.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appointment of T. Arnold Hill of New York City, as assistant director of the division of Negro affairs of the National Youth Administration, was announced September 9 by NYA Administrator Aubrey Williams. Mr. Hill's duties will be to assist Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, head of the division, in coordinating and developing the employment of Negro youth on NYA projects.

Mr. Hill has been an official of the National Urban League for the last 25 years, serving as western field organizer, director of industrial relations, and also as executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League. In this capacity he made extensive studies in the fields of labor and race relations. He left the Urban League last May.

In 1938-39 he was consultant for the Works Projects Administration.

Mr. Hill is a native of Richmond, Va., and was graduated from Virginia Union university at Richmond with an A.B. degree in 1911. He has studied in New York university's graduate school. He is married and has two children.

Tobias Named Advisor On Draft By Roosevelt

SEP 28 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The appointment of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of Negro activities of the Y. M. C. A., as a member of the sixman Citizens Advisory Commitee to coordinate the government's manpower conscription program, working in conjunction with draft boards, was announced recently by President Roosevelt.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Five civilians and one army man were named to the committee. The committee, according to the President, is set up to assist "in coordination of plans for procurement of manpower for national defense under the selective service and training acts," recently passed by Congress.

Other members of the committee were:

Frederick Osborne, of New York, who directed operations of the American Red Cross in the war zone in France during the World War.

William H. Draper, Jr., of New York, an Army reserve officer.

Floyd W. Reeves, Chicago University professor, who has been serving as executive assistant to the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Joseph P. Harris, of Evanston, Ill., professor of political science at Northwestern University, Harris also is a defense commission adviser.

Wayne Coy, Delphi, Ind., administrative assistant to Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

WELL QUALIFIED

Dr. Tobias, one of the best qualified men in the country to fill the position to which he has been named, will serve at the request of the President for an unnamed term.

The committee will act in the matter of rules and regulations in the drafting of the millions of men to be called in the new conscription. They are also expected to cooperate with the local draft boards in communities and iron out such difficulties that may arise.

Dr. Tobias is well known for his great work with the Y. M. C. A., having traveled and worked with that organization for more than 25 years.

Security Head May Intervene in McAlpin Case

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

OCT 5 1940

WASHINGTON

Social Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt assured representatives of Washington civic organizations, Friday, that he would intercede in the case of Harry S. McAlpin, dismissed Employment Center supervisor, if an unjust decision was handed down by Social Security officials handling the case.

Mr. McNutt promised to intervene only if there was too great a variance between the recommendations of the appeals board which heard the case and action taken by the executive director of the Social Security Board.

Delegation Hits Secrecy

A delegation of six persons visited the office of the administrator, Friday morning, to protest the fact that the findings and recommendations of the appeals board which heard the case of the dismissed Employment Center supervisor would be kept secret.

Mr. McNutt stated that the decision in the matter would be handed down by the executive director of the Social Security Board on the basis of the recommendations of the appeals board, as a matter of organization policy.

He stated, also, that he would be informed both of the recommendations and the action of the executive director, and that he would intervene in the case if he felt that there was too great a variance between the two.

Urge Advisory Board

The delegation also presented recommendations for creation of an active advisory board at the D. C. Employment Center, and went on record as being opposed to any further discrimination or segregation at the center.

In the delegation were:

George Goodman, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League; Mrs. Gertrude Stone, NAACP representative; Eugene Davidson, New Negro Alliance; U. Simpson Tate, National Negro Congress; Mrs. Bertha Blair, Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and Cecil Owens, CIO.

POLITICAL - 1940
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Norfolk, Va.

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Thompkins Praised By President Roosevelt

Daily World

SEP 30 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Before a large assemblage, gathered to witness the ground breaking for the new building for the Recorder of Deeds office, President Roosevelt spoke briefly for six and a half minutes. Thursday afternoon, lauding the work of the office under the leadership of Dr. Thompkins, and expressed the hope that Dr. Thompkins would be here to carry on the good work for a long number of years to come.

An elaborate program had preceeded the President's speech. which began promptly at five o'clock. Representatives had spoken, churchmen had taken part in the program but it remained for the Little Napoleon of Elkdom to steal the show and the fireworks into the proceedings.

Atlanta

Mr. Wilson's time was abbreviated by the arrival of the President, who came on the scene in time to hear J. F. Wilson tell the crowd that if the English couldn't stop Hitler and the Americans failed to do it just let Hitler show his face in the District of Columbia and there would be the end of Hitler.

Ga.

NEED MORE LEADERS

The program opened with an invocation by the Rev. A. F. Elmes, pastor of the Peoples Congregational church. Then Jack Nichols, congressman from Oklahoma. spoke Lauding the Negro race in general and Dr. Thompkins in particular. Mr. Nichols said that there should be more Negro leaders like Dr. Thompkins.

Other speakers included Rep Jennings Randolph of the District committee, hailing from West Virginia, and the Rep. Ambrose J. Kennedy of Maryland. Both had an active part in the sponsorship of the new building, which as they said, would house more colored workers than white and would be a monument to the Negroes thru-out the country.

The former secretary of the Democratic National committee, Lawrence Wood (Chip) Roberts, Jr. was the next speaker and he, too, was loud in his praise of Dr Thompkin's work on behalf of the new building. Mr. Roberts stressed the fact that he was from Georgia in the course of his talk.

WALTON COLLAPSED

It was at this point that Lester A. Walton, minister to Liberia, spoke and collapsed ere he could finish his prepared address. Mr. Walton was hurriedly rushed to the hospital where he received first aid treatment for sun stroke and later in the evening, was taken home where his condition was said to be O. K.

J. Finley Wilson followed with his firey address and Rossa F. Downing, whose speech preceeded Wilson's, had to yield his time in order to let Wilson on the program before the President's arrival.

The President, looking well despite the strenuous ordeal he has been through, was dressed in a pinstripe gray suit and carried a light gray hat. Supported by his naval aide on one side and one of his secretaries at on the other, he advanced slowly up the platform to the microphone, where a battery of camera men greeted him.

Smiling and waving his hand cheerily, as a light breeze toyed with his thinning gray locks, the President at times seemed to be gravely considering the crowd in front of him.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS

It was a quiet respectful crowd, not one of the noisy throngs which have greetel the President on past performances, but the type of crowd one would expect in sedate Washington. Enthusiastic, perhaps but only midly so.

Interspersed in the crowd and on the platform were a goodly number of R[illegible]blicans, many of whom had been included in the guest list of honor.

As the President spoke, he failed to use his famous "my friends," but waded right into his speech, a brief thing of only two typewritten pages, no word of which carried any particular significance, nor any utterance heretofore not credited to the chief executive.

In a jocular manner, Mr. Roosevelt declared that there was need of record keeping and that he was an old record keeper himself, having some ancient records of which he was proud, and then some newer records as well, which he guarded well.

PRAISES THOMPKINS

Mr. Roosevelt referred to his own administration taking over the reins of the government in a jocular manner, by declaring that he found the administration in the hands of others. And that the office of the Recorder was being run at a loss of $40,00 per year. Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that Dr. Thompkins had not only eliminated this loss, but had actually brought the office to a close point where it was making $40,000 per annum.

The, moneys spent in rent, Mr. Roosevelt declared, would be used in the amortization of the cost of the new building. Paying a compliment to the ability of Dr. Thompkins and his staff, Mr. Roosevelt closed his speech with the words that he hoped Dr. Thompkins would be in the office for many years to come.

Daily World

Music for the occasion was furnished by the Army band, the Howard university Glee club under the direction of Prof. Roy V. Tibbs. and the Elks band, which paraded to the site, arriving a few minutes after four o'clock.

Atlanta,

Notables fairly sprinkled the audience, most of them being supporters of Dr. Thompkins, and men whom Dr. Thompkins had helped.

MICHAUX HEARD Ga.,

Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux, pastor of the Church of God, pronounced the benediction, after delivering a brief unprogrammed talk. Mr. Roosevelt stood quietly and patiently, surrounded by Col. Starling of the White House secret service force and his aides, while the elder invoked the benediction.

SEP 30 1940

The band and glee club and audience joined in singing "God Save America," which the President also sang, to close the proceedings. The crowd stood respectfully as Mr. Roosevelt slowly wended his way along to where his car and those of the reporters waited to dash to the next appointment. and the crowd slowly melted away. quietly and without enthusiasm or noise, much like a crowd that was leaving divine services in one of the more sedate cathedrals of the larger cities.

Earlier in the afternoon, Mr. Roosevelt had been referred to by Congressman Nichols as the greatest humanitarian that ever lived and as the person most interested in the welfare of the colored people of America. Nichols also said that Mr. Roosevelt was the greatest friend of Negroes to occupy the White House since Abraham Lincoln and that Negroes should show in some mature manner their appreciation for the President's appearance ther ethis evening.

The President after his speech, pressed a button which was supposed to have automatically started the steam shovel digging into the earth on the foundations. After a few snorts and tugs, the shovel quit and the exercises were over.

Madam Mary McLeod Bethune! Comments and Compliments!

The Union Cincinnati Ohio,

OCT 17 1940

Washington, D. C.—MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF NEGRO AFFAIRS OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION, TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT "THIS YEAR MORE THAN 44,700 NEGRO STUDENTS WILL BE GIVEN EMPLOYMENT ON THE NYA STUDENT WORK PROGRAM. MORE THAN 700 WILL BE EMPLOYED AS A RESULT OF A SPECIAL NEGRO FUND FOR NEEDY COLLEGE AND GRADUATE STUDENTS, BRINGING TO A TOTAL OF 2,750 THE NUMBER AIDED THROUGH THIS FUND.

Since the establishment of the Special Negro Fund, five years ago, more than $452,900 has been paid in wages to needy Negro college and graduate students, in addition to an estimated $7,700,000 paid in wages to needy Negro students out of funds other than the special fund. This year, 37,000 Negro high school students and 7,000 Negro college and graduate students will be employed out of regular funds in addition to 712 who will be employed under the special fund."

Judge Hastie Named Aide In War Department

OCT 27 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—The War Department announced Saturday that President Roosevelt had appointed former Judge William H. Hastie, now dean of Howard University Law School, as civilian aide to the secretary of war.

Daily World

Hastie will be concerned with "the development and administration of policies looking to the fair and effective utilization of Negroes in all branches of the military service, according to the announcement.

In accepting appointment, Hastie stated, according to the release, that "he has consistently expressed his opposition to any policy of discrimination or segregation in the armed forces and that it is his belief that in this position he will be able to work effectively toward the integration of the Negro into the Army and to facilitate his placement, training and promotion."

Atlanta, Ga.

Before his return to the Howard University Law School, Hastie was a federal district judge for the Virgin Islands and a former assistant solicitor in the Department of the Interior. He is a graduate of Amherst College and Harvard Law School.

Selective Service Headquarters announced Friday night the appointment of Major Campbell Johnson as executive assistant to Director C. A. Dykstra. Johnson will have charge of affairs concerning registrants in the selective service. He formerly was professor of sociology at Howard University.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

D.C.

St. Louis Argus

NOV 15 1940

St. Louis Mo.

Where Do We Go from Here

Statement of Edgar G. Brown, Pres. of United Government Employees, Inc.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Everyone calls for American unity now that President Roosevelt is and shall be at the helm. Negroes who are not unwilling to face facts MUST realize that there has not been and will not be any Civil Rights law in the District of Columbia despite all the ravings of the campaign patriots unless 12,000,000 militant organized colored citizens everywhere get behind such a bill and insist that this Congress the one in session now and the one which convenes January 1st, 1941, on our 75th anniversary of Emancipation puts it on the MUST calendar.

"I strongly urge President Roosevelt and the Congress that has just received another mandate from the American people a genuinely important sector of whom are classed as colored people who were unwavering and immovable in their valiant efforts and steadfastness in this eternal fight for equal justice and the good life."

Race Must Program

1. A Civil Rights Law for the Nation's Capital.
2. Elimination of pictures from federal civil service examinations.
3. Passage of the anti-poll tax and the anti-lynching bills.
4. A $1,500 minimum wage for all federal and district employes; promotions for Negro government workers from custodial grade generally to higher classification based on qualifications in all departments and agencies.
5. Appointment of Negroes officers to the 9th, 10th, 24th and 25th rgeiments in the U. S. Army.
6. Battleships, submarines, cruisers and destroyers manned with Negro officers and sailors.
7. Promotion of more Negroes to rank of Brigadier General, Major General, Lt. General and training for Negroes in the U.S. Army Air Corps.
8. Negro public relations officers in all federal government departments; a Negro Secretary to the President at $10,000 a year.
9. Negro federal judges in the United States as well as territorial possessions.
10. Appointment of a civil Negro aide to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox as Judge Hastie serves Secretary of War Stimson and Major Campbell Johnson serves Selective Service administrator Dykstra.
11. Campaign fund of $100,000 to promote, develop and prosecute Negro Unity Plan and Program in Washington before White House, Departments, Appropriations Committee of the Congress, the House of Representatives and U. S. Senate, Finance to be raised and spent by Negroes themselves.
12. One dollar ($1.00) a year for every job holding Negro to be contributed to the fight for freedom and equality of citizenship which cannot be begged but must be won and paid for.
13. Election to Congress of courageous and honest Negro representatives and Senators.
14. First meeting Washington, D. C., November 15, 16, 17, 1940.

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

EUROPE

FLIGHT TO SAFETY "HORRIBLE" SAYS U. S. NEGRO COUNSEL

BERN, Switzerland — Describing his escape to safety from the war zone as "horrible", United States Counselor James G. Carter of Calais refused to comment further on his recent experience.

One of the few Negroes to attain th rank of counselor in the United States foreign service, Carter, formerly of Brunswick, Ga., and his attaches Carl Morgen, Richards and Charles Schlager made their flight from Calais after the city had been bombed several times by German planes.

The three men said that the windows of their cars were shattered by the force of exploding shells and that in Abbeville the battle broke lose around them.

Last Thursday they were given special passes back through the lines and were given a German escort to see them safely through Arras, Luxembourg, Germany and then into Switzerland.

Negro Labor News
6-1-40
Houston, Texas

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

EUROPE

Georgia Negro Flees War Zone

James G. Carter A Native Of Brunswick, Flees War Zone In France

By Journal Correspondent

Journal
6, 2
[illegible]

CALAIS, France—James G. Carter, native Georgian, connected with the American Consul here was forced to flee from the city amid German bombardment last week accompanied by two other consular officials, in two battered automobiles. After more than a week's travel the party arrived in Switzerland.

Mr. Carter is a native of Brunswick, Ga.; and spent his early life there. He received his early education at Risley School in Brunswick and from there he went to Tuskegee, finishing in 1897.

Returning to Brunswick, he entered the tailoring business, and operated this business for a number of years. From the tailoring business he entered the postal service and was a letter carrier. He resigned as carrier to enter the Consular service in Turkey. Enroute to Turkey his appointment was changed to Madigaccia where he served for 25 years. From Madigaccia Mr. Carter was transferred to Calais, France where he has served as Consular for the U. S. for the past ten years.

Among the relatives living in Brunswick and various sections of the United States include thee sisters, Mrs. Lemuel Lewis of Memphis, Misses Edna and Venitea Bryant of Los Angeles, one brother, Dr. W. R. Carter of Los Angeles. Some of the relatives in Brunswick are Mrs. E. E. Moore, Mrs. J. P. Monroe, Mrs. J. W. Buggs, Mrs. E. M. Thomas and Mrs. W. H. Harrington. Mr. Carter has a wide cricle of relatives and friends throughout the United States.

During his escap efrom Galais, he was given special passes and a German escort through the war area which took thim across Luxembourg and into Germany. After resting at Stuttgart he continued on to Switzerland and from there to Paris.

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

FRANCE

'Escape' Effected By Negro Consul

Constitution
5/29/40
Atlanta, Ga.

BERN, May 28.—(AP)—The American consul at Calais, France and two American customs attaches reached Switzerland today after a week's flight through the war zone in two battered automobiles.

James G. Carter, of Brunswick, Ga., one of the few Negroes ever to attain consular rank in the United States foreign service, left Calais last Tuesday after the city had been bombed.

Following in another car were the attaches of the customs bureau, United States Treasury Department, Carl Morgan Richards and Charles Schlager.

Windows of both cars were shattered by exploding shells.

Thursday they found themselves in the midst of German advance forces and were given special passes back through the lines. A German escort went with them through Arras, across Luxembourg and into Germany. They rested at Stuttgart before continuing into Switzerland.

Carter left tonight for Paris. Richards and Schlager remained here.

American Negro Consul At Calais Safe In Paris; Was Held Prisoner By Germans

Tells Startling Story of Imprisonment And Later Transportation Through Belgium, Holland, And Germany

Dispatch

Has Been In Service Thirty-Four Years

6/15/40 Oklahoma City

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Reports reaching the department of state from Ambassador Buillit in Paris, say that James G. Carter, American consul at Calais, one of the few Negroes holding such jobs in the foreign service of this county, reported in Paris safe and sound after having been held prisoner by the Germans.

Mr. Carter told a startling story of his imprisonment and of being taken by the Germans through Belgium, Holland, Germany and then to Switzerland where he was released.

He has been in the service for some 34 years, having been appointed in 1906. His service has extended half way round the world for in 1912 he was in Madagascar, moving slowly up the ladder to his present appointment which he has held for a number of years. Next to the American Ministers at Monrovia, Liberia,—this is the most important foreign post held by Negroes.

ESCAPES NAZIS

James G. Carter, United States consul at Calais, France, taken prisoner by the Germans last week when they captured part of Calais, reached Paris last Saturday after a circuitous trip which took him through Belgium, Holland, Germany and Switzerland. Mr. Carter has been in the U.S. diplomatic service since 1906. He was formerly consul at Tamatave, Madagascar.

Courier
6/1/40
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Flees Post Under Fire

JAMES G. CARTER,
of Brunswick, Ga., U.S. Consul at Calais, France, who arrived at Bern, Switzerland, in a bomb-shattered automobile Tuesday after a perilous week's flight through the war zone. Calais had been subjected to several days of bombing by German planes before Mr. Carter left. He attempted to reach Paris, but headed for the border, because bridges on the road he was traveling had been blown up by British officers attempting to check the German advance. Progress was impeded, he said, by the congestion of army trucks, soldiers and refugees on the roads.

Afro American [illegible] Baltimore, Md.

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

GENERAL

AFRO Called Turn on Murphy Appointment

Named Murphy, Jackson, Biddle Three Weeks Before President Sent Names to Conaress

Afro American
1-13-40
Baltimore Md.

The AFRO-AMERICAN called the turn on the Supreme Court appointment of Attorney General Frank Murphy and other appointments submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt.

The AFRO named Murphy for Supreme Court, Robert Jackson for Attorney General, and Drexel Biddle for Solicitor General.

Below is the proof of the AFRO'S story published on December 2. The appointment was not made until January 3, when Congress reconvened.

F.D.R. To Name 10 U.S. Judges; Race Seeks Post

Register
3-23-40
[illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22—(ANP)—President Roosevelt may have his opportunity to please those who have been importuning him to name a Race federal judge to strengthen the Democratic party's hold and claim on Race members since the House has just voted authorization of 10 new judges.

For some months past, Mr. Roosevelt has been besieged with requests from various sources to name a Race judge for the New York area, the only section of the country with the possible exception of Philadelphia and Chicago where such would be accepted.

Negro May Be Named To One Of The 10 Federal Births Made In Judiciary

Black Dispatch
3-30-40
Oklahoma City Okla.

Roosevelt Said To Be Importuned To Select Black Man For Federal Judgeship

Will Clinch Negro Vote In Election

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Mr. Roosevelt may have his opportunity to please those who have been importuning him to name a Negro federal judge to strengthen the Democratic Partys' hold and claim on Negroes since the house has just voted authorization of 10 new judges.

For some months past, M.. Roosevelt has been beseiged with requests from various sources to name a Negro judge for the New York area the only section of the country with the possible exception of Philadelphia and Chicago where such would be accepted.

Practically every New Deal office holder who has visited the president in the past year, has impressed upon him the necessity for this step, and now that 10 new federal judges have been authorized and Northern Illinois, eastern Pa., and Southern New York are to have appointments, there is hope springing in the breasts of the proponents of the judgeship that Roosevelt will fulfill their desires and demands.

Roosevelt Asked To Name Negro Federal Judge Here

Age
3-26-40
New York

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked President Roosevelt to include the name of one qualified Negro among his nominees for federal judgeships which the chief executive is expected to place before Congress shortly.

This is the second time within a month that the Association has called upon the President to make such appointments. The telegram containing the Association's request was sent out Friday following House approval of a joint committee report on the bill to provide for eleven new federal judges. The Senate is expected to approve the report Monday.

Will President Name Negro Federal Judge?

Courier 3-30-40 Pittsburgh, Pa.

House Has Voted Authorization for Ten New Names on Bench.

WASHINGTON, March 28. (ANP)—Mr. Roosevelt may have his opportunity to please those who have been importuning him to name a Negro federal judge to strengthen the Democratic party's hold and claim on Negroes since the house has just voted authorization of ten new judges.

For some months past, Mr. Roosevelt has been beseiged with requests from various sources to name a Negro judge for the New York area, the only section of the country with the possible exception of Philadelphia and Chicago, where such would be accepted.

Practically every New Deal office holder who has visited the President in the past year, has impressed upon him the necessity for this step, and now that ten new federal judges have been authorized and northern Illinois, eastern Pennsylvania and southern New York are to have appointments, there is hope springing in the breasts of the proponents of the judgeship that Roosevelt will fulfill their desires and demands.

Negro Advisor

Bee
8-11-40
Chicago, Ill

THE war department has been requested to appoint a Negro advisor. We think that department should comply with the request. We think the nation's largest minority group should have adequate representation in such an important department which will make rules and regulations that will affect, directly or indirectly, every Negro in the country.

Experience has taught us that colored soldiers are invariably discriminated against in our nation's defense. Even our government will not permit us to sacrifice our lives like other people. It is time that the Negro got a new deal in the army, navy and air force of this country.

If a qualified Negro is appointed in the war department he will help in shaping the policies of that department. He will be in a position to suggest fair play for the Negro, when a person of color is placed in such a strategic position his presence alone will make the other persons more cautious about making plans and programs to be carried out by colored soldiers. There will be, at least, an attempt to give them equal opportunities.

With the probable calling out of the National Guard and the possible conscription of the nation's manpower it is expected that there will be considerable hardship to be borne by all people of the country. The colored people are more than willing to bear their share of the burden. But they do not hope to have the sacrifice occasioned by threatened war combined with unfair segregation and discrimination.

United States Lists Eight Negroes In Foreign Service

Weekly Review 5-4-40
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Settling all questions as to how many Negroes are in the foreign service of the state department where formerly a larger number of Negroes was employed, the department forwarded its listing to the Associated Negro Press as follows:

"There is no compiled list giving the data requested, there is enclosed a list of known American Negroes now in the American Foreign Service."

NAME, TITLE POST	DATE OF APPT.	SALARY
Lester A. Walton American Minister, Monrovia. Liberia	July 22. 1935	$10,00
James C. Carter American Consul, Calais, France.	Sept. 6, 1906	$ 6,00
Clifton R. Wharton, American Consul, Las Palmas, Canary Islands	March 20, 1925	$ 4,500
William C. George American Vice Consul, Monrovia, Liberia.	Jan. 21, 1929	$ 2,500
Lillie Mae Hubbard Clerk, American Consulate, Las Palmas, Canary Islands.	July 1, 1922	$ 2,00
Alphonse McGee Clerk, American Legation, Monrovia, Liberia.	March 24, 1939	$ 1,80
Herbert Moore, Clerk, American Legation, Monrovia, Liberia	Oct. 12, 1939	$ 1,80
George W. Mitchell, Doorman, American Embassy Paris, France.	April, 1907	$ 1,020

'SHOULD HAVE 9 SENATORS, ONE FEDERAL JUDGE'

N. A. A. C. P. Chief Airs Race's Grievances In Broadcast

Post 2-29-40

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 23—"There should be at least nine Race senators, at least one Race man on the United States Supreme Court bench, and numerous members of the Race in the House of Representatives," said Julian D. Steele, first vice president of the local branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week in a radio broadcast.

The occasion was a round table discussion in which each speaker represented a minority group in the broadcast via the National Broadcasting company's WBZ and WBZA outlets.

Judge David A. Rose, prominent Jewish leader, and Senator Edward O'Hearn Mullowney, upholding the Catholic cause, were the other guest speakers of the evening.

Steele featured his arguments with a well-presented and well-timed praise of Justice Black who wrote the recent Supreme Court opinion saving four Florida citizens from the death sentence. It was warmly applauded.

Judge Rose, before reviewing the persecution of the Jews in Germany opened his talk with the declaration: "In America we are all minorities."

Senator Mullowney presented the religious ideals of the true Catholic and twice stressed his personal stand against the type of intolerance preached by Father Coughlin. "Those who preach racial intolerance among us are traitors to our country," said the senator.

Steele was the most outspoken and popular speaker on the program. The Harvard honor graduate spoke against the practice of denying the Race use of the ballot.

In reply to a question as to why his race didn't make better use of political powers, Steele pointed out that Race folk had been so long discouraged from the denied political privileges until many did not even know their rights. This condition he believed would be remedied.

Committee Asked to Probe Elections In Poll Tax States

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK — The special Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures for the 1940 elections has been asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to make a special investigation of the primaries and elections in the eight southern states which have the poll tax.

The request was contained in a letter to Senator Guy M. Gillette, of Iowa, chairman of the committee. The NAACP placed before the committee copies of the January and March issues of the Survey Graphic magazine containing articles which set forth the "corruption and violations of the federal constitution growing out of the Poll tax situation" in these states.

Bar Group Asks Presidential Candidates For Views On Appointing Negro Judges

Journal and Guide 6-22-40
Norfolk Va.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., (ANP)—Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander, chairman of the judiciary committee of the National Bar Association, recently dispatched inquiries to the outstanding presidential candidates of both major parties seeking their attitudes on the appointment of qualified Negro lawyers in the department of justice, in the office of the district attorney, as special assistant attorney generals and as judges in the district, circuit and supreme court of the United States. The letter stated, in part: "In view of the fact that your name has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for president, we are very anxious to have your views and attitude toward:

"1. The appointment of well-trained and qualified Negroes to positions of high responsibility in the service of the federal government, especially with reference to the appointment of assistant and special assistant attorney generals in the department of justice and assistants in the office of the district attorney for the various districts of the United States courts.

"2. The appointment of well-trained and qualified Negroes to positions as judges in the district, circuit and supreme court of the United States to fill such vacancies as may occur during your term of office, if elected to the presidency.

Besides President Roosevelt, others being sent letters are Paul McNutt, Herbert Hoover, Wendell L. Wilkie, James A. Farley, Sen. Robert A. Taft, Robert H. Jackson, Thomas E. Dewey, Cordell Hull, John W. Bricker, John Nance Garner, Owen J. Roberts, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Harlan F. Stone, Lloyd C. Stark, William O. Douglass, Arthur H. James and Senator Burton H. Wheeler.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

GENERAL

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 26, 1940

Many National Developments Of Wide Interest to Negroes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—(AP)—The following events concerning members of the Negro race took place Friday and Friday night:

1. Colonel Benjamin C. Davis, U. S. A., was promoted to brigadier general of Cavalry. The first Negro to be advance to the grade of general officer in Army history, he is a veteran of 42 years of military service. He was assigned to command a brigade of Negro troops in the Second Cavalry Division.

2. Frances E. Rivers, director of colored activities of the Republican National Committee's Eastern Division, said in a statement in New York that President Roosevelt's action in promoting Colonel Davis was a "desperate effort "to impress colored citizens.".

"Two weeks ago," Rivers said, "Mr. Roosevelt jumped 100 colonels over Colonel Davis. Colored newspapers and colored citizens have protested so loudly over this injustice that he now, on the eve of the presidential election, makes this promotion. The intent is clear."

Aide to Dykstra

3. Selective Service Headquarters announced Friday night the appointment of Major Campbell Johnson as executive assistant to Director C. A. Dykstra. Johnson, a Negro, formerly was professor of sociology at Howard University here.

4. John L. Lewis, appealing on the radio for support for Wendell L. Willkie, said: "To the members of the Negro race in our Northern states, I say your incomes as a group are the lowest; your living conditions are the poorest; your unemployment is the highest; discrimination against you is the worst. Surely, you have no cause to believe that President Roosevelt is an indispensable man; and surely you believe that Wendell Willkie can, and wlil do more for you than has been done in the last seven years. As a proven friend of the Negro race, I urge you to vote for Willkie."

Hastie's Appointment

5. The War Department announced that President Roosevelt had appointed former Judge William H. Hastie, now dean of Howard University Law School, as civilian aide to the secretary of war. Hastie, a Negro, will be concerned, the announcement stated, with "the development and administration of policies looking to the fair and effective utilization of Negroes in all branches of the military service."

The announcement stated that Hastie, in accepting appointment, explained that "he has consistently expressed his opposition to any policy of discrimination or segregation in the armed forces and that it is his belief that in this position he will be able to work effectively toward the integration of the Negro into the Army and to facilitate his placement, training and promotion."

Hastie, a graduate of Amherst College and Harvard Law School, was at one time a federal district judge for the Virgin Islands and a former assistant solicitor in the Interior Department.

Negroes Send 20 To States' Legislatures

NOV 23 1940

Amsterdam News

Completed election returns, showing the number of Negroes who have gained seats in State Legislatures include Robert L. Brokenburr, of Indiana, who was sent to the State Senate and Fleming A. Jones, Jr., who was re-elected to the State Legislature of West Virginia.

Brokenburr, first Negro to become a member of the upper house legislature in Indiana, is a practicing attorney and legal advisor of the Madame C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company. He is married, is well-known as a civic and church worker.

Jones, who lives in McDowell County, W. Va., is also a prominent attorney.

The total number of Negroes elected are one to the House of Representatives in the United States Congress; four to State Senates and sixteen to State Lower Houses.

New York, N.Y.

Race Consul Moved From France To Madagascar

DEC 7 1940

Journal & Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—James G. Carter, formerly American consul at Calais, France, and later transferred to Finchal, Maderia, has been ordered to a new post at Madagascar, just off the east coast of Africa. A new consulate has been established at this point and the colored consul ordered to take charge.

Mr. Carter, whose home is in Augusta, Ga. has been abroad since 1906 and is one of the most highly regarded men in the foreign service.

Norfolk, Va.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

GENERAL

Mitchell, Other Race Candidates Win; All On Demos Ticket

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NOV 18 1940

LOUISVILLE, [illegible]—SNS—While Republicans in other communities are crying like the Louisville Republicans "the time ain't ripe to put a Negro on the ticket" Democrats are putting them on for important offices and they are winning too.

Tuesday, November 5th saw Arthur Mitchell, First Congressional District Chicago, re-elected for his fourth consecutive term by greater majority than ever. He is a Democrat. In New York Judges James Watson and Charles Tony, Democrats were re-elected to the Municipal Court for ten years. The salaries are $10,000 a year. Two colored Democrats were elected to the New York Assembly. In Philadelphia five colored men, all Democrats, were elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. In Detroit Charles C. Diggs. was elected to the Michigan Senate and Rev. Horace A. White was elected to the Michigan House of Representatives both Democrats. Colored Louisville and Kentucky Republicans should think about these things. All Negroes should think about them, because it is a fact, that wherever the Negro divides his vote and gives the Democrats any appreciable support they do not hesitate to give him recognition. While local and other Republicans are giving their colored cohorts the old song and dance "the time ain't ripe," Democrats are putting them on their ticket and electing them. In Chicago Mitchell's opponent is said to have received more Negro votes than Mitchell but white Democrats put him over Everybody is proud of Kentucky's colored representative in the State Legislature, Charles W. Anderson, Republican, but it is no reflection on Attorney Anderson to say if the Democrats had not put C. Eubank Tucker on their ticket for representative, the Republicans would never have put Mr. Anderson on their ticket. So the fact a Negro is in the Kentucky Legislature is due to Democrats. No fair-minded man will deny that. And that is no discredit to Anderson. It is time Negro Louisville awakes and stops voting for a label and vote for MEN.

Eight States Have Negroes In The Legislature

Savannah Journal

The recent election November 4 increased the number of Negroes in tsate legislatures. There are now 18 colored men holding seats in the general assemblies. They are, New York (3)! Illinois (4); New Jersey (1; Pennsylvania 6; Indiana (1); Kansas (1; California (1); and Michigan (37)

DEC 1 1940

Of the eighteen members of the legislature elected twelve are Democrats and siv are Republicans. New York's two Negro judges were reelected and in Illinois Arthur Mitchell goes back to Congress for the third time, in a re-election.

Savannah, Ga.

It is the opinion of Negro writers that shortly political situations will develop whereby New York, Michigan Missouri and Pennsylvania will have representatives in the United States Congress

We welrome these new political events; yet, we still remember that South Carolina once had representatives in the congress. We shall never forget the records madeby Thomas E. Miller and George W. Murray, of course there were others.—The Palmetto Leader.

Negro Law-Makers

NOV 21 1940

American independence was predicated upon and won on the "self-evident" principle that "taxation without representation" is both unfair and inconsistent.

One hundred and sixty years after the Declaration of Independence and three-quarters of a century after the Emancipation Proclamation Negro Americans are still fighting for their share in that freedom and democracy which the constitution of the United States guarantees to all citizens alike.

The Star of Zion

The recent election, although a Democratic victory in every sense of the word, brought many Negro law-makers into the state legislatures and the return to Washington of Congressman Mitchell for the third term. Advance reports indicate that eighteen Negro candidates have been elected in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and California.

It mattesr little in the final analysis whether these legislators are Democrats or Republicans. The important requirement is that the Negro citizens shall be represented in the making of the laws which shall govern them.

Charlotte, N. C.

We have not always agreed with the position taken by Congressman Mitchell. More often than otherwise we have disagreed with his position and pronouncements, but we have been proud of the fact that he is there. One Negro in 435 is a very small proportion, when Negroes represent one-tenth of the nation's population, but it is something, and if Negroes continue the present trends in voting and election we may confidently expect to see other districts sending Negroes to Congress.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

GENERAL

BOOST HOMER BROWN FOR MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

NOV 23 1940

Pennsylvania Democrats on Spot as Race Legislator, Elected for Fourth Term, Gets Support of Newspapermen—Press Political Writer Makes Suggestion.

Democratic party leaders in Pennsylvania (including U. S. Senator Joseph F. Guffey and National Committeeman David Lawrence) have a problem on their hands trying to determine what to do with the talents of one Homer S. Brown, Pittsburgh legislator, who enters upon his fourth term at Harrisburg next January.

Of course, if Mr. Brown were not a tan-colored legislator, he would doubtless be one of the party leaders himself, and have some say or influence in picking his own spots.

But Mr. Brown, in addition to being tan-colored, is modest, and has been slow about pushing his own claims. His only mistake has been to release the brakes on his ability.

As a result, newspaper writers assigned to cover the doings at the State Capital voted almost unanimously last year that Mr. Brown was the most able man and the best orator in the lower house.

Party leaders have a proper way of rewarding good, able men. They take them out of the legislatures, sell their good records to the public, and have them elected as city and county officers, as judges and as State officers.

Any white legislator who had shown the stuff in the past six years that Mr. Brown has shown, would be on the way to the mayor's office, the Common Pleas bench, the Governor's chair or the United States Senate. Party leaders lose many sleepless nights trying to find candidates who have the concrete ability and courage which they must admit Mr. Brown has.

Mr. Brown stands head and shoulders above the rest of the men in the House of Representatives because all of the white men who had as much ability and stood a chance of being returned to Harrisburg have been moved up.

But Mr. Brown's constituents just keep on sending him to Harrisburg, and he just keeps on being so able that the party leaders are going to be forced to do something about it.

NOV 23 1940

They're either going to have to move Mr. Brown up or confess to Mr. Brown's constituents that they don't like him and are afraid of him on account of his color.

That would seem a sham sort of fear because most of the praise for Mr. Brown has come from white people who were outside his legislative district.

The entire State, white and black, applauded him more than two years ago when he was the only Democratic legislator who had the courage to vote against the "gag" bills engineered by leaders of the Earle administration.

White newspapers throughout the State commended him.

When a vacancy occurred in the Pittsburgh City Council, all three daily newspapers joined in recommending him for the position.

In view of this, the party leaders cannot contend that the white voters would not support an able Negro if he were slated as he deserves to be.

However, they will probably be forced to accept Mr. Brown as majority floor leader in the next session of the legislature. Kermit MacFarland, able political writer for the Pittsburgh Press, has made the suggestion and the party leadership can scarcely escape doing its duty to itself and to Mr. Brown.

The party leaders will have to agree that "you can't keep a good man down."

Boom Homer Brown For House Leader

NOV 28 1940

Philadelphia

Tribune

ATTORNEY HOMER BROWN

If Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature do what is right, a Negro—Attorney Homer S. Brown, of Pittsburgh—will be majority floor leader when the new legislature convenes in Harrisburg on January 7.

Everything considered, Representative Brown, who in the general election was elected to the Legislature by Alleghney county constituents for the fourth consecutive term, not only qualified for the majority leader plum, but could easily be named Speaker of the House without to many voters kicking up much fuss.

Color Handicap

All things taken for what they're worth, and in view of Attorney Brown's somewhat unprecedented record as a member of the Pennsylvania Lower House, the only drawback to his being named Speaker or majority leader is the brown pigment of his skin—the fact that he is a Negro.

Basing their arguments on the fact that at the 1939 session Brown was voted the "ablest member of the House" by the press gallery, newspapermen throughout the State are booming the efficient, mild-manered legislator for the post of majority leader.

Philadelphia Pa.

Leading the Brown boom is Kermit McFarland, a columnist and political writer of the Pittsburgh Press, who recently wrote that Brown is the only other man among reelected Democrats who measures up to Legislator Leo A. Achterman, prospective Speaker.

"After the Democrats have put down the names of Mr. Achterman and Mr. Brown on the list of leaders, they have about run out of candidates. Next to Speaker, the most important post is that of majority leader. If the Democrats don't take Mr. Brown for floor leader, the choice probably will be made by drawing lots," McFarland writes.

But whether members of the Democratic high command see fit to sanction Brown for the majority leader post, remains to be seen. If they don't, well, there is likely to be quite a number of Democrats who won't be Democrats when the next election day rolls around.

Leading a movement to have the Pittsburgh attorney named majority leader is Representative Edwin F. Thompson, of Philadelphia.

"We believe," Thompson said, "that in this democracy, the broadness and spirit of fair play on the part of the members of the House who are pleased to consult Representative Brown in the difficult and delicate matters of policy, gives them no alternative than to honor intelligence, length of service, loyalty, and good comradeship.

—A Colored Judge—

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

GENERAL

Kiss of Death

OCT 4 1940

A Negro had to be appointed on the draft board if Negroes were to be treated like other elements of the American people in the defense forces. But instead of praising President Roosevelt for that step, we cannot help wondering why it has taken him seven years to awaken to the fact that unless Negroes share in policy making, benefits do not reach them. The President could not help knowing that race prejudice is prevalent in the United States and that Negroes would be left outside new deal benefits. Yet he waited for the draft, a call to sacrifice and die, before he put the group on an equality! It makes us bitter!

The Call

Our country is to be defended. That is a duty! But the country is to serve its citizens, also a duty! By the fact that in this crisis Franklin D. Roosevelt takes pains to see that citizens of color are treated like others, we know that he could have saved us from the injustices we suffered from the NRA, his first attempt at helping the worker, on down through his whole new deal program.

Kansas City

It is not chance that has kept Negroes in federal employ down under the level where policy making is done. The federal civil list comprises today more than a million jobs, double what it was when F. D. R. took office. If shared with Negroes on the basis of population he would have named 45,000 Negroes to office. Some of them would have shown capabilities. No, it is not chance that has put our tenth of the American people wholly at the mercy of officials who know us not!

Mo.

The Bethunes and the Weavers and all the other Negroes whom Roosevelt has appointed cannot keep government dealings with Negro citizens on the same level as those with white. Here and there they can point out a grave injustice and have it corrected. But for the many to be served as are other citizens, equality would have to be an order from the top. That has not been the case. White heads of bureaus, even if they tried cannot make their offices function fairly, because a square deal for Negroes is not the custom of the officials entrusted with the details. Negroes whose needs are admitted, will not get them because that is so. Always "to him that hath shall be given," not to him that hath not.

Now comes the draft, hard work at a dollar a day. We are to get our full share of that! Of the two million persons enrolled by the WPA, the CCC and the NYA we did not get our proportion. Of the army with its 325,000, the navy with its 157,000, the marines with their 32,000, the coast guard with its 12,000 and the National Guard with its 227,000 we did not get our proportion in peace time! But now the uniform may be a call to die! We will be our full 9% of the whole at last!

In 1936, when public work was a political Santa Claus with five billion dollars to supporters of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Negroes went about saying,

> "Jesus leads me,
> Roosevelt feeds me."

They can still say "Roosevelt feeds me," if he goes back for a third term, but it will be food from an army kitchen, and an army kitchen under fire if the President's foreign policy plunges this country into war!

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 18, 1940

Negro Justice and Secretary Asked

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—(AP)—The National Negro Council asks that the next Supreme Court vacancy be filled by a Negro and that President Roosevelt appoint a Negro as one of his six White House secretaries.

The proposals were made in a resolution adopted at a convention of the council. The convention was called by the United Government Employes, Inc., leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the National Baptist Convention, Inc.

The resolution also endorsed "all aid" to Britain, urged that all Negro army reserve officers be called to active duty and placed in command of the four Negro regiments of the regular Army, and proposed appointment of a Negro civilian aide to the Secretary of the Navy.

Glenville, Ga., Sentinel
November 21, 1940

NEGRO COUNCIL WANTS SEAT IN SUPRME COURT

The national negro council has asked President Franklin D. Roosevelt to appoint a negro to fill the vacancy of the supreme court bench, and also to appoint a negro as one of the white house secretaries.

The proposal was made in a resolution adopted at a convention of the council. The convention was called by the United States Government Employees, Incorporated, leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the National Baptist Convention, Incorporated.

19 Legislators Win Seats In 7 States

By G. JAMES FLEMING

NOV 14 1940

TO BRING the election results of last week up to date, the TRIBUNE publishes a list of candidates elected to offices throughout the nation — as complete a list as the TRIBUNE and the Associated Negro Press of which it is a member, has been able to secure from all sources. Undoubtedly, a few towns off the beaten track, have also named justices of the peace and other minor offices, but these have not yet been brought to light.

In New York, the vote was 5 to 1 for Roosevelt, and Harlem increased its representatives in the state legislature from two to three, all Democrats. At the same time Harlem reelected two judges to the Municipal bench at $10,000 per year (Philadelphia still has no judge).

Philadelphia

In Chicago, Congressman Mitchell was reelected and in the New Deal landslide, two Negro candidates for the municipal judge on the Republican ticket were left by the wayside. However, four Republican assemblymen were sent to the Illinois legislature.

Tribune

Detroit, for the first time in 40 years, elected to the State's lower house the Rev. Horace White, militant and outspoken; at the same time a fellow-Democrat, Charles C. Diggs, was returned to the Michigan Senate for the third term. Detroit failed to elect its candidate to Congress.

Pennsylvania elected six Democrats to the State House of Representatives, while one assemblyman was elected in each of the states of New Jersey, Indiana, Kansas and California.

Scrapbook keepers and other interested persons, will want to tuck this summary where they can find it months from now when the perennial political arguments get to white heat again.

"Assemblyman" as used below means any member of the lower house of a state legislature.

NEW YORK

ASSEMBLYMEN: Hulan Jack, Daniel Burrows, William T. Andrews, all three Democrats, all of New York City. First time the New York legislature has had three Negro members.

Phila, Pa.

MUNICIPAL JUDGES: James S. Watson and Charles E. Toney; both reelected, both Democrats.

NEW JERSEY

ASSEMBLYMAN: Dr. Frank Hargrave, Newark, Republican, reelected for his eighth term.

ILLINOIS

CONGRESSMAN: Arthur W. Mitchell, Chicago, reelected for his fourth term.

ASSEMBLYMEN: Ernest A. Greene, Charles J. Jenkins, and William Warfield, all three reelected, and Dudley Martin, who succeeded Andrew A. Torrance, who was slain last April. (All Republicans).

MICHIGAN

STATE SENATOR: Attorney Charles C. Diggs, Democrat, reelected for his third term.

ASSEMBLYMAN: The Rev. Horace A. White, pastor Plymouth Congregational Church, Democrat, Detroit, first member of the lower house in Michigan legislature since 1900.

INDIANA

ASSEMBLYMAN: James S. Hunter, Democrat, Gary.

KANSAS

ASSEMBLYMAN: William H. Towers, Kansas City, Republican, reelected for third term to lower house.

CALIFORNIA

ASSEMBLYMAN: Augustus Hawkins, Democrat, Los Angeles, only Negro to run for office in California. He had both Democratic and Republican nominations.

PENNSYLVANIA

ASSEMBLYMEN: Edwin C. Young, William A. Allmond, Ralph T. Jefferson, Dr. Edwin Thompson, and the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, all Democrats of Philadelphia. Attorney Homer S. Brown, Pittsburgh, Democrat.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
November 18, 1940

THAT—The national Negro council has asked that the next supreme court vacancy be filled by a Negro and that President Roosevelt appoint a Negro as one of his six White House secretaries.

Eufaula. Ala. Tribune
November 18, 1940

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—The National Negro Council asked today that the next Supreme Court vacancy be filled by a negro and that President Roosevelt appoint a negro as one of his six White House secretaries.

Monroe, N. C. Journal
November 19, 1940

Negroes Want Judge of Supreme Court

When Judge John J. Parker was nominated for a place on the Supreme Court bench of the United States, the northern negro politicians defeated his confirmation by the senate. Now they want a judge of their own.

The National Negro council has asked that the next Supreme Court vacancy be filled by a Negro and that President Roosevelt appoint a Negro as one of his six White House secretaries.

The proposals were made in a resolution adopted at a convention of the council. The convention was called by the United Government Employees, Inc., leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and the National Baptist Convention, Inc.

The resolution also indorsed " all aid" to Britain, urged that all Negro army reserve officers be called to active duty and placed in command of the four Negro regiments of the regular army, and proposed appointment of a Negro civilian aide to the Secretary of the Navy.

Greenville. S. C. News
November 18, 1940

Negroes Ask For Place On Court

Council Also Wants Number Of Other Jobs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—(AP)—The National Negro council asked today that the next Supreme court vacancy be filled by a negro and that President Roosevelt appoint a negro as one of his six White House secretaries.

The proposals were made in a resolution adopted at a convention of the council. The convention was called by the United Government Employee, Inc., leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and the National Baptist Convention, Inc.

The resolution also endorsed "all aid" to Britain, urged that all negro army reserve officers be called to active duty and placed in command of the four negro regiments of the regular army, and proposed appointment of a negro civilian aide to the secretary of the navy.

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ngham Ala. Age-Herald
November 18, 1940

Negroes Ask Place On Supreme Court Bench, F.D.R. Staff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—(AP)—The National Negro Council asked Sunday that the next Supreme Court vacancy be filled by a Negro and that President Roosevelt appoint a Negro as one of his six White House secretaries.

The proposals were made in a resolution adopted at a convention of the council. The convention was called by the United Government Employes, Inc., leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the National Baptist Convention, Inc.

The resolution also endorsed 'all aid" to Britain, urged that all Negro army reserve officers be called to active duty and placed in command of the four Negro regiments of the regular army, and proposed appointment of a Negro civilian aid to the secretary of the navy.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

GEORGIA

Atlanta. Ga Journal
September 27, 1940

TALMADGE, IN DEKALB TALK, TELLS OF PLANS

Club Welcomes Governor-Elect At Party Dinner

By C. E. GREGORY

Governor-elect Eugene Talmadge came home to DeKalb County Thursday night and discussed his administration plans for the first time since he was nominated for a third term as chief executive in the Democratic primary September 11.

The occasion was a dinner at the East Lake Country Club given Mr. Talmadge and his chief election workers by the DeKalb County Talmadge Club.

At the dinner Herman Talmadge, son of the Governor-elect, announced additional personnel for key posts in the state convention to be held in Macon next Wednesday.

Governor-elect Talmadge, who has just returned from the American Legion convention in Boston and visits in Washington and New York, said he found more war talk in those cities than there is in the South.

Must Be Ready

"We should all try to avert war, if we can do so without honor to our country," Mr. Talmadge said. "The final step has not been taken and I hope it will not be taken. However, if war comes, we must do our bit and do our best."

Declaring himself now physically fit to take up his duties as Chief Executive again, Mr. Talmadge said he planned to follow his record of his two previous administrations as to efficiency and economy.

"Being governor is a real job, but it is nothing to be afraid of," he said. "You just have to pass on problems honestly as they come up and then close the gate.

"I cut taxes and reduced expenses during my previous administrations and I don't think any of the functions of the state suffered. There is very little a Government can do for the people, but there is a lot it can do against them. Sometimes I think we have too much government.

Fearless Leaders Needed

"What we need in this country today is public officials who are not afraid of their jobs. Honest and aggressive government is the only way to protect and preserve our democracy. If a public official is afraid of his job, there is danger of mob rule.

Judge James C. Davis, of the Stone Mountain Superior Court Circuit, presided at the meeting, which was attended by about 200 Fulton and DeKalb County political leaders.

Herman Talmadge declared that he felt like a DeKalb County citizen because he lived in that county eight years and was graduated from the Druid Hills High School, "although Papa will not claim any legal residence except Sugar Creek in Telfair County."

Charles D. Redwine, of Fayetteville, scheduled to be the next president of the State Senate, paid a tribute to Mr. Talmadge for his "political courage and honesty."

Other Speakers

Other speakers were James S. Peters, of Manchester, who will be permanent chairman of the state convention; Scott Candler, of Decatur, who will be temporary chairman; Randall Evans, of Thomson, Talmadge candidate for speaker of the House of Representatives; Charles G. Bruce, president of the Fulton County Talmadge Club; Young H. Fraser, toastmaster; Senator-elect Pat Campbell, of Covington; Representative-elect John A. Dunaway, of DeKalb County, and Charlie Davidson, of Lithonia, who brought a Negro choir to sing at the gathering.

Additional new personnel of the convention announced at the gathering by Herman Talmadge were as follows:

DeLacey Allen, of Albany, first vice chairman; Dewey L. Johnson, Atlanta, president of the Georgia Federation of Labor, second vice president; Mrs. Susie T. Moore, Tifton, third vice president, and J. Wesley Culpepper, Fayetteville, chairman of the resolutions committee.

Miss Nina Cox, former member of the State Board of Education and now superintendent of Turner County schools, will be secretary of the state convention. This post also carries with it the secretaryship of the Democratic State Executive Committee for the next two years.

James G. Carter, Consular Envoy, Returning Today

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NOV 21 1940

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—James G Carter, of Brunswick, who for many years has been in the United States consular service, is expected to arrive in New York, today from Bordeaux, where he moved from Calais, France, several months ago.

Carter, a member of one of Brunswick's pioneer families, sailed from Lisbon November 12.

He received his consular appointment under former President Theodore Roosevelt, was sent to Madagascar, and later was transferred to Calais, where he well served until the fall of the city to the Nazis.

After a short stay in Brunswick, he again will be sent to Madagascar.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

ILLINOIS

CITY COUNCIL DEFEATS MOVE FOR EXPULSION

Evanston Race Leader Declares Whole Thing Was A Frameup

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 5—Alderman Edwin B. Jourdain Jr., declared Wednesday that charges of extortion brought against him and Frank Campbell Jr., a fellow councilman, were cooked up by a political faction headed by Mayor Henry D. Penfield in an effort to unseat him.

The alderman made the statement after a motion calling for the expulsion of the two was defeated by the votes of Campbell and Jourdain. The vote was 9 to 7.

The motion to expell the two aldermen was made by Clinton Merrick after the council had discussed an affidavit signed by E. Douglass Harris and Harry L. LeMay in which they charged the aldermen with demanding $350 to vote favorably on their application for a filling station permit.

1-13-40

The permit, opposed by neighboring property owners, was granted by the council by an 8 to 7 vote. Though Harris sought two driveways for the station, the permit called for only one.

The matter was brought to light when Harris told his story to the mayor.

Alderman Jourdain, for 10 years a stormy petrel in Evanston's public life, has gained a reputation as a sturdy fighter, quick to lead in attacks on injustice to his people.

He has had city ordinances passed hitting at jim crowism, he has written, sponsored and had passed legislation blocking pamphlets and printed matter objectionable to Race members. He has led the way in a fight for Race teachers in the Evanston school system, and is believed about to get results.

Now, recently, Race leaders here stated, he has been outspoken in his attacks upon Mayor Henry D. Penfield, for his refusal to extend recognition to the Race here, and for the failure of the present administration to help in a program for the betterment of the condition of the Race here.

Not Surprised

It has been freely predicted, said Evanston's most prominent youth leader, that Alderman Jourdain's insistence upon Race recognition, and his attacks upon the administration would react. This week's public attempt to unseat him occasioned no surprise, but the young alderman's victory won him the praises of the city's leaders of both races. Especially impressive, in their minds, was the fact that the council so speedily voted down the move against him, once it reached the floor, and by twice as many votes as were needed to kill it.

Dragged Into Attack

Alderman Jourdain, who has been backed during his career in Evanston by leading churchmen and university educators, powerful citizen and leaders of both races, wa dragged into an attack made upon a white fellow alderman because the adherents of the mayor in the City Council insisted upon coupling his name with the attack.

The same white accuser who charged Alderman Campbell with "conduct unbecoming to an alderman" said to the whole council that he thought "Alderman Jourdain's attitude was very fine.

Not only did the white man whom the mayor told to present these charges make this emphatic statement in an affidavit, but he went even further. When it was demanded by Alderman Jourdain and Alderman Campbell that he appear before the City Council in person, this same white man addel.

"I was very much pleased with Alderman Jourdain's attitude. He said nothing that was a bit out of the way."

Mayor Silent

On the floor of the City Council it was flatly stated that the mayor's own chief appointee, and main lieutenant, the Evanston Commissioner of Public Works, had "spilled the beans" in talking with someone in his own office, by admitting that the mayor was out gunning for someone, and was using this method of getting even. And Mayor Penfield heard the charge made on the open floor, but sat still, making no effort to deny it.

Mayor Penfield even heard Alderman Jourdain tell the mayor to his face before all the City Council and a large gallery, made up of members of both races, that the mayor had uttered falsehoods in this matter, and that the entire business was a "frame-up." And the mayor of Evanston sat in the mayor's seat, facing the council, and said nothing. While Alderman Jourdain stood on the floor of the council and hurled repeated charges at him, he made no effort to deny them. Nor did a single member of his faction in the council offer to deny them.

"Mayor Penfield even went so far as to accuse me of being in a huddle in the Davis cafe, on the night of this alleged affair, with two other aldermen," declared Alderman Jourdain, during his long speech to the council. The mayor outdid himself in telling that one. Both the other alderman he named as being there told the mayor to his face, in the presence of the whole council, that this was a flat falsehood. It fell so flat the mayor said he wanted to take it back.

Alderman

ALDERMAN EARL B. DICKERSON, of Chicago, Ill., who delivered the principal address at the N. A. A. C. P. mass meeting Sunday afternoon, April 21, at 3 o'clock at the Centennial Methodist church, 19th St. and street and Woodland avenue. Alderman Dickerson represents the second ward in the Chicago city council, the first Negro Democrat ever to be elected from the second ward. He will be accompanied here by his wife and Attorney and Mrs Theophilus M. Mann.

Call

W. E. Stewart Named To City Plan Commission

W. Ellis Stewart, vice president and Secretary of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company was this week appointed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly as the only colored member of the Chicago Plan Commission. The commission is composed of 26 leading Chicagoans, who hold high positions in the civic, industrial and public life of the city.

Bee
6/30/40
Chicago, Ill.

Position of Importance

The commission has the power to prepare and recommend to the city council a comprehensive plan for the redevelopment of Chicago with regard to rehabilitation of depreciated areas, improvement of streets, alleys and public grounds, the building of new constructions and the making of other public improvements, which after adoption by the council will be known as the official plan of the city of Chicago.

Mr. Stewart, who is highly respected as a business, civic and religious leader, was the first Negro to receive a degree in insurance from the University of Illinois, and is also a graduate of the Chicago Law school.

He is chairman of the Board of Management of the Wabash Y. M. C. A.; vice president of the National YMCA Council; vice president of the State YMCA of Illinois; chairman of the South Central Recreation Committee; a member of the Chicago Recreation Commission and sec'y-treas. Burr Oak cemetery.

Gets D. C. Post

DEC 8 1940

Chicago Bee

ATTY. TRUMAN GIBSON, Jr. Prominent young Chicago lawyer, and director of the recent American Negro Exposition, who leaves today (Thursday) for Washington, D. C., to assume his post as Assistant Civilian Aid in the U. S. War Department. Attorney Gibson will work with former Federal Judge William Hastie, who heads the department.

Chicago Bee

'DUKE' SLATER NAMED STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION AIDE

The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill
1-20-40

Governor Henry Horner, center, this week appointed Atty. Fred W. (Duke) Slater of Chicago, famous All-American football player of the University of Iowa, as assistant commissioner of the Illinois Commerce commission. Attorney General Cassidy of Illinois is shown at left. Slater was formerly assistant corporation counseel of Chicago.—George Studio photo.

Duke Slater Is Named To High Position

The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill

Ill. Governor Makes Him Assistant Commerce Commissioner

1-20-40

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19—Governor Henry Horner this week announced the appointment of Fred W. (Duke) Slater, former All-American football player of Iowa university, as an assistant commerce commissioner.

Slater, now a practicing lawyer in Chicago, not ohly won All-American laurels as tackle on the University of Iowa football team but rose to stardom in professional football as a member of the Chicago Cardinals, with which he played from 1926 to 1931.

At present, he is an assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, a position which he has held since 1935.

Graduating from the Clinton, Ia., high school in 1916, Slater played four years of Big Ten football—the freshman rule having been waived during S.A.T.C. days.

After he received his A.B. degree at the university he took the law course at the same institution. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1929.

Trent Named To Federal Works Post

Defender 8-24-40
Chicago, Ill.

Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody, Thursday, August 15, announced the appointment of William J. Trent Jr., as racial relations officer in the personnel division under the direction of A. J. Sarre', director of personnel for the Federal Works Agency. This position is the first of its kind to be established in a regularly organized personnel division of a major federal agency.

Previous to his appointment as racial relations officer, Trent served both the Department of the Interior and the Public Works Administration as adviser on Negro affairs. In this capacity he succeeded Dr. Robert C. Weaver.

As a part of his duties, Trent assumed the chairmanship of the interdepartmental committee on the exhibit for the American Negro Exposition now being held in Chicago. In this capacity, Mr. Trent arranged for the Federal Works Agency exhibit and for the publication of the "Way of Progress, Negro Participation in the Federal Works Agency Program."

Mr. Trent is a graduate of Livingstone college and of the University of Pennsylvania where in 1932 he received his masters degree in business administration. He has also taken graduate work in economics and sociology at the University of Chicago, and is the author of the "History of Negro Insurance Enterprises."

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POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

ILLINOIS
CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL

An Unfortunate Episode

News
4-24-40
Birmingham Ala.

The cancellation of a talk scheduled to be delivered at Howard College tomorrow by Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, is extremely regrettable, in the circumstances which made the college authorities feel impelled to call off the engagement.

Two factors entered into the situation. One was race prejudice, taking the form of organized agitation against letting Congressman Mitchell speak at Howard. This agitation included the distribution of a handbill. *The Birmingham News* believes the majority of the white people of this community deplore this manifestation of race prejudice and have no sympathy with it, especially when we remember that noted Negroes have spoken in the past before the students of both Howard and Birmingham-Southern Colleges.

This, however, says Maj. Harwell G. Davis, president of Howard, was not the reason for the cancellation of the talk. He says it was cancelled because of the other factor of disturbance in the situation, which he termed political implications. Even so, the cancellation is scarcely less deplorable on that ground.

Congressman Mitchell is a native of Alabama, and was educated at Tuskegee Institute, where, incidentally, he helped to make his way by serving as office boy for Booker T. Washington. He has served several years as a Democratic congressman from Illinois. He still has close ties with Alabama, since members of his family live here. He was invited to speak at Howard by a representative student organization, with the approval of President Davis.

He has visited Alabama more than once since he has been in Congress, and he has always been well received here. He has made a good impression on many of the white citizens of Alabama who have met him. He has won public praise in this state for the good influence he has wielded in behalf of better race relations. Incidentally, the speech he was to have made at Howard was intended to promote the cause of better race relations, and we may be sure that at Howard he would have said nothing to affront or offend anyone.

There was no reason why anyone should have objected to his speaking—especially, as we have said, in view of the fact that it is nothing new for a noted Negro leader to address students of a Southern college, here in Birmingham or elsewhere in the South.

Those who did object to Congressman Mitchell's talking at Howard, in our opinion, were sadly misguided. They have done harm to Howard College, to Birmingham, to the South and to the cause of sound relations between the white and Negro races.

Negro Congressman To Address Students At East Lake College

News

Group At Howard To Hear William Mitchell Give Address On 'Tolerance'

4-21-40
Birmingham News
Ala.

Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, and the only such representative of his race in Washington, will address the student body at Howard College at the chapel period at 10:30 a.m. Thursday. Congressman Mitchell will speak on "The Tolerance of the American People and Its Promise."

Congressman Mitchell is a native of Alabama, having been born in Chambers County, where he attended the public schools. Later he attended the Tuskegee Institute, working his way serving as office boy for the late Booker T. Washington. During his stay at Tuskegee, Mitchell met many of the outstanding men of the world. Among the list were President Eliot, of Harvard University; Andrew Carnegie, philanthropist and capitalist; John D. Rockefeller, industrialist; Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist and capitalist, and scores of others. These men greatly influenced and strengthened his later life.

After leaving Tuskegee, Congressman Mitchell attended Harvard and Columbia Universities. When he completed his work at Columbia he returned to Alabama and taught school in rural sections for years. Realizing the needs of his race here in the Deep South, he founded the Armstrong Agriculture School at West Butler, and served for a time as president of that institution. Later he brought to a close his teaching career and moved to Washington, where he took up the practice of law. After a time he moved to Chicago and was elected as a representative from that district to the Seventy-Fourth Congress. He has been twice reelected to the same position.

Congressman Mitchell is being brought to Howard through auspices of the Howard International Relations Club. The Howard club is a unit of an international organization of college students who are interested in the study and discussion of international relations. The purpose of the organization is to educate and enlighten public opinion. The organization, it is pointed out, does not attempt to support any single view as to how best to treat conditions throughout the world, but it does try to fix the attention of students on those underlying principles of international conduct, of international law, and of international organization, which must be agreed upon and applied if a peaceful civilization is to exist.

The public is invited to hear Congressman Mitchell.

How Rep. Mitchell Voted Last Week

Afro-American
3-2-40
Baltimore

WASHINGTON

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat of Illinois, voted on important roll-calls in the House during the period February 15 to 23 as follows:

On the motion of Representative Allen T. Treadway, Republican of Massachusetts, to recommit the resolution of Representative Robert L. Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina, extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to June 12, 1943, to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to amend it with an omnibus proposal including the major Republican demands. Rejected 222 to 163: Nay

On the passage of the Doughton resolution extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, adopted 216 to 168: Yea.

Defendant Turns Red With Rage

Congressman Mitchell Exposes Prejudice Attitude Of Ala. College Officials

Tells Real Reason Why He Refused Invitation To Address Students At Howard College

Segregationists Become Active

Black Dispatch
5-4-40
Oklahoma City

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago refused to give in to southern race prejudice last week and voluntarily cancel a proposed address before students of Howard college, white, in Birmingham on April 25.

Although the invitation to have the congressman speak was recalled by Howard officials after whites in Birmingham protested, Mr. Mitchell had the satisfaction of knowing that he had not been party to this display of colorphobia.

The invitation was originally extended on January 9 by Harry Teel, president of the International Relations club; President Davis of Howard, and the I. R. C. faculty advisor, who had heard Mr. Mitchell was making a speaking tour of the South this spring. On February 28 he was told by Mr. Teel that the date was set for Thursday April 25, and he would address the entire student body in the college chapel. Because of interest aroused at Howard, classes were arranged so that a full hour instead of the customary 30 minutes would be devoted to the congressman's appearance and services of the Stockham Negro glee club were secured for music before and after the address.

It was then, after final preparations had been made, that "white supremacy" raised its head. The same group of persons who attempted to smear the first Southern Conference on Human Welfare held in Birmingham a year ago began fighting the congressman's appearance at the white college.

Bringing pressure to bear on Howard officials, they got them to agree to cancel the speech. They intended, however, to make it appear that this action was being taken voluntarily on Mitchell's part and went to the brother of the Illinoisan who is a Y. M. C. A. secretary at an industrial plant and persuaded him to call the congressman. Mitchell was asked to cancel the speech by stating he had learned he could not appear on that date.

Because he considered the matter unjust, the congressman refused, declaring he would be party to no action that savored of race prejudice.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 30, 1940

Forum Of The People

ANSWER TO A QUESTION

To Editor, The Age-Herald:

I do not propose to argue the merits or demerits of the cancellation of the address at Howard College of Arthur Mitchell, Negro member of Congress. But you ask a question, and I shall try to give you an answer. You ask, "what harm could the address have caused?"

The answer to that might be the same as the answer to these questions: What harm would it do if Mitchell came in and sat next to you at the Alabama Theater? What harm would it do if your cook came in unbidden and pulled up a chair and joined in the conversation in your living room? What harm would it do if the elevator boy called you by your first name without prefixing "Mister"? The answer is, none, to you personally and at the present. And it is not the physical presence of the Negro sitting next to him that the Southern white man objects to. What he really objects to is the Negro knowing he has the right to do it. It won't do any harm today, or tomorrow, or even a year from now, and most of us know that. But on the other hand, most of us have the unconscious fear that if these so-called liberalisms are carried forward step by step, and the bars let down one at a time, in, say, 25 years we would probably have a ghastly situation on our hands. As ghastly for the Negroes as for the whites, because one of two things would have to happen. A bloody line would have to be drawn somewhere or else carried to its ultimate conclusion, we would arrive at a state of absolute equality. It is the inherent, inbred fear of the latter, a fear engendered in reconstruction days, when our forefathers got a brief but disastrous taste of it, that dominates most of the Southerners' reactions to the Negro.

You notice that I said this "might" answer your question. I said might because the real and direct cause of the cancellation of Mitchell's address seems to have been political, and only indirectly (if at all) racial. But, as is so often the tragic case, racial prejudice is used as an excuse for political expediency, in this case possibly to avoid a political blunder. The New Deal stood to gain nothing by the address, and, as matters turned out, it stood to lose some little something by it. So that, after all, may be the true answer to your question. ROBT. M. CLIVE.

Birmingham, April 25, 1940.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
May 7, 1940

A Negro Leader's Opinion

Representative Mitchell, of Illinois, is the only negro member of the United States Congress—the sole negro representative of the negro race in the legislative halls in Washington. For this reason, and for the reason that his opinions are generally sane, logical and tolerant, what he says—particularly with reference to members of his race—may be regarded as well worthy of consideration.

In concluding a brief speech in the house the other day, Representative Mitchell said: "It is my opinion that John L. Lewis is the most dangerous, outstanding leader in America today, and it is his desire to change our form of government and to establish dictatorship in America."

The negro representative also took occasion to denounce a resolution by a recent National Negro congress declaring negroes would not fight in an American war against Russia. It is a matter of common knowledge that the communists have been striving to stir up trouble and unrest amongst American negroes.

The Asheville Times pertinently observes that Representative Mitchell "knows his people too well to believe that this resolve is representative of general sentiment among them." Surely, negro citizens here in North Carolina have no disposition to march under the hammer and sickle—the red flag of communism—for the majority of them, it is believed, are too patriotic and too sensible to join in such a move—a move which is designed, ultimately, to wreck and ruin the American republic.

PLEADS OWN CAUSE IN EFFORT TO UPSET COMMERCE DECISION

Courier 6-8-40 Pittsburgh Cour

CHICAGO, June 6—Appearing before three Federal judges, sitting enbanc in the United States Circuit court here Monday, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell made an effective plea for the abatement of the Jim-crow car evil on American railroads as he argued for the upsetting of the adverse Interstate Commerce decision handed down in March, 1939. The case originated on a complaint by Mr. Mitchell when a conductor of the Rock Island R. R. company, forced him from a Pullman car into a Jim-crow" coach on a trip between Memphis, Tenn., and Hot Springs, Ark. Backed by his counsel, Atty. Richard Westbrooks of Chicago, who supplemented the Congressman's opening statement, Mr. Mitchell told Judge Evan A. Evans, Michael Igoe and Charles Woodward, all three of whom were hearing the case, that he had not made his complaint because he was interested in riding with white people, but because he was an American citizen and entitled to equal accommodations under the law. The court took the case under advisement and ordered the attorneys to file briefs.

MITCHELL MAKES BRILLIANT PLEA

"I have sat in the Congress of the United States for six years," Mr. Mitchell said. "I have watched and helped in the formation of laws which govern the economic and social behaviors of the citizens and corporations of this country," he continued. "I know that when a black man comes to court, he must face the latent prejudices which exist in every white man and that he has two strikes against him before he comes to bat. ....

"In the troublous days, when democracy is being threatened throughout the world, I am ashamed for the great government which I represent, as I see an assistant attorney general of the United States, rise in this court to help fasten the chains of inequality and segregation around a fellow citizen, a member of a race which has been loyal to this country, which has performed its labor and shed its blood for its preservation," Mr. Mitchell said.

Argument before the court by the battery of eight lawyers, representing the Rock Island and the other defendants, the Illinois Central R. R., the Pullman Co., and the United States attorneys representing the Interstate Commerce commission, showed that Mr. Mitchell, on April 20, 1937, had purchased a first-class railroad ticket from Chicago to Hot Springs. He was sold a Pullman berth to Memphis but compelled to ride from Memphis, Tenn., to Hot Springs, Ark., in a coach which the railroad sets aside for colored passengers and which requires only second-class fare. The Interstate Commerce Commission dismissed the complaint claiming that the present Jim-crow coach met the requirements of the law. Mitchell appealed to the Federal Circuit court to set aside the commission's decision and the hearing Monday was for that purpose.

FAMED JURISTS ASK FREQUENT QUESTIONS

Judge Evan A. Evans, famed Federal jurist, as well as Judge Michael Igoe, asked frequent questions.

"Why did the railroad sell him a first-class ticket if they could not provide the accommodations," Judge Evans inquired after Atty. Gen. J. Stanley Bayne had contended that the railroad set aside drawing rooms for Negro passengers, but that Mitchell had been late in applying. Mitchell later showed he had asked for reservations two days previous to his trip.

Bayne also argued that the Interstate commission had no authority to decide cases on the basis of the 14th and 15th amendments. "The commission is empowered to protect the rights of American citizens, is it not? asked Judge Evans. Bayne also reported that a few months after Mitchell had exposed the filthy, dirty car in which Negroes were forced to ride, that the Rock Island put on a brand new Negro coach with many new facilities which he described in detail.

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

ILLINOIS --CONGRESSMAN ARTHUR W, MITCHELL

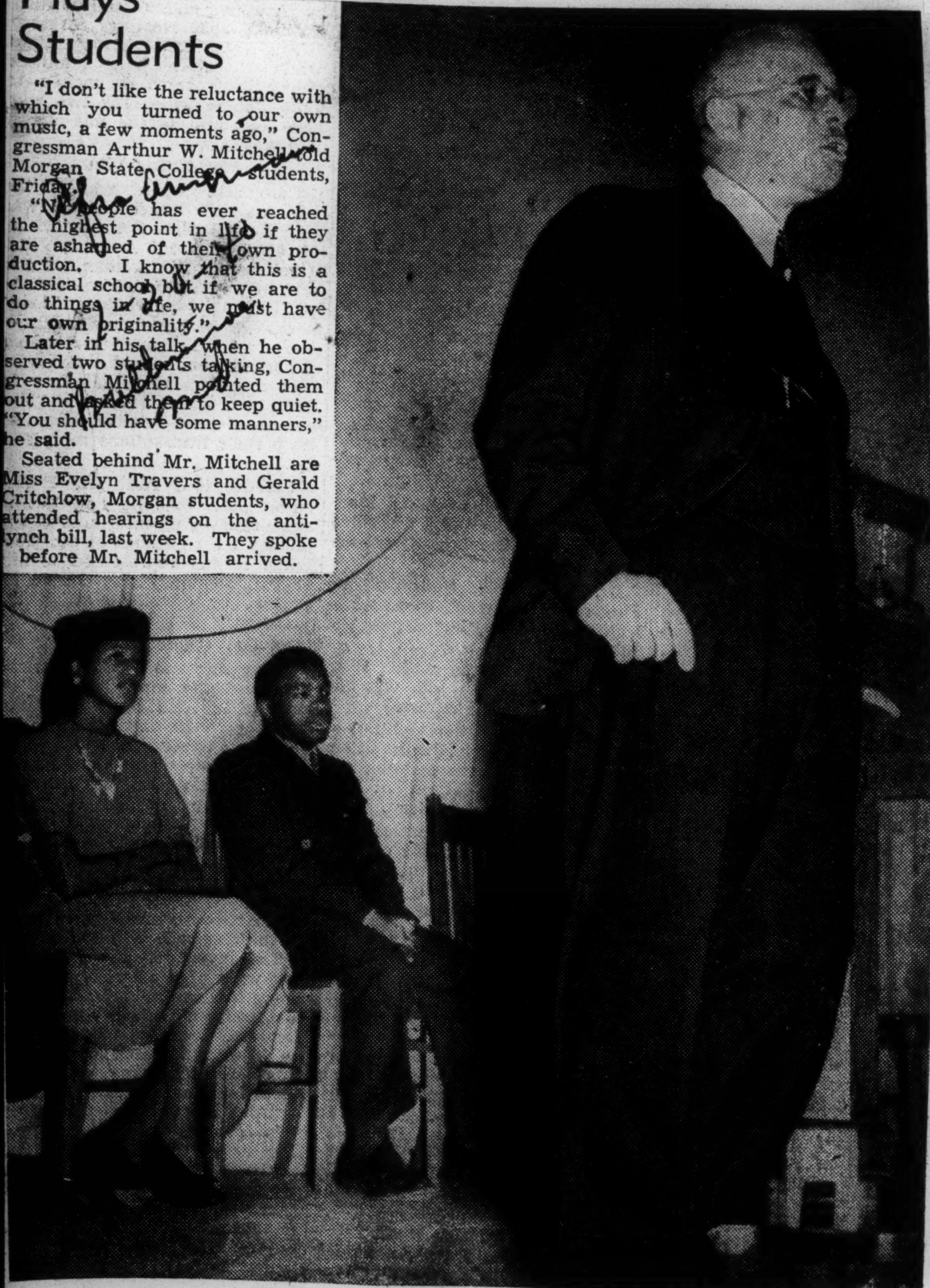
Flays Students

"I don't like the reluctance with which you turned to our own music, a few moments ago," Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell told Morgan State College students, Friday.

"No people has ever reached the highest point in life if they are ashamed of their own production. I know that this is a classical school but if we are to do things in life, we must have our own originality."

Later in his talk, when he observed two students talking, Congressman Mitchell pointed them out and asked them to keep quiet. "You should have some manners," he said.

Seated behind Mr. Mitchell are Miss Evelyn Travers and Gerald Critchlow, Morgan students, who attended hearings on the anti-lynch bill, last week. They spoke before Mr. Mitchell arrived.



Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
January 17, 1940

BIG CROWD HEARS NEGRO LAWMAKER

Mitchell Speaks in Murfreesboro at Opening of Drive for New School

Murfreesboro, Jan. 16.—Despite a downpour of rain and failure of the town's lighting system, a large crowd came to the First Baptist Church (Negro) Sunday night to hear an address by Representative Arthur Mitchell, Negro Democrat from Chicago.

When Representative Mitchell started speaking, the church was lighted by eight or 10 lamps furnished by patrons. About halfway through the program, the lights came back on. Persons were present from Bertie, Hertford, and Pasquotank counties in North Carolina, and from Southampton County in Virginia.

Introduced by Prof. James A. Clark of Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Representative Mitchell told his audience that instead of telling them about what goes on behind the scenes in Congress, he would tell them what goes on behind the scenes in homes. Of the 22 Negroes who have sat in the House, he said, he is the only one who sat on the Democratic side. "I am a Democrat," he said, "and I have no apologies to make." When one party fails to help the Negro, he said, he has a perfect right to go to the other party.

Representative Mitchell praised North Carolina as his favorite among Southern states, and said that the United States offers the Negro superior opportunities to those of other sections of the world which he has studied.

Of equal pay for white and Negro teachers, Representative Mitchell said, "I believe in equal pay. But shouldn't there be more emphasis placed upon the kind of service rendered than the amount of salary? Why not seek to improve the advantages of the children?

"We talk about our rights more than we talk about our duties," the speaker declared.

Representative Mitchell advised his hearers to be thrifty. "We must save our earnings. No matter how small the salary, we should save. I taught in Alabama 30 years ago for $20 per month. I have $30 of that money now.

"If a white child is given some money he saves it. If a colored child is given some money, he must buy candy or chewing gum. The average colored man who saves up as much as $2,000 must go on a vacation. If he feels a little badly, he must go to a health resort, and come back broke. Out of every dollar you make, try to save some."

Representative Mitchell praised President Roosevelt, and called him one of America's greatest Presidents.

The program was the opening of a drive for a new school at Murfreesboro. Weather conditions prevented many workers from presenting reports, but $46 was reported at the meeting. The main drive is scheduled for the fifth Sunday in March.

A Congressman Greets His Friends

1-20-40

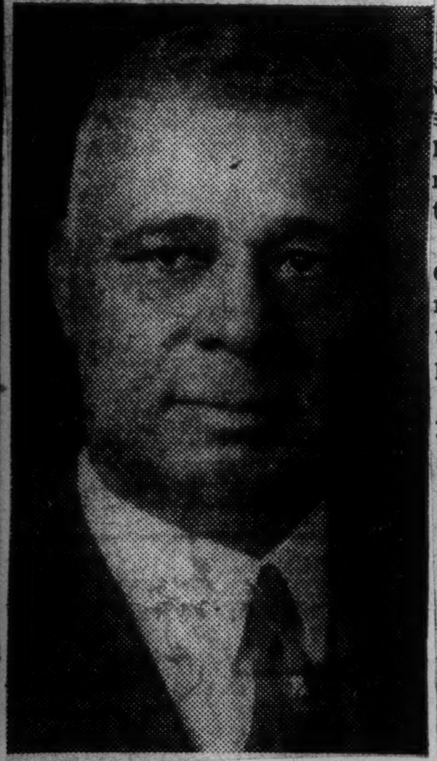
CONGRESSMAN ARTHUR W. MITCHELL greeting a member of the audience at the First Baptist Church, Franklin, Va., which turned out to hear him speak Sunday afternoon, January 14. In the center is Mrs. Maude Winston, Jeanes supervisor for Southampton County colored schools.

Journal and Guide 1-20-40

Norfolk, Va.

Roanoke, Va., World News
February 2, 1940

Rep. Mitchell To Speak Here



Negro Congressman to Appear at Service at Auditorium Sunday

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, only negro member of Congress and the first negro Democrat elected to the legislative body will speak at the 12th anniversary service of the William A. Hunton Branch Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon at 3:30 in the Roanoke auditorium.

Elected from the first district of Chicago to the 74th Congress, the member of the House of Representatives had been re-elected for the past two terms.

"It has been the purpose of the Hunton Branch Y. M. C. A. to present at these anniversary services outstanding negroes so that they may serve as an inspiration to our young people," L. A. Lee, executive secretary, said.

Other Features

Other features of the anniversary program will be music by the N & W. male chorus, directed by Edward Logan, and the Magic City Female chorus, directed by Miss Eunice Poindexter. The Addison high school band, directed by J. B. Tynes, also will give selections.

Dr. E. D. Downing, chairman of the branch, will preside, and highlights of the branch program for the year will be reviewed by Mr. Lee.

A section of the auditorium will be reserved for white patrons.

Mitchell attended Tuskegee institute, where he served as office boy for the late Booker T. Washington. He attended school at Harvard college, Cambridge, Mass., and Columbia university in New York City. After teaching school in Alabama for a number of years, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., and later continued law practice in Chicago.

~~A. W. MITCHELL~~ INTRODUCED BILL IN CONGRESS

Mammoth Fete Will Be Held in Chicago July 4 to September 2

Tribune 3-16-40

Washington

(By ANP)

A bill asking congress for $75,000 to help defray the cost of the American Negro Exposition to be held here July 4 through September 2, was introduced Thursday, in the House of Representatives by Arthur W. Mitchell, Congressman from Illinois' first district.

Favorable action by both House and Senate is exepected, thus providing a Federal grant equaling the $75,000 already appropriated by the State of Illinois last year for the forthcoming exposition depicting the progress of the Negro during the 75 years since Emancipation. Federal agencies are already getting together exhibits for what promises to be the most stupendous fair in the race's history.

To Trace Negros' History

The American Negro Exposition, through murals, diaramas and exhibits, will trace the Negro's story from his first mass landing at Jamestown in 1619 through the Revolutionary war and Emancipation, stressing his achievemnets and contributions to the nation from Reconstruction to the present day.

More than 2,000,000 persons are expected to see the exposition, to be held at the Coliseum from Independance Day through Labor Day. It will be similiar in purpose but larger in scope to the fair held in Chicago 25 years ago celebrating 50 years of Emancipation. At that time there were 247,000 admissions to the smaller 15-day show.

Government agencies are cooperating fully, with Federal departments planning their exhibits to show their relationship with Negro life and activities.

Order Exhibits Prepared

Secretary Henry A. Wallace of the Department of Agriculture, has expressed a deep personal interest and is having the FSA, AAA and U. S. Extension service prepare large and comphesensive exhibits Gov. Paul McNutt of the Federal Security Administration has ordered exhibits prepared by the NYA, CCC, Social Security Board, and Department of Education and Public Health Service.

Under Administrator John Carmody of the FWA, exhibits are being prepared for the USHA, WPA and PWA while Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins is arranging for a labor exhibit flanked by a showing of women's and children's bureau activities. There will also be a sectiton devoted to the Civic Aeronautics Authority and patents prepared by the Department of Commerce.

Education and Health exhibits are being developed through cooperation with Negro colleges, universities and State departments of education and the Julius Rosenwald fund through Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Negro health director, the General Education Board is also expected to cooperate.

Business institutions, both individually and through such organizations as the National Negro Business League, National Negro Insurance Association and National Negro Bankers Association, will show their progress and achievements in a special section.

Sororities to Have Space

Three of the leading sororities have also asked obtained space. They are Zeta Phi Beta, Alpha Kappa Alpha and Delta Sigma Theta. It is expected that the other national sororities and the fraternities will be represented. The National Association of College Women Art School.

Other exhibitions are also being prepared for religion, press, stage, literature, music, science, industry and all phases of Negro life.

Management of the American Negro Exposition is in the hands of the Diamond Jubilee Exposition authority. James W. Washington, who conceived the idea, is president with Attorney Truman K. Gibson, Jr., executive director, and A. W. Williams, secretary-treasurer. Other members of the authority are L. L. Ferguson, Robert Bishop, assistant to Gov. Horner of Illinois, and Claude Barnett.

Cooperating with the Afro-American Emancipation Exposition authority to which the state grant was orignally made, is a special Governor's Commission appointed by Gov. Horner and including Civil Commissioner Wendell E. Green, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Dr. E. M. A. Chandler, Major R. A. Byrd and the Rev. A. A. Crim. A number of other distinguished citizens of both races including members of the State General Assembly, are on supporting committees. Mayor Kelly [illegible] a special committee work [illegible] the exposition authority. [illegible] sman Mitchell's bill provides that the $75,000 appropriation shall be expended by an auxiliary commission composed of three persons to be appointed by President Roosevelt. One would be from the house, one from the Senate and the third selected by the nation's chief executive. This commission would work with the Diamond Jubilee authority now established.

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

ILLINOIS- CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL

The Birmingham News

Published Daily Except Sunday
In conjunction with The Age-Herald, morning except Sunday, and The News, evening except Sunday.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 14, 1888
Absorbed THE BIRMINGHAM LEDGER April, 1920
Owners THE BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD since 1927

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS COMPANY, Proprietors

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Entered as Second Class Matter at the Birmingham Postoffice Under Act of Congress March 3, 1879

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An Unfortunate Episode

The cancellation of a talk scheduled to be delivered at Howard College tomorrow by Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, is extremely regrettable, in the circumstances which made the college authorities feel impelled to call off the engagement.

News

Two factors entered into the situation. One was race prejudice, taking the form of organized agitation against letting Congressman Mitchell speak at Howard. This agitation included the distribution of a handbill. *The Birmingham News* believes the majority of the white people of this community deplore this manifestation of race prejudice and have no sympathy with it, especially when we remember that noted Negroes have spoken in the past before the students of both Howard and Birmingham-Southern Colleges.

4-24-40

This, however, says Maj. Harwell G. Davis, president of Howard, was not the reason for the cancellation of the talk. He says it was cancelled because of the other factor of disturbance in the situation, which he termed political implications. Even so, the cancellation is scarcely less deplorable on that ground.

Birmingham

24

Congressman Mitchell is a native of Alabama, and was educated at Tuskegee Institute, where, incidentally, he helped to make his way by serving as office boy for Booker T. Washington. He has served several years as a Democratic congressman from Illinois. He still has close ties with Alabama, since members of his family live here. He was invited to speak at Howard by a representative student organization, with the approval of President Davis.

He has visited Alabama more than once since he has been in Congress, and he has always been well received here. He has made a good impression on many of the white citizens of Alabama who have met him. He has won public praise in this state for the good influence he has wielded in behalf of better race relations. Incidentally, the speech he was to have made at Howard was intended to promote the cause of better race relations, and we may be sure that at Howard he would have said nothing to affront or offend anyone.

There was no reason why anyone should have objected to his speaking—especially, as we have said, in view of the fact that it is nothing new for a noted Negro leader to address students of a Southern college, here in Birmingham or elsewhere in the South.

Those who did object to Congressman Mitchell's talking at Howard, in our opinion, were sadly misguided. They have done harm to Howard College, to Birmingham, to the South and to the cause of sound relations between the white and Negro races.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 24, 1940

CALLING OFF OF TALK EXPLAINED

Race Prejudice Denied By Howard Head In Barring Mitchell

The originally scheduled speaking appearance of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, native of Chambers County, Alabama, and only Negro member of Congress, on a program at Howard College Thursday morning was canceled because many felt that his participation on the program at this particular time would create an impression that the institution is politically partisan, Maj. Harwell Davis, president of Howard, explained Tuesday in denying that racial prejudice entered into the cancellation.

Maj. Davis' statement followed a statement by Mitchell in which the Negro legislator said that "race prejudice" was responsible for cancellation of the speech, which he said was to have been on "racial tolerance."

The college president said that when he learned there was objection to Mitchell's appearance at the college, he felt it was best to cancel the appearance. Objection to the congressman's speaking at Howard was said to have been made on grounds that Mitchell, a New Dealer, might touch upon political questions which are highly controversial just now because this is presidential election year and that the resulting impression might be that Howard is politically partisan.

Among the protests to Mitchell's appearance at Howard was one voiced in circulated handbills which raised the racial question.

The congressman was invited to speak at Howard by Harry Teel, Rockford, Ala., president of the International Relations Club, in an attempt to improve race relations. Maj. Davis said he had given his consent in the extension of the invitation. He said the club was in accord with the cancellation after it was brought to his and their attention that Mitchell's speech might hurt rather than help race relations.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 23, 1940

HOWARD CALLS OFF PLANS FOR MITCHELL TALK

Negro Congressman Says Cancellation Result Of Race Prejudice

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell (D., Ill.), only Negro member of Congress, announced Monday "race prejudice" had caused him to cancel a speech on "racial tolerance" he was to have made at Howard College next Thursday, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

Maj. Harwell G. Davis, president of the college, said Monday night that "due to unforseen circumstances" Mitchell would not speak but declined to enlarge on the statement, except to say the cancellation was not due to "race prejudice."

Mitchell, native of Chambers County, Alabama, had been invited by the Student Committee on Interracial Relations to speak at Howard on "The Tolerance of the American People and Its Promise."

In a statement, Mitchell said the college president Monday morning had informed him that "notwithstanding the fact the invitation to speak came from practically every organization on the campus, reinforced by his own special request and the request of the faculty adviser, some dissatisfaction has arisen which I cannot understand at this late hour."

"From what I gleaned from the conversation over long-distance with the president," Mitchell's statement said, "it is race prejudice that has brought about the change . . . It appears from what has just happened that there isn't as much tolerance among the white people connected with Howard College in Birmingham as I had calculated."

Harry Teel, president of the school's International Relations Club, which was to sponsor Mitchell's appearance at the college, said the club was in accord with Maj Davis in cancelling the speech.

Montgomery, Ala Journal
April 22, 1940

NEGRO SOLON SPEAKS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 22—(AP)—Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Illinois, native of Chambers county, Alabama, and the only negro member of congress, will address Howard college students at the chapel period Thursday. His announced subject "The Tollerance of the American People and Its Promise."

Mitchell Is Facing Hard Fight

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

William King Campaigning Under GOP Banner

SEP 26 1940

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Both sides are girding for a hard and bitter political fight between now and the November election between Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, the Democratic incumbent, and former State Senator William E. King, Republican aspirant, for the honor of representing the 1st district at Washington.

Both candidates have strong backing and stand high in their respective parties. Mitchell is known as an administration man and staunch supporter of Roosevelt and the New Deal and came near heading up the Western division of his party's campaign setup among Negroes. King is a dominant power in the Wendell Willkie campaign and when the G.O.P. standard bearer delivered his first speech to Negroes in Chicago last week, he began and ended with a plea for the election of King to congress.

Mitchell has held office since 1934 and is counting strongly upon the relief and regular machine vote to continue him in office. He is also due to have the support of William L. Dawson, now a Democrat committeeman but in 1936 his Republican opponent.

Chicagoan Shatters Record; To Congress For His Fourth Term

Washington Tribune
Washington D.C.

While millions of voters across the country were shattering a 150-year old tradition of American politics by electing President Roosevelt to a third term, on Tuesday, thousands of others in the First Congressional District of Illinois, located in the city of Chicago, were breaking another by sending Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell back for his fourth term, the longest held by any American of color in Congressional halls.

Mr. Mitchell was one of three colored men who sought seats in Congress and among the numerous others in the western, northern and border States who sought election or re-election to offices ranging from constable on up.

The other two men seeking U. S. House of Representative posts but who were defeated included: Donald Marshall, of Detroit, a Republican, and Thomas Nabried, of Philadelphia, a Communist.

Mr. Mitchell received the news of his re-election in Chicago. According to his secretary in the House Office Building, he will return to the city the latter part of the week.

Nov. 9, 1940

In retaining his post, Congressman Mitchell defeated Republican William E. King, former State senator and one of the men who seconded the nomination of Wendell Willkie for Presidential nominee in Philadelphia.

Mr. King led in the districts populated largely by colored voters.

In addition to the Mitchell victory, the Democrats sent five colored men to the Pennsylvania State Legislature and two to the New York Assembly. The Keystone State contingent is led by Homer S. Brown, Pittsburgh Democrat, re-elected for his fourth term.

Nov. 9, 1940

The other successful winners are Dr. Edwin F. Thompson, of 1619 N. Twelfth Street, and William A. Allmond, Jr., of 1700 Christian Street, incumbents; the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, of 1331 N. Fifty-seventh Street; Ralph T. Jefferson, of 1708 N. Beechwood Street, and Edward C. Young, of 1705 Addison Street.

While they were winning, six other colored candidates were being defeated. The losers are: Mrs. Willa T. Moss, 2236 Fitzwater Street; Russell A. Allen, 1545 Park Avenue; Dr. S. C. Parks, of North Nineteenth Street, and Paul F. Keene, 1543 Thompson Street, all Republicans; also Miss Maude M. White, 2118 N. Nineteenth Street, Communist, and Dr. Ida T. Love, 923 S. Seventeenth Street, No Wage Tax.

November

N. Y. Renames Two

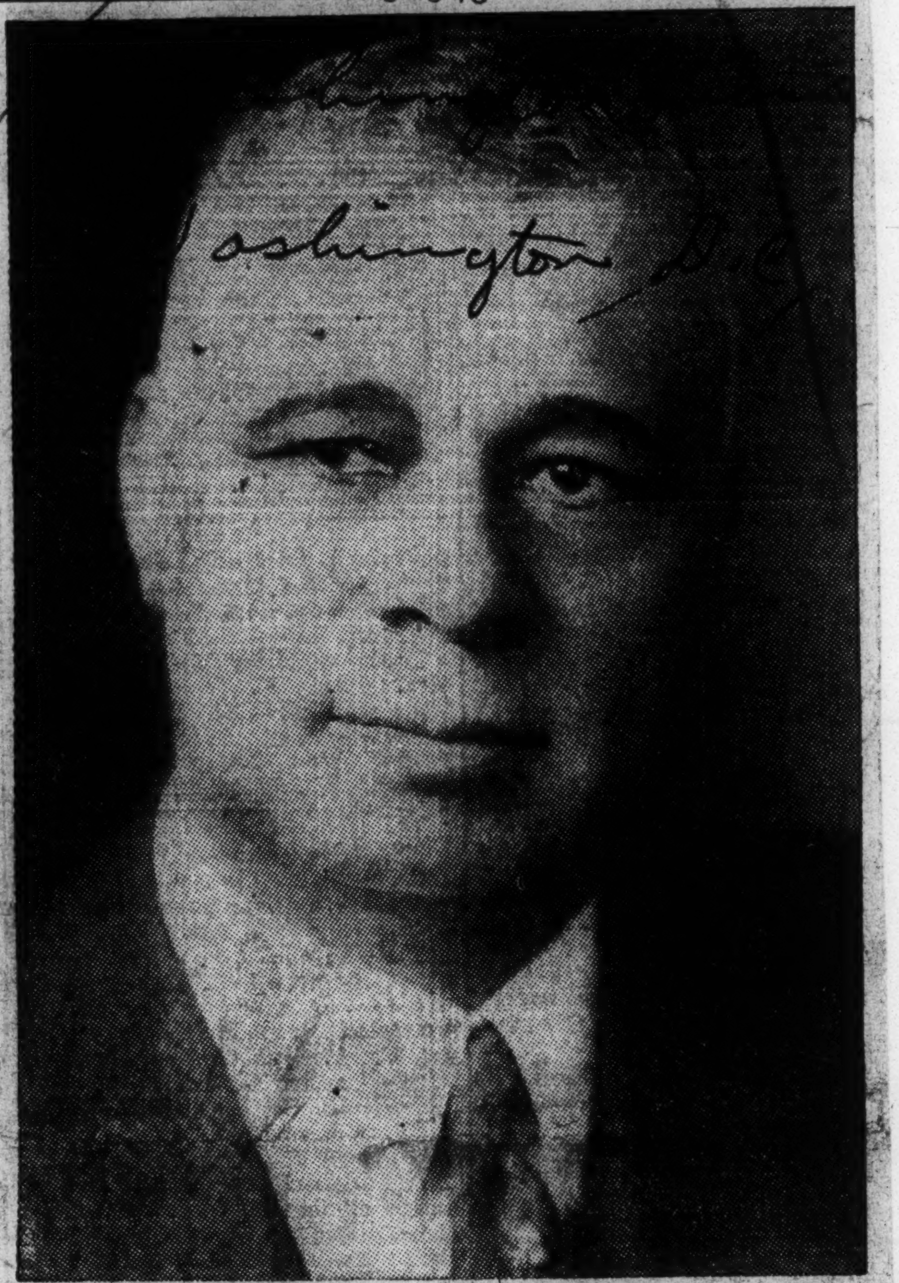
William T. Andrews and Daniel Burrows, both attorneys and Democrats, were re-elected to the New York Assembly. In addition the voters returned Judges James Watson and Charles Toney, Democrats, to ten-year terms in the muncipal court. They defeated John A. Ross and Conrad Johnson, Republicans.

In Kansas City, Mo., the Roosevelt landslide snowed under all colored candidates. L. Amasa Knox, a Howard University Law School graduate and veteran attorney of that city, running for justice of peace and J. H. Herbert, also an attorney, for the State Legislature, both Republicans, lost.

In Kansas City, Kan.s, William H. Towers, was re-elected to the State Legislature for the third term on the Republican ticket. Kansas was one of the nine States which went Republican.

Reelected for Fourth Term

NOV 9 1940



Washington D.C.

ARTHUR W. MITCHELL
Who won reelection to the U.S. House of Representatives from the first Congressional district of Illinois, Tuesday. He begins his fourth consecutive term, the longest held by any Negro in the halls of Congress.

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

ILLINOIS--CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL

Arthur W. Mitchell, Only Negro in Congress, Sides with Reactionaries and War-Makers Against His Own People

By William L. Patterson

Arthur W. Mitchell, I address this open letter to you as representative from the first Congressional District of the state of Illinois and as the only Negro in the Halls of Congress.

The Congressional Record contains your words of May 1. In the streets of a score of American cities Negroes were marching with their white trade union brothers that day, for May Day belongs to the workers of the world. Those marching men held aloft the banner of peace. They castigated imperialist war. They called a nation to rally around the slogan:

"The Yanks Are Not Coming!"

And you, Arthur W. Mitchell, on that day and hour came forward to condemn the position on peace taken by that historic meeting of the National Negro Congress.

How quick you were to ask "for one minute" to address the House. The Ku Klux Klan had condemned the National Negro Congress. Dies, the Texas Lynch leader, had called it red. The Association of Manufacturers curse its name. The landlords hate it.

You fell in step. You were frightened. You had to speak even if but for a minute. Opportunism in the most crass and blatant form pinched you. You might land a big. You can be "trusted." You bounced to your feet. A hundred times you have remained seated and silent as the representatives of Southern lynchers vilified black men and slurred black womanhood. But this was a different occasion.

Black men had said they would not fight in a war which strengthened the power of the lynch landlords and their Wall Street backers. You are spineless when the landlords curse black folk—even though you are one of those black men—but you have words when they are pictured for the murderous exploiters of white and black sharecroppers and peons that they are. I quote you:

"In this time of unrest," you say, "there might be a traitor found here and there, but I wish to assure this Congress and the nation at large that the Negro is a lover of this country; it is his home; he knows no other, and while his country might withhold from him and does withhold from him many of the privileges of American citizens, the well-thinking Negro does not wish to and will not raise his hand against this government, it matters not with whom we become engaged in war."

The Republican and Democratic representatives of lynchers who since 1920 have refused to pass an anti-lynching bill literally threw up their sweaty night-caps as they crowned you with applause. But they have contributed much to this "unrest" as you term it.

No man has stooped so low before. During the days of Reconstruction, great black men trod those Congress Halls. Their heads would have bowed with grief and shame had they heard you. They were leaders of a fighting people. They were fearless spokesmen of liberty and truth.

You slandered your people. True, you have said before you do not represent black men. Now you have proven that. "My final words is this," you added: "the Negro stands loyally by the American flag and will give his blood and his life to protect it against any foe."

That is all too true. But now the foe is here at home. It was the foe of the American flag who showered you with applause. Why could you not have stood to introduce an anti-poll tax law? Why was it not you who introduced the anti-lynch bill? Here you fail your people but not their foe. You fight on the enemy's front. You will be accursed and alone.

Black men gave their lives at Bunker Hill. In the Civil War their heroic deeds at Port Hudson, Fort Pillow, Fort Wagner and at the siege of Richmond are well known. But they fought on the side of freedom. They fought that democracy would embrace them. They fought against American Tories in the first case. They battled against American slave holders in the second. They made their stand with the America of progress. Together with the Klan you condemn the National Negro Congress.

TWO AMERICAS

There are two Americas. There always have been. But black men have never knowingly fought for American reaction. Black men as well as white were duped into the last war. You know it. That was no war for democracy or for the rights of small peoples to have a voice in their own governments. That was imperialist war, to fasten the chains of peonage and lynch law more securely upon the ankles of black men. That was a war to seize colonies and markets, to loot and terrorize.

American soldiers were lynched with their uniforms on when they returned here. They were black. They had believed the 14 points with which Wilson received millions. The lynchers were putting the "black fools" back in their place. Only a fool or an acceptor of silver could fail to understand the terror against black men of 1919.

THE WORKERS AMERICA

One America—ruling class America—watched those lynchings with a speculative yet satisfied eye. It had provoked the lynch mob. But here in Chicago as rioting incited by the Hearsts and the McCormicks swept the streets, white workers sided with black labor in uniform. One America expected to drive the Negro people back into peonage. The other saw that unity of white and black was freedom's price.

The government you say we will fight with, "it matters not with whom we become engaged in war," is a landlord's government. It is Wall Street's government. The poll tax, the lynchers rope and faggot, the knife that slashed relief, the hand that doled out billions to munition kings, the Department of Justice that winks at the Klan and cynically turns away from the peonage plantation. these are the instruments of American imperialism. These are weapons against the people particularly our people.

There are two Americas. One wants war. There are profits in blood. One wants more colonies like Puerto Rico, the Philippines and the Virgin Islands. One wants a "boom" in "war babies." But the other one, the other America, wants jobs and relief and social security for youth and old age. The other America wants democracy and peace. You stand with this first America.

Black America will fight for this last America, the People's America. That fight is here. That fight is not against the English worker or the Japanese peasant. That fight is not against the Germany of Thaelmann and the people or against the workers of the Soviet Union, who have taken their own destiny into their own hands.

That fight is to make our destiny secure. We face the lyncher, the vigilante, the Dies and Edgar Hoover mobsmen. We face this foe together with our allies whose outstretched hands are clasping our own. The white worker, the poor white farmer, the white youth, and the aged—these are our friends, the enemies of our foes. This is our America. We are bound only to it for it alone is loyal to the flag.

THE FLAG OF LIBERTY

Some people only know our flag as the symbol of "dollar diplomacy" of American imperialism. We ourselves have only known it as such. But there is the flag of Jefferson, of Jackson, and of Lincoln. They carried that red, white and blue banner into revolution and civil war. They fought for freedom and we followed. We will not fight in an imperialist war again. Black men learn from their experiences. We will not be duped again. Europe owes us nothing. We clip no coupons. We receive no dividends. Loans and credits are Wall Street's business.

Your masters applaud your kowtowing. Black men have heard that applause before. But we speak now for ourselves. That National Negro Congress voiced the sentiments of men.

You have chosen your America. A friend of your people's despoiler, you are a foe of your people. We have chosen our America. It has few spokesmen in this Congress. But in the mills and factories, on the farms, the best soil of which has been blown away, in the poor house and the CCC camps our friends are lifting up their heads. We are of the people.

"In the time of unrest there might be a traitor here and there." These are your words.

I present to you and to the nation the name of Arthur W. Mitchell—traitor to his people Chicago owes it to the nation to retire you. Chicago owes it to the Negro people—and to all America—to send to Congress a Negro who will really fight for the interest of Negro America. Throughout the country the Negro people should organize with their labor and white progressive allies to elect militant and progressive Negroes to state and city bodies, and to Congress.

LOYALTY OF THE NEGRO TO AMERICA IS PLEDGED

Bee

(Speech delivered by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, (Dem., Ill.) in the House of Representatives recently.)

5/26/40

Chicago Ill.

Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Speaker, during the nearly 6 years I have served as a Member of this House I have heard much said about different forms of government, dictatorships and so forth. At times there have been statements to the effect that certain legislation which which we had under consideration pointed toward the setting up of a dictatorship in our country. There is no doubt in my mind but there are subversive influences at work in America, and that they are seeking to undermine our Government. They are making their appeal to all supposedly disgruntled groups. I am firmly of the opinion that such an appeal is being made to the Negroes, the largest minority group in this country.

I have implicit faith in the loyalty of the Negro, but at the present time there are evidences of small groups here and there giving an attentive ear to doctrines which are subversive in their nature. I regard such teachings a being not only detrimental to our Government but most destructive and detrimental to the best interests of my group. I do not wish to go on record as being in sympathy with the injustices from which my people suffer. I have denounced them on the floor of this House time and again. I have pleaded for absolute justice and I have asked to Nation to wipe out discriminations against the largest mnority group, but I look with disapproval upon any activity which smacks of disloyalty to this Government.

I believe that communism as taught and practiced in Russia is seeking through its agents to disrupt the good feelings between the two races in this country. I deplore this and disapprove it as does the great majority of Negroes. I have no confidence in these so-called revolutionary organizations springing up here and there among certain of our citizens, white and colored. Is is my opniion that there are designing white men and women in the United States today who are deliberately seeking to take advantage of whatever dissatisfaction exists among the Negroes and are seeking to use the Negro as a tool against the Government. This I condemn with all of my heart.

I wish to go on record as condemning the activities of the so-called National Negro Congress as expressed in a resolution which I understand was passed by the organization while in session here last week, which resolution purported to set forth a statement that should this country become involved in war with Soviet Russia, Negroes would refuse to fight on the side of our Government. This I brand as a deliberate misstatement of fact. Negroes have always been loyal to this Government. In this time of unrest there might be a traitor found here and there, but I wish to assure this Congress and the Nation at large that the Negro is a lover of this country—it is his home; he knows no other, and while his country might withhold from him, and does withhold from him, many of the privileges of American citizens, the well-thinking Negro does not wish to and will not raise his hand against this Government, it matters not with whom we become engaged in war.

It is my hope that the American people will never again have the occasion to engage in bloody conflict with any nation, but I say to you that should that day come when we must engage in such a conflict, the Negro will be found loyal to this Government, fighting for it just as he did in the Revolutionary War; just as he did in the Civil War, and just as he did in the War of 1812, and just as he did in the Spanish-American War and in the World War. These persons who resolve otherwise do not represent the feelings thoughts and intentions of the millions of well-thinking Negroes to be found in all parts of the country.

I wish to go on record as thoroughly disapproving the appeal made to the Negro at this National Negro Congress by the labor leader, John L. Lewis. It is my opinion that John L. Lewis is the most dangerous, outstanding leader in America today, and it is his desire to change our form of government and to establish a dictatorship in America. I also believe that he wishes to be the

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Congressman Mitchell Gets Big Ovation

Says America Offers Negroes Best Opportunity

Journal and Guide

7-13-40

Norfolk, Va.

By S. A. HAYNES

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — "We are not impostors in this country—we came here because we had a special invitation from you white people. You came here in 1607 and after many hard struggles and privations, 12 years later, you invited us here to assist in building this great democracy.

"I have no patience with that group of my own race who fail to realize that we are a minority group and will continue to be so for years to come. One lone Negro in Congress can not shake his fingers in the face of the majority and make progress.

"As a minority group we must get it out of our heads that we can force issues—we've got to do it another way."

With a resonant voice pitched to harmonize with the patriotism and national loyalty associated with Independence Day, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago, hurled these choice bits of practical philosophy at an interracial audience which packed the auditorium of the new James City Training School, July 4, at exercises held by local leaders to raise $1,000 for beautifying the school grounds.

WORKING TOGETHER

Speaking without notes, Mr. Mitchell paid tribute to the pioneering zeal and patriotism of white and colored Americans from Jamestown to Gettysburg, thereafter going forward together to build a great nation, a great democracy. He indicted the leadership of the race for lack of vision and aggressiveness. He called upon Negro ministers to preach salvation upon earth as well as in heaven. He pleaded for fairplay and justice for all Americans, for tolerance and understanding between the races. Said he:

"I want to see all Americans, white and colored, go oup together to a richer, fuller life. . . I have the greatest confidence in working out our problems together wherever we are. . . .Our first duty is to behave ourselves as American citizens—to work and to support ourselves in a fashion that we'll be a credit to the nation and to our race."

And aside to the Negro: "America offers to the Negro the largest opportunity, the largest chance in the world to be successful. Your opportunity in America is unlimited if you go forward and achieve unselfishly. . . In this great democracy, if we go forward to show our worthiness white people stand ready to encourage us and support us."

MR. GEDDY'S TRIBUTE

The Congressman congratulated the city government, the boards of education of the three associated counties; the General Education Board, and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller for their contributions which made the new school possible. He was introduced by Attorney J. Thomas Newsome of Newport News and given two fine ovations at the beginning and close of his address.

Other speakers were: Clarence Jennings, superintendent of schools for James City, Charles City and New Kent counties; Joseph Holt, dean at William and Mary College; Vernon M. Geddy, vice president of the Williamsburg Restoration, who called the school "one of the greatest educational accomplishments Virginia has ever known," and gave a brief history of its founding; and William M. Cooper who brought greetings on behalf of Hampton Institute which helped to shape the curriculum. Superintendent Jennings, Dean Holt and Mr. Geddy paid high tributes to the late Drs. Booker T. Washington and R. R. Moton for their invaluable contributions to the democratic way of life in America.

The Rev. L. W. Wales, Jr., chairman of the sponsoring committee, presided, and music was rendered by the Westwood Female Quartet of Richmond, the Harmonizing Four Quartet of Richmond, the Huntington High School Band, Newport News, and the Odd Fellows Youth Band of Richmond.

The public meeting was preceded by a parade from the old school, and some 1,500 persons participated in the exercises.

Sanford, N. C., Herald
July 22, 1940

Clipper

"No Fifth Columnists"

"There are no 'fifth columnists' among the negroes of America," Representative Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago, the race's only member of congress, told the Democratic national convention, before which he was invited to speak, in its session at Chicago on Tuesday.

The statement drew vigorous applause from the delegates and galleries, as well it might. The negro race might constitute something of an economic and social problem for America, but it is not and has not been a subversive problem. And that very fact has no doubt contributed very materially to the better spirit of understanding and a growing respect between the races who must live here side by side that has been increasingly evident during the past 25 years.

In fact, who could have conceived 25 years ago that a member of this race would be invited to address a convention of one of the political parties and be heard with respect and consideration?

As a matter of fact, the negro seems no longer the political problem he was in former years. Then the problem was to control him in election years and ignore him in between. He has begun to vote as an American citien, and not merely as a member of a minority racial group in America.

No one could better appreciate the undesirability of being subject to the nazi or fascist ideology, with its emphasis on racial prejudice, than the American negro. For if the Jew is fair prey wherever the Swastiki is raised in triumph, what might the American negro expect for his lot when the "pure nordic" conquerors?—Lexington Dispatch.

POLITICAL-1940
OFFICE HOLDING

ILLINOIS(CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL)

Negroes, Whites Shower Congressman Mitchell With Telegrams After Address

Traces The History of The Negro in America From the Day They Landed in 1619

Dispatch

Says America Is Negro's Country

7-27-40

Oklahoma City, Okla.

CHICAGO.—Telegrams from both black and white poured into the office of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell Wednesday morning, following the historic and gripping address delivered by Representative Mitchell to the Democratic National Convention Tuesday morning.

Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom pronounced the invocation at the opening of this session.

The band, seated in the second balcony of the vast Chicago Stadium, had just concluded "The Stars and Stripes Forever" when Chairman William B. Bankhead announced to the assembly that the Illinois Congressman would speak. The first district congressman walked rapidly to the microphone on the flag-draped platform and started his address amidst a burst of applause.

Speaker Bankhead leaned over to Congressman Mitchell and told him that it was arranged with the National Broadcasting Company that his entire address would go out to the nation and that he would have ample time to present all of his views to the American people.

"In these tragic days when the lives of nations and races are being ruthlessly crushed, and when conferences are being held between leaders of conquering nations for the purpose of directing further attacks upon small and defenseless nations and groups, it is most important and significant that the greatest political party in the greatest and freest nation in the world, assembled in convention, should include among those whose voices are raised in behalf of human freedom, justice and good government, that of its largest and without question, it most loyal and dependable minority group, the Negro," said Congressman Mitchell in his opening statement.

The Windy City statesman traced the history of the Negro on American shores fr[illegible] the day he landed in 1619 at [illegible]nt on the James River, up t[illegible]resent time, and he sai[illegible] the Negro had "joined hand[illegible]ed and worked successfully [illegible]e establishment of this gove[illegible]t which we represent here to[illegible]

Cheers greeted the spe[illegible] when he said the Negro cons[illegible]ered America his country. "W[illegible] take great pride in the fact that like you we grew up with the country, and have gone side by side with you in making it what it is today."

Touching upon the patriotic record of the black man, Mr. Mitchell said, "The Negro has played his part on the battlefield and in every bloody conflict in which we have engaged from the battle of Bunker Hill to that on Flanders Field, where we two decades ago along with you met the enemy and defeated him in his effort to destroy world-wide democracy."

The speaker then launched into a brilliant defense of the New Deal. He said he wanted to attack "false propaganda being spread by paid leaders of my race who are engaged in a countrywide effort to deceive the Negro voters, and to bring them again into the Republican fold."

The noticeable thing about the address was that most of the applause came from the southern delegations. Alabama, the former residence of Congressman Mitchell, led out in the continuous applause.

The speaker said that the more than 300,000 Negroes employed by WPA had received more than fifteen million dollars in monthly wages, and while the black man represented only one tenth of the population he had received more than 14 per cent of WPA allotments.

The figures submitted by the speaker showed that out of the $35,000,000 spent by the government for education, the Negro had received $8,000,000, which, Congressman Mitchell said, did not include appropriations for Howard university.

NYA, the speaker said, had helped educate 78,000 Negro youths and 300,000 black boys had been enrolled in CCC camps and had received in government stipends more than nine million dollars. "This has helped their health, physical and moral condition," Mitchell said.

"The Negro lived long enough in the Republican party to know the difference between election promises and the fulfillment of promises such as is exposed in the New Deal record," Mitchell said.

The audience went wild when the forceful representative of the first Illinois district, paid his tribute to President Roosevelt.

"I venture to say," Mitchell said, "that eight out of every ten Negroes who vote in November will cast their votes for the New Deal party, whose banner we hope and pray will be carried by that greatest of all humanitarians, the greatest of all leaders of this day, that great American, loved, trusted, and honored by the American people, Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

A REASONABLE REQUEST

New York Age

New York, N.Y.

AUG 31 1940

AUG 3 1940

CONSTITUENTS OF Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat of Illinois, [illegible] been asking him to propose an amendment to the Conscription Act which would benefit the Congressman's constituents in Chicago but also Negroes in all sections o the country.

It has also been suggested that if additiona Negro units are formed in the army, a natural corollary should be that commissioned officers from the highest to the lowest should be members of the same group. It is also urged that the only Negro members of Congress protest the ban on colored men in the Navy except as mess and service attendants, and that a special demand be made for the enlistment and training of colored men in the Air Forces as pilots and in every other branch of the air service.

Enlistments as are now being made are unfair, unjust and un-American and strike at the basic rights of but one group of American citizens. but we have yet to hear a protest on this subject from Mr. Mitchell.

We are advising Congressman Mitchell to heed the request of his constituents and the millions of Negroes throughout the country to the end that this policy of discrimination be corrected at once.

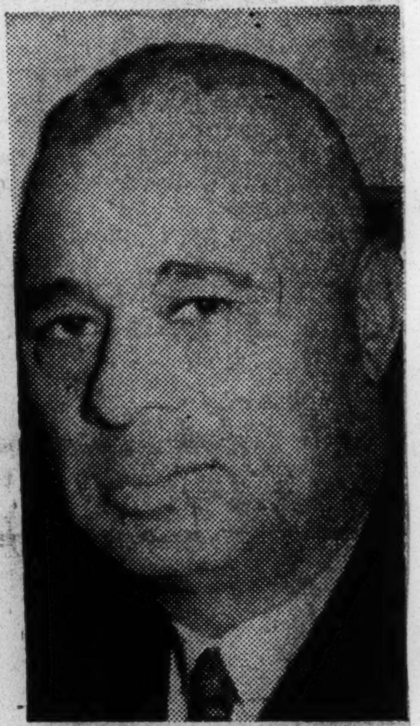
King vs. Mitchell for U.S. Congress

NOV 9 1940

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

Either Way, Congress Will Still Have a Colored Member

WILLIAM E. KING



ARTHUR MITCHELL

CHICAGO. — No matter who wins the race for Representative in the First Congressional District in Illinois, Congress will still have one colored member.

Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, the incumbent, is being opposed by William E. King, Republican, for twelve years a member of the Illinois Legislature. In giving his platform, Mr. Mitchell said:

What They Stand For

"I favor strong national defense to be shared by rich and poor alike. I favor conscripting wealth as well as manpower.

"I favor wiping out racial and sex discrimination in all Government departments, and wiping out of poll tax requirements as qualifications to vote. I favor immediate passage of an anti-lynch bill."

"I am basing my claim to election upon my record of twelve years in the Illinois Legislature," Mr. King declared recently. "I favor solving the unemployment situation, strengthening national defense, abolition of poll tax in States where colored citizens are barred from free use of ballot and in a strong anti-lynching

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CONG. MITCHELL COMMENDS F. D. R.'S REELECTION

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Ill.

NOV 17 1940

It is my opinion that the campaign which came to a close on November 5th, and culminated in the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt to a third term as President of the United States, is without doubt the most important event, insofar as the interests of the common people are concerned during the past 75 years. The great humanitarian program initiated and carried forward by this administration for the benefit of the common people offers the only real ray of hope that has come from the Federal Government to the Negro during my lifetime. During the campaign I said on more than one occasion that no greater calamity could come to the common people of America than the defeat of Roosevelt and his program. I cannot help but think that it is to the everlasting shame of scores of outstanding Negro leaders that they refused to work on the side of the common people of America in this great world and race crisis. I cannot believe that it was ignorance why they chose to be Republican at this time. I believe it was down-right selfishness and short-sightedness on their part, putting their own selfish interest and the interest of a few above that of the people.

I wish to thank the First Congressional District of Illinois, colored and white, for their support which brought about my re-election to Congress for the 4th term. I pledge you and my country that I shall continue to stand by the constructive program of our great President. I know him as no other colored man in the United States has had opportunity to know him. He is genuinely interested in all the people, and seeks to deal justly with every group. I account it the highest pleasure of my life to have been privileged and am privileged to work with such a great leader. It is my hope that my group throughout the country will appreciate the opportunities brought to them though this administration. I ask that they not only show gratitude but that the people make the very best of these opportunities. God has smiled upon us in giving us Roosevelt and an opportunity to develop into substantial citizens I think that the day is not far hence when the Negro will come into his own, and will share the blessings of America as American citizens without beng discriminated against. This administration is our hope.

Mr. Bus Rider

NOV 24 1940

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Ill.

ALDERMAN PAUL DOUGLAS has expressed himself in favor of a reduction of bus fares and an increase in the service offered by the Chicago Motor Coach company. We concur in his suggestions and recommend further that the service offered by the street cars and the elevated trains is badly in need of improvement.

Let's take a cursory glance at the troubles that Mr. Rider has when he is on his way to work. He waits on the corner of 46th street and South Parkway on a cold winter morning for a northbound bus. A bus comes creeping by so crowded that the driver can not open the door to take on additional passengers and so the bus passes without stopping. Mr. Rider is getting a little cold but is cheered by the fact that he sees a big double-decker near 49th street coming in his direction. His hopes for a ride are suppressed when he observes the "limited" notice on the bus that passed his corner without even slowing down. Mr. Rider, who is already a little tardy for work, is colder, angrier and later. He has become tired of the whole transportation system and so takes a jitney to go to Indiana avenue elevated station. To his surprise and chagrin the cab driver turns east at 43rd street to take a passenger to Cottage Grove avenue By this time Mr. Rider is downright mad and asks leave of the driver to get off at Cottage Grove. He boards a Cottage Grove street car which has three times as many passengers as it was built to accommodate and who are themselves packed in like sardines in a tin can.

Mr. Rider finally gets to work. He is colder, madder and later.

Chicago needs to wake up to the fact that it is not getting the service that it is paying for on the street cars, buses and elevated trains.

The street cars are slow and noisy. The buses are slower and less frequent and run only part of the night instead of all night. The elevated trains, like the buses and street cars, are invariably crowded during rush hours.

We are hopeful that Alderman Douglas will conduct an incessant fight for the benefit of the millions of riders who daily must commute to and from their work.

In New York City the bus and street car fares are only five cents. The service is better, the cars are less crowded and they are more frequent and faster.

Perhaps Chicago may take a cue from the east for an insight into the solution of its high fares and poor service for bus, street car and "L" riders.

CONGRESSMAN APPEALS HIS RAILWAY CASE

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Lower Court Found 'No Undue' Discrimination In Arkansas

NOV 29 1940

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell's case charging discrimination of Negro passengers by railroads was filed November 18 in the United States supreme court, following litigation in several lower courts since April, 1937.

When Congressman Mitchell was en route to Hot Springs, Ark., from Chicago, he was told in Memphis where he changed trains that he could not purchase first class accommodations because of his race.

The case was first carried to William A. Disqe, examiner for the Interstate Commerce commission, who substantiated the facts as presented by Mitchell but held that there had been no "undue" discrimination, since there were not sufficient Negroes using the railroad to justify establishment of first class accommodations for them

He also held that the railroad was not at fault since it was merely complying with the Arkansas laws which require separation of the races.

The appeal to the supreme court is from a judgment handed down in April, 1939, by a special three-judge court in Chicago which upheld earlier rulings that no undue discrimination had been shown Mitchell.

Election Shows Race Politically Stronger; Mitchell Re-elected

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.

NOV 16 1940

CHICAGO (ANP) — Outstanding leaders, both Democratic and Republican, hurled aside partisanship this week to ask citizens to present a united front in seeking for further integration into national life. At the same time they said results of the recent election showed the race's strategic political importance, while some pointed to general colored satisfaction with the policies of Roosevelt as expressed by the vote, and foresee even greater benefits.

Said Julian D. Rainey of Boston, head of the colored Democratic eastern division: "The reelection of Roosevelt means uninterrupted progress for underprivileged people. I am sure we have made enormous political gains and under the President will make further economic and social gains."

POWELL'S VIEWS

Similar sentiments were expressed by Dr. C. B. Powell of New York, eastern Democrataic publicity director, who declared: "In New York and the East the new Democratic victory strengthens the Negro's hands and presages hope for the future."

Calling for an end to the bitterness of the recent campaign, Mrs. Eunice Hunter Carter, assistant district attorney of New York City, said, "It is my sincere hope that the Negro, like all other good American citizens, will unite in an effort to achieve national harmony. On the other hand, the New Deal must be kept aware of the fact that the Negroes of the country gave it no such sweeping mandate as it did in 1936."

S. R. Redmond of St. Louis, Republican, western director, asserted: "The Negro in America thinks and acts very similarly to his white fellow man which explains in part our vote. It is encouraging to note that in most states in the western division the Republican candidates got at least 50 per cent of the Negro vote."

BETTER PLACE

A Democratic editor, J. E. Mitchell of the St. Louis Argus, said: "The election of Roosevelt assures Negroes a more substantial place in the body politic. The President's election for a third term also gives assurance of the continuation of his social legislation which has meant so much to the poor, especially to the Negro. However, it is a sign of progress to see Negroes divided politically just as other races and groups are."

In a letter written to the White House, William Pickens said he was opposed to the third term but congratulated Roosevelt on his reelection with Wallace as running mate and added, "With most of your domestic policies we of the masses agree—and are enthusiastic about your foreign policy as we understand it."

Homer Brown of Pittsburgh, Democrat reelected to the State Legislature, said: "Negroes must not now be misled, for although they have benefited greatly from the laws enacted by the New Deal, they still have ahead the fight against discrimination in public offices, the right to participate equally in monies appropriated for public use, segregation of all descriptions, and the right to work, particularly in private employment, especially in the public utility fields."

NOV 16 1940

A BIGGER FACTOR

T. Gillis Nutter of Charleston, W. Va., stated: "From now on the Negro is going to be a factor in the political setup and his vote will be eagerly sought by both of the major political parties as it was in the recent election. He should look well to the interest of his group."

Cornelius Richardson of Richmond, Ind., said: "The fight for American ideals has just begun. All groups in America must share in bearing the burden. But the American way must prevail."

In Louisville, according to I. Willis Cole, editor of the Leader, there is no bitterness after elections. Negroes there were impressed with two housing projects and relief. But the vote showed the race is part and parcel of the two-party system."

The Negro group still remains the test of a "strong, determined, confident, united democracy," opined Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Washington, Republican publicity director, who pointed out the race must still fight against discrimination and for full citizenship rights.

VIRGINIA VIEWPOINT

Virginians, sharing in the New Deal's social gains, have been heartened by Roosevelt's reelection, according to P. B. Young, Sr., editor of the Journal and Guide, who added: "There are no indications in this area that the outcome of the election will have other than a stabilizing effect upon business, industry and agriculture, if the people unite in their support of the President in his efforts to continue recovery and keep the nation at peace."

More Negro Texans voted in this election than ever before, with between 60 and 65 percent for Roosevelt, said Carter Wesley of the Houston Informer, who asserted: "I believe that the Negroes nationally have grown in status politically by their work in the election."

Negroes in that section are jubilant over four more years of the New Deal, according to C. A. Scott of the Atlanta Daily World, and are showing a tremendous interest in the franchise.

Most cynical was C. A. Franklin of the Kansas City Call, who said Kansas City (Mo.) Negroes were so interested in electing white Democrats they did not cast their full vote for the two colored Republicans on the ballot.

"Election results hereabouts are past comprehension anyway," he opined. "To the west of the state line, in Kansas, the voters went strongly Republican for president and then chose a Democrat for governor. In Missouri, to the east of the state line, it was the reverse, their vote going to the Democratic nominee for president, yet they favored the Republican for governor. Maybe Negroes have the same right to be illogical as was the average voter. Evidently, this section needs a campaign on educating Negroes how to get the most out of their ballot."

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.

VOTERS SEND MITCHELL BACK TO CONGRESS

CHICAGO (ANP)—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell received a fourth term when voters of the city sent him back to the house of representatives last week in preference to his Republican rival, William E. King.

King is a former state senator, and while he carried the second ward which is preponderantly colored, this margin was not sufficient to offset Mitchell's lead in the first and 11th wards, principally white.

Ernest A. Greene, Charles J. Jenkins, and William Warfield, all Republican incumbents, were returned to the Illinois State Legislature.

The only new person to emerge from the balloting on the South Side is Dudley Martin, who captured the legislative seat formerly held by Andrew A. Torrence, who was slain the day before the primary in April.

The Republican candidates for municipal judgeships, William H. Haynes and Alva L. Bates, both lost.

NOV 16 1940

SCOTTSBORO LAWYER WINS JUDGESHIP

NEW YORK—Samuel S. Leibowitz, Brooklyn trial specialist, who acquired nation-wide fame while defending the Scottsboro Boys in Alabama, is now a county judge, by virtue of his victory over Orin G. Judd, Republican aspirant, in the recent elections. The post pays $25,000 a year.

Leibowitz, who received 710,529 votes as against 382,543 for his opponent, enjoyed a landslide in nearly every assembly district where the Negro vote is known to be heaviest. He will assume the post immediately, sitting in the Brooklyn County Court.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—Two Negro Republican candidates in this city lost under the avalanche of votes given to New Deal exponents. James H. Berbert, candidate for the state legislature, lost to Thomas J. Gill, white Democrat, by a count of 7,035 to 12,156.

L. Amasa Knox, candidate for justice of the peace, was also snowed under when he was defeated by Max Atotsky, white. The Negro vote in Missouri was for Roosevelt, while that in Kansas went for Willkie.

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—William H. Towers, Republican, was reelected to the state legislature for the third time, defeating Ulysses Plummer, Democrat. Both are lawyers.

PENNSYLVANIA RESULTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(ANP)—Riding high on the crest of the wave of Roosevelt popularity, all the colored New Deal candidates were successful in the recent elections.

Newly-elected to the Pennsylvania State Legislature were Edwin C. Young, tradesman; and Ralph T. Jefferson, business man.

Incumbents reelected were William A. Allmond, mortician; and Dr. Edwin Thompson, dentist.

A former member of the legislature, Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, a Baptist minister, was laso elected.

Attorney Homer Brown, Pittsburgh Democrat, was reelected to the legislature for his fourth consecutive term.

While there were few disorders noted by the police on election day, three men were arrersted charged with assaulting two United States marshals who sought to serve a warrant on a Republican workers. Roscoe Mackey, well known South Philadelphia figure and former night club owner, and DeWitt Welton were two of the men arersted. They were taken into custody after a warrant carried by the deputy marshals was torn up and the men mauled by a crowd outside one of the polling places.

Harlem Results

NEW YORK—Harlem elected two Municipal Court judges and three members of the lower house of the State Legislature in the recent elections.

Justices Charles E. Toney and James S. Watson, Democratic incumbents on the bench of the Municipal Court, were reelected in Harlem's Democratic avalanche, as were also Assemblymen Daniel L. Burrows and William T. Andrews, members of the same party. The number of Negro legislators was increased to three, however, when Hulan E. Jack defeated O. Garcia Rivera, a Latin, in the Seventeenth district.

LOSES FOR CONGRESS

A Negro candidate running for Congress in the Twenty-second Congressional district, Frank Crosswaith, American Labor Party, was given only 1,869 votes.

The most impressive race by a defeated candidate was probably the one staged by Attorney Arthur A. Madison for the State Senate under the Republican label.

NOV 16 1940

HARGRAVES WINS IN N. J., YANCEY LOSES

ORANGE, N. J.—Dr. Frank S. Hargraves, popular physician and surgeon of 83 Kenilworth Street, this city, was reelected last week to his seventh term in the New Jersey Assembly.

He is a Republican. Roger M. Yancey, who also campaigned for the Assembly on the Democratic ticket, did not get in.

INDIANA GETS LEGISLATOR

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—James S. Hunter was elected last week to the Indiana Legislature on the Democratic ticket, polling 25,000 votes. In Gary every Negro precinct went Democratic.

ST. LOUISIANS LOSE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Sanford Holland and Alfred Mumford, and Thomas Hillard, the Republican Negro candidates for the Legislature from the third and fourth St. Louis districts, were defeated by gib majorities by their white Democratic rivals, John Sullivan and Robert Uxa, and Edward Hogan.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

ILLINOIS (CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL)

Election Shows Race Politically Stronger; Mitchell Re-elected

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

NOV 1 6 1940

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POWELL'S VIEWS

Similar sentiments were expressed by Dr. C. B. Powell of New York, eastern Democrataic publicity director, who declared: "In New York and the East the new Democratic victory strengthens the Negro's hands and presages hope for the future."

Calling for an end to the bitterness of the recent campaign, Mrs. Eunice Hunter Carter, assistant district attorney of New York City, said, "It is my sincere hope that the Negro, like all other good American citizens, will unite in an effort to achieve national harmony, On the other hand, the New Deal must be kept aware of the fact that the Negroes of the country gave it no such sweeping mandate as it did in 1936."

S. R. Redmond of St. Louis, Republican, western director, asserted: "The Negro in America thinks and acts very similarly to his white fellow man which explains in part our vote. It is encouraging to note that in most states in the western division the Republican candidates got at least 50 per cent of the Negro vote."

BETTER PLACE

A Democratic editor, J. E. Mitchell of the St. Louis Argus, said: "The election of Roosevelt assures Negroes a more substantial place in the body politic. The President's election for a third term also gives assurance of the continuation of his social legislation which has meant so much to the poor, especially to the Negro. However, it is a sign of progress to see Negroes divided politically just as other races and groups are."

In a letter written to the White House, William Pickens said he was opposed to the third term but congratulated Roosevelt on his reelection with Wallace as running mate and added, "With most of your domestic policies we of the masses agree—and are enthusiastic about your foreign policy as we understand it."

Homer Brown of Pittsburgh, Democrat reelected to the State Legislature, said: "Negroes must not now be misled, for although they have benefited greatly from the laws enacted by the New Deal, they still have ahead the fight against discrimination in public offices, the right to participate equally in monies appropriated for public use, segregation of all descriptions, and the right to work, particularly in private employment, especially in the public utility fields."

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A BIGGER FACTOR

T. Gillis Nutter of Charleston, W. Va., stated: "From now on the Negro is going to be a factor in the political setup and his vote will be eagerly sought by both of the major political parties as it was in the recent election. He should look well to the interest of his group."

Cornelius Richardson of Richmond, Ind., said: "The fight for American ideals has just begun. All groups in America must share in bearing the burden. But the American way must prevail."

In Louisville, according to I. Willis Cole, editor of the Leader, there is no bitterness after elections. Negroes there were impressed with two housing projects and relief. But the vote showed the race is part and parcel of the two-party system."

The Negro group still remains the test of a "strong, determined, confident, united democracy," opined Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Washington, Republican publicity director, who pointed out the race must still fight against discrimination and for full citizenship rights.

VIRGINIA VIEWPOINT

Virginians, sharing in the New Deal's social gains, have been heartened by Roosevelt's reelection, according to P. B. Young, Sr., editor of the Journal and Guide, who added: "There are no indications in this area that the outcome of the election will have other than a stabilizing effect upon business, industry and agriculture, if the people unite in their support of the President in his efforts to continue recovery and keep the nation at peace."

More Negro Texans voted in this election than ever before, with between 60 and 65 percent for Roosevelt, said Carter Wesley of the Houston Informer, who asserted: "I believe that the Negroes nationally have grown in status politically by their work in the election."

Negroes in that section are jubilant over four more years of the New Deal, according to C. A. Scott of the Atlanta Daily World, and are showing a tremendous interest in the franchise.

Journal & Guide

Most cynical was C. A. Franklin of the Kansas City Call, who said Kansas City (Mo.) Negroes were so interested in electing white Democrats they did not cast their full vote for the two colored Republicans on the ballot.

"Election results hereabouts are past comprehension anyway," he opined. "To the west of the state line, in Kansas, the voters went strongly Republican for president and then chose a Democrat for governor. In Missouri, to the east of the state line, it was the reverse, their vote going to the Democratic nominee for president, yet they favored the Republican for governor. Maybe Negroes have the same right to be illogical as was the average voter. Evidently, this section needs a campaign on educating Negroes how to get the most out of their ballot."

VOTERS SEND MITCHELL BACK TO CONGRESS

CHICAGO (ANP)—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell received a fourth term when voters of the city sent him back to the house of representatives last week in preference to his Republican rival, William E. King.

King is a former state senator, and while he carried the second ward which is preponderantly colored, this margin was not sufficient to offset Mitchell's lead in the first and 11th wards, principally white.

Ernest A. Greene, Charles J. Jenkins, and William Warfield, all Republican incumbents, were returned to the Illinois State Legislature.

The only new person to emerge from the balloting on the South Side is Dudley Martin, who captured the legislative seat formerly held by Andrew A. Torrence, who was slain the day before the primary in April.

The Republican candidates for municipal judgeships, William H. Haynes and Alva L. Bates, both lost.

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SCOTTSBORO LAWYER WINS JUDGESHIP

Norfolk

NEW YORK—Samuel S. Leibowitz, Brooklyn trial specialist, who acquired nation-wide fame while defending the Scottsboro Boys in Alabama, is now a county judge, by virtue of his victory over Orin G. Judd, Republican aspirant, in the recent elections. The post pays $25,000 a year.

Leibowitz, who received 710,520 votes as against 382,543 for his opponent, enjoyed a landslide in nearly every assembly district where the Negro vote is known to be heaviest. He will assume the post immediately, sitting in the Brooklyn County Court.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—Two Negro Republican candidates in this city lost under the avalanche of votes given to New Deal exponents. James H. Berbert, candidate for the state legislature, lost to Thomas J. Gill, white Democrat, by a count of 7,035 to 12,156.

L. Amasa Knox, candidate for justice of the peace, was also snowed under when he was defeated by Max Atotsky, white. The Negro vote in Missouri was for Roosevelt, while that in Kansas went for Willkie.

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—William H. Towers, Republican, was reelected to the state legislature for the third time, defeating Ulysses Plummer, Democrat. Both are lawyers.

PENNSYLVANIA RESULTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(ANP)—Riding high on the crest of the wave of Roosevelt popularity, all the colored New Deal candidates were successful in the recent elections.

Newly-elected to the Pennsylvania **State Legislature were Edwin C.** Young, tradesman; and Ralph T. Jefferson, business man.

Incumbents reelected were William A. Allmond, mortician; and Dr. Edwin Thompson, dentist.

A former member of the legislature, Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, a Baptist minister, was laso elected.

Attorney Homer Brown, Pittsburgh Democrat, was reelected to the legislature for his fourth consecutive term.

While there were few disorders noted by the police on election day, three men were arrersted charged with assaulting two United States marshals who sought to serve a warrant on a Republican workers. Roscoe Mackey, well known South Philadelphia figure and former night club owner, and DeWitt Welton were two of the men arersted. They were taken into custody after a warrant carried by the deputy marshals was torn up and the men mauled by a crowd outside one of the polling places.

Harlem Results

NEW YORK—Harlem elected two Municipal Court judges and three members of the lower house of the State Legislature in the recent elections.

Justices Charles E. Toney and James S. Watson, Democratic incumbents on the bench of the Municipal Court, were reelected in Harlem's Democratic avalanche, as were also Assemblymen Daniel L. Burrows and William T. Andrews, members of the same party. The number of Negro legislators was increased to three, however, when Hulan E. Jack defeated O. Garcia Rivera, a Latin, in the Seventeenth district.

LOSES FOR CONGRESS

A Negro candidate running for Congress in the Twenty-second Congressional district, Frank Crosswaith, American Labor Party, was given only 1,869 votes.

The most impressive race by a defeated candidate was probably the one staged by Attorney Arthur A. Madison for the State Senate under the Republican label.

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HARGRAVES WINS IN N. J., YANCEY LOSES

ORANGE, N. J.—Dr. Frank S. Hargraves, popular physician and surgeon of 83 Kenilworth Street, this city, was reelected last week to his seventh term in the New Jersey Assembly.

He is a Republican. Roger M. Yancey, who also campaigned for the Assembly on the Democratic ticket, did not get in.

INDIANA GETS LEGISLATOR

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—James S. Hunter was elected last week to the Indiana Legislature on the Democratic ticket, polling 25,000 votes. In Gary every Negro precinct went Democratic.

ST. LOUISIANS LOSE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Sanford Holland and Alfred Mumford, and Thomas Hillard, the Republican Negro candidates for the Legislature from the third and fourth St. Louis districts, were defeated by gib majorities by their white Democratic rivals, John Sullivan and Robert Uxa, and Edward Hogan.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
December 14, 1940

'U. S. Brightest Spot for Negro,' Says Representative Mitchell

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago, the only Negro member of the United States Congress, addressed the initial session of the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association at Virginia Union University. He told the representatives of 13 Negro colleges and the student body that "America is the brightest spot in the world today for the Negro; nowhere else in the world is a minority group safe."

Speaking on the assigned subject, "The Hope of a Minority Group in America," the congressman emphasized that the Negro must make friends of the American white man if he expects the blessings that the majority group controls.

"We must assume the full responsibility of American citizenship," he continued, "if we ever expect to receive the full group."

He told his audience that in this world crisis, the Negro must subordinate his fight for his rights to the great task of [illegible]ing in America's great defense preparations.

"The Negro has a gigantic task," he said. "He has 'two strikes' called on him the moment it is discerned that he is a Negro."

A program of work and intelligent co-operation was his recommendation to all Negroes. "Lethargy," he stated, "spells doom for us."

Representative Mitchell, who has served three terms in Congress, said that at the end of his present term, he would retire to his farm, which he recently purchased in this State.

During the visit of the King and Queen of England to America, he told King George of his rise to seat in the Congress from the cottonfields of Alabama. It was at the reception to the royal party at the White House that the king stated that "no wonder they say America is a great country. Nowhere else in the world could this happen to a member of a race holding the position it does."

The C. I. A. A. will continue its sessions through this evening. This is the controlling organization for sports in Negro colleges on the Atlantic seaboard.

POLITICAL
OFFICE HOLDING [1940?]

Illinois (Mitchell)

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 17, 1940

Congressman Mitchell

One of the best speeches so far made or likely to be made to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago is the one delivered yesterday by Congressman Arthur Mitchell of Chicago, the only Negro member of Congress.

Whatever one's attitude towards the participation of Negroes in politics, there are, of course, as in every other race, wise and unwise Negro leaders.

Congressman Mitchell has earned the classification of a wise leader during his six years in Congress. He has pursued the difficult course of being aggressive in the interest of the large minority he represents, without ever making himself obnoxious, or even objectionable, to his colleagues.

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

Illinois (Congressman Mitchell)

Alabama Democrats Lead Applause For Mitchell's Address

Tribune
7-23-40
Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICAGO (ANP)—Telegrams from both races poured into the office of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell Wednesday morning following the gripping address delivered by him to the Democratic National convention Tuesday morning.

The band seated in the second balcony of the vast Chicago Stadium had just concluded "The Stars and Stripes Forever" when Chairman William B Bankhead announced to the assembly that the Illinois congressman would speak. Amid a burst of applause congressman walked rapidly to the microphone of the flag-draped platform and started his address.

Speaker Bankhead leaned over to Congressman Mitchell and told him that it was arranged with the National Broadcasting company his entire speech would go out to the nation and that he would have ample time to present all of his views to the American people.

Refers to World Crisis

"In these tragic days when the lives of nations and races are being ruthlessly crushed, and when conferences are being held with between leaders of conquering nations for the purpose of directing further attacks upon small nations and defenseless nations and groups, it is most important and significant that the greatest political party in the great and freest nation in the world, assembled in convention should include among those whose voices are raised in behalf of human freedom, justice and good government that of its largest and without question, its most loyal and dependable minority group, the Negro" said Congressman Mitchell in his opening statement.

He traced the history of the Negro on American shores from the day he landed in 1619 at a point on the James river up to the present time, and he said that the Negro had "joined hands battled and worked successfully for the establishment of this government which we represent here today.

Cheers greeted the speaker when he said the Negro considered America his country. "We take great pride in the fact that, like you, we grew up with the country, and have gone side by side with you in making it what it is today."

Races' Patriotism Outlined

Touching upon the patriotic record of the black man Mr. Mitchell said "The Negro has played his part on th battle finld and in every bloody conflict in which we have engaged from the battle of Bunker Hill to that on Flanders field, where, two decades ago along with you, we met the enemy and defeated him in his effort to destroy world-wide democracy."

The speaker then launched into a brilliant defense of the New Deal. He said he wanted to attack "false propaganda being spread by paid leaders of the race, who are engaged in a country-wide effort to deceive the Negro voters, and to bring them again into the Republican fold."

The noticeable thing about the address was that most of the applause came from the southern delegations Alabama, the former residence of Congressman Mitchell, led out in the continuous applause.

Boosts New Deal

The speaker said that more than 300,000 Negroes employed by WPA had received more than $15,000,000 in monthly wages, and while the black man represented only one-tenth of the population he had received more than 14 per cent of WPA allotments.

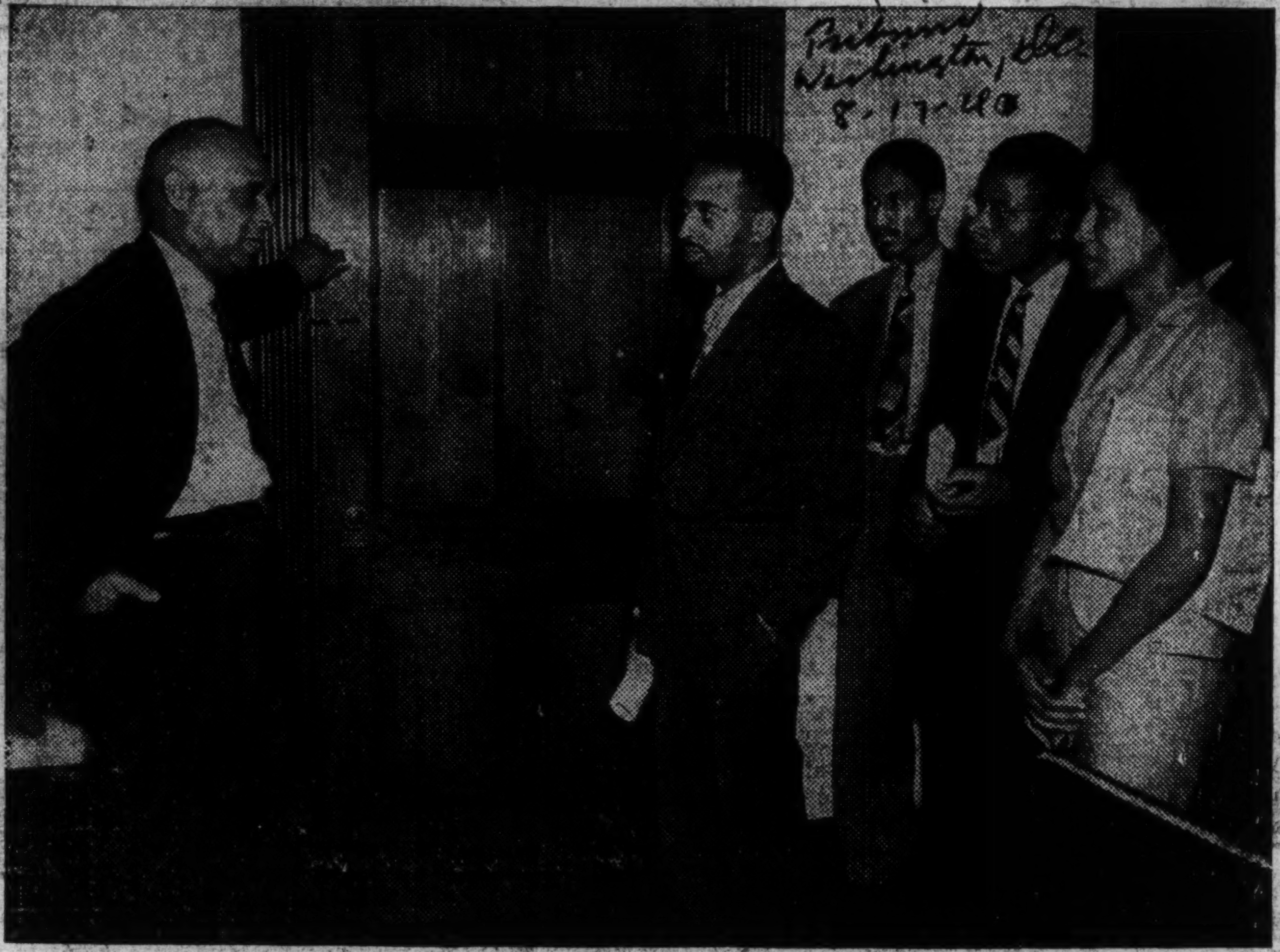
The figures submitted by the speaker showed that out of the $35,000,000 spent by the government for education the Negro had received $8,000,000 which Congressman Mitchell said did not include appropriations for Howard University.

"The Negro lived long enough in the Republican party to know the difference between election promises and the fulfillment of promises such as is exposed in the New Deal record", Mitchell said.

The audiences went wild when the forceful representative of the 1st Illinois district paid his tribute to President Roosevelt.

"I venture to say" Mitchell said "that eight out of every ten Negroes who vote in November will cast their votes for the New Deal, whose banner we hope and pray will be carried by that greatest of all humanitarians, the greatest of al lleaders of this day; that great American, loved, trusted and honored by the American people, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Just Before the Congressman Slammed the Door


Tribune
Washington, D.C.
8-17-40

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, (Dem.) Illinois, denounced as un-American a delegation of youth leaders who sought to interview him, Friday, urging him to vote against conscription. The scene above is peaceful enough but a few minutes later the Congressman bolted abruptly out of the room in a huff and slammed the door. Members in the group are, left to right: Louis E. Burnham, secretary, youth, council, National Negro Congress; Julius A. Bostick, financial secretary, National Negro Congress; Anderson Davis, chairman, NAACP Student Conference, Pocahontas, Va.; Mrs. Dorothy Strange, Emergency Peace Mobilization. Others not shown in the photograph are Miss Marcella Moore, William Thomas and Prof. Alpheus Hunton. Scurlock Photo.

Mitchell Says Nazis May Gobble Up Haiti, Liberia

Illinois Congressman Resents Youth Leaders' Suggestion That He Vote Against Conscription

Tribune
Washington, D.C.
8-17-40

Warnings that Liberia and Haiti, the two last and only Negro-controlled territorial possessions, may be gobbled up within 60 days by Nazi forces because of England's life-and-death struggle and the United States' inability to protect them, were given by Congressman Arthur Mitchell (Dem., Ill.), Friday, as h denounced as un-American, a youth group delegation interviewing him.

After castigating A. Phillip Randolph president of the Brotherhood of the Sleeping Car Porters, Mr. Mitchell declared:

"I think I realize the danger the nation is in at this moment as only a few laymen have the slightest idea. We have only two little spots left, Liberia and Haiti, and it wouldn't surprise me to hear within 60 days that they have been wiped out."

Every attempt by members of the delegation to present an argumnt in behalf of their mission was ruthlessly shattered with reiterations by the Congressman that he was unequivocally determined to vote for the conscription bill in its present state or with the expected amendments.

Gives Delegation Lecture

Mr. Mitchell gave the delegation a lecture on his awareness of the discrimination practiced by the Government but advised his interviewers that the race should not fight constructive programs, but attempt to reap benefits from them.

He reviewed his efforts in behalf of his two West Point appointees and his eagerness to "find just one boy in America who is willing to go to Annapolis" to take advantage of the training offered there.

The Congressman manifested unconcealed impatience throughout the interview granted representatives of a movement whose attitude he termed as "damnable and reprehensible" and eventually entered his private office and closed the door while members of the delegation floundered around trying to get in at least one complete statement.

Indications that the delegation would have a tough time were had during the introductions to the Congressman. When he learned that only one person was from out of town when he expected a large delegatiton from elsewhere as per a phone conversation, Mr. Mitchell demonstrated that he would be tolerant only for ten minutes at a maximum.

Hints Visitors Are Reds

He tore into what was to be a lop-sided discussion with emphasis on his pro-conscription views, a heralding of the fact that he would allow no dictation of his vote, and an inference that his visitors were "pinks" if not "reds."

Louis Burman, national secretary of the National Youth Congress, bravely tried to state that youth's position on the Burke-Wadsworth bill is that conscription is inconsistent with the needs of a genuine defense program.

Burman struck out. Anderson Davis of Pocahontas, Va., national president of the NAACP Student Council, took up the cudgel, prefacing what he intended to say that the youth would be loyal despite their opposition to conscription.

Fanned Him Too

Congressman Mitchell fanned him too. Noticing tall, stately, and dignified Prof. A. Hunton of Howard University, sponsor of the group, Mr. Mitchell called upon him to state his views.

Just as Prof. Hunton was delving into the meat of his protege's opposition, Mr. Mitchell struck him out with a discourse on the differences between a conscription law and a conscription bill. He gave Prof. Hunton another chance.

The erudite instructor stepped to bat again attempting to tell what colored youth stood chance to lose.

"I think Negro youth has most to gain," interposed Mr. Mitchell. Then he related that Arthur Garfield Hayes, liberal white attorney of New York, had written him proposed amendments to the conscription bill which would preclude discrimination because of color.

Four times Mr. Mitchell prompted Prof. Hunton to speak and cut him off each time.

Retreats to Study

While two other members of the delegation attempted to put one more question to Congressman Mitchell who had retreated to the door of his private study, he demanded:

"Don't impose on my time any more. I have tried to be courteous with you, but I've got to be going to vote for conscription." With those words he banged the door between him and his non-plussed youthful opposers of conscrption.

During the audience Mr. Mitchell refused to listen to a reading of the brief statement prepared by the delegation. Instead he asked simply that it be left with him.

A portion of the statement read:

"Negro youth under conscription would bear the brunt of the program. The unemployed would go first. Those who add their petty wages to a meager family income would be taken from their families, their jobs, their schools.

"And the present discriminatory policy of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guards, and Air Corps gives us little assurance that they will not, as in 1917 be shunted into labor battalions."

Senator Alben Barkley, majority leader, called up the Burke-Wadsworth bill on Thursday following the Senate's approval, 71-7, of President Roosevelt's request for power to order the National Guard and Army Reserve units into immediate active service.

Other members of the delegation included: Miss Dorothy Strange, members of the American Federation of Teachers representing the Washington Peace Moblization; Miss Marcella Moore, Negro Youth Federation; William Thomas, Negro Youth Federation and Metropolitan Baptist Church; Joe Shephard, and E. W. Baker.

MITCHELL TO HEAD WESTERN NEGRO DEMOS

Chicago Bee

Chicago Ill

9-9-40

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago will be the campaign leader for the Democratic Negro Division this year, as he was four years ago, according to well authenticated reports prevalent here this week. Mr. Mitchell, as reported by ANP several weeks ago, has been certain of his assignment since before the democratic national convention and is reported to have his plans well under way.

Julian Rainey, an attorney of Boston one of the "Big Four" in 1936, will have charge of the eastern headquarters which will be located in New York City. It is expected that Herbert Bruce, leader of the 21st district in Harlem and Danny Burrows, leader of the 19th district in that same area, will be given greater power and importance than formerly in the making of decisions and the selection of personnel.

Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the Amsterdam News, will again be in charge of democratic publicity. No date for the active opening of the campaign has been set. It is not expected that the young New Dealers of Washington will take much part in the campaign because of the Hatch act's limitations.

Negro Leaders "Downright Selfish," Says Congressman Mitchell In Election Review

Philadelphia Tribune

Phila. Pa.

NOV 14 1940

(Special to the Tribune)

CHICAGO — "This administration is our hope," declared Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, as he extended thanks to his constituents who returned him to Washington on Election Day, and as he chided "scores of outstanding Negro leaders" who "refused to work on the side of the common people of America," and accused them of "downright selfishness."

Mr. Mitchell was first elected in 1934 from the "silk stocking" First District in Chicago. His opponent this year was State Senator William E. King, Republican. The Congressman's full message reads:

3rd Term Great Event

"It is my opinion that the campaign which came to a close on November 5, and culminated in the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt to a third term as President of the United States, is without doubt the most important event, insofar as the interests of the common people are concerned, during the past 75 years. The great humanitarian program initiated and carried forward by this administration for the benefit of the common people offers the only ray of hope that has come from the Federal Government to the Negro during my life time.

"During the campaign I said on more than one occasion that no greater calamity could come to the common people of America than the defeat of Roosevelt and his program. I cannot help but think that it is to the everlasting shame of scores of outstanding Negro leaders that they refused to work on the side of the common people of America in this great world and race crisis.

Downright Selfishness

"I cannot believe that it was ignorance why they chose to be Republican at this time. I believe it was downright selfishness and shortsightedness on their part, putting their own selfish interest and the interest of a few above that of the people.

Roosevelt Great Leader

"I wish to thank the people of the First Congressional District of Illinois, colored and white, for their support which brought about my re-election to Congress for the fourth term. I pledge you and my country that I shall continue to stand by the constructive program of our great President. I know him as no other colored man in the United States has had an opportunity to know him. He is genuinely interested in all the people, and seeks to deal justly with every group.

"I count it the highest pleasure of my life that I have been privileged and am privileged to work with such a great leader. It is my hope that my group throughout the country will appreciate the opportunities brought to them through this administration. I ask that they not only show gratitude, but that the people make the very best of these opportunities.

"God has smiled upon us in giving us Roosevelt and an opportunity to develop into substantial citizenship. I think that the day is not far hence when the Negro will come into his own, and will share the blessings of America as American citizens without being discriminated against This administration is our hope.

Greetings To 130 Million Americans

Chicago Bee

Chicago Ill.

DEC 22 1940

While peace and good-will in most of the countries of the world are unknown at this moment, every true American must be happy in his heart that our country is at peace. Notwithstanding the fact that democracy, the watchword of our country, is limited in its blessings to minority groups in America, our unusual blessings above those of other countries enables us to enthusiastically sing "God Bless America."

My closing prayer for 1940 is this: May my country through the blessings of God practice real democracy without discrimination beginning with the New Year 1941.

—ARTHUR W. MITCHELL.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

ILLINOIS
CONGRESSMAN ARTHUR W. MITCHELL

What Congressman Mitchell Said To The Congressman From New York

Black Dispatch
1-27-40
Okla City Okla

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Last week we promised Black Dispatch readers we woul publish the exact text of Congressman Mitchell's colloquy with Congressman Hamilto Fish, in the House of Representatives January 9. We failed to do this.

Our failure to do this developed out of the publication of a revised and conrtacte statement. In order that our readers may know how ably Congressman clashed with hi Republican advisary, we are publishing the statement below from the Congressiona Record, Page 268, 269 and half of page 270.

After a preliminary statement, published last week, and the introduction of a tabl showing the number of white and colored people lynched in the United States since 1882 Mr. Mitchell said:

MR. MITCHELL. The causes of lynching are classified here also. It is a great travesty on truth for anyone to try to show that it is rape only that people are lynched for. This statement will show the causes of lynching. Among them are homicide, felonious assault, rape, attempted rape, robbery and theft, and insult to white persons. For that charge alone, [illegible] people have been lynched and all of them were colored people. Eighty-one colored people during the years thatI have named have had their lives snuffed out by mobs because they were accused of being impudent to white persons. I say to you that there are places in this country, and I was in some of them last year, where, when a Negro is addressed by a white person he dare not say "Yes" or "No", as you can do here. He must say, "Yes, sir," or "No, sir," and if he speaks otherwise, his life is in danger.

This bill that we have brought here seeks to protect the lives of those people who have absolutely no means of protection. Just the other day I received a letter from the county of Oglethorpe, Ga., in which a large number of Negroes had joined and asked me to go to the Department of Justice and ask that conditions of peonage in that county be investigated. They said, "Please don't use our names. If you do, our lives will be taken by mobs." They said more than that. They said, "Don't attempt to write us. If you do it will become known that we have made this complaint and we will either be driven away or we will become the victims of the mob."

I do not know what the conditions are in Oglethorpe, Georgia, except that that letter came to me, which I passed on to the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice promised me an investigation. I am mentioning some of the things which this bill means, more than stopping the mob killing of people. We want to start in some way not only to protect the lives of my people, but we want to protect them in their rights, if they have any rights here as American citizens. (Applause.) In that connection, let me say this: I have never subscribed to that doctrine that this is a white man's country. I have been down to Jamestown, Va., the spot where Capt. John Smith made the first permanent English settlement in 1607, and do you know, my friends, that just 12 years later the first permanent Negro settlement was made at that same spot at Jamestown? When I asked the guide to point out the spot where this Dutch trading vessel which brought the first 19 Negro slaves to America landed, he pointed out the very same spot where Capt. John Smith's vessel, 12 years earlier, had anchored, and his group had landed. I say to you white men that this is our country. We have sweated for it like you have. We have given our lives on every battle field where we have been called upon to face smoking rifles and pealing cannons. By your sides we have fought those battles. By what authority do you tell me that we are not entitled to the full protection of this law?

I said a moment ago that while you were engaged in battle, many of you, especially the group that will vote against this bill—while your ancestors, your fathers were engaged in the battle to keep us slaves, we were loyal to you then. We are loyal to you now. I am not discouraged as I paint this picture. I travelthrough the South. I bought a farm down in the South the other day, and I expect to live in the South again. I love the South. Some day when I get through toiling here, and toiling as a lawyer in Chicago, I am going down on that farm and work at the type of work that I did as a boy. I love it. I am going south to speak in North Carolina on next Sunday. I am trying to help the group. I do not have a single word to offer that will bring bitterness to anybody, but I think it is time for us to be frank. It is time for us to be honest. I want to say to the gentlemen on my side of the House, when you accuse the Republicans on the left of playing politics—I have no word to offer for them. I know many of them are playing politics.

I remember how they played politics 2 years ago and how the distinguished gentleman to my left, Hon. HAMILTON FISH, of New York, made the fight and defeated my bill after the Judiciary Committee of the House had conducted hearings on the bill and favorably reported the bill. It was for him, playing politics, as I charge that he is doing today, to offer a motion and fight it through the House to deny me consideration of my measure, notwithstanding it had been favorably reported as heretofore stated. He stood on this floor yesterday and told the House that you had more Republicans who signed the petition to bring this bill out than you had Democrats, and he told you that we were going to have more Republican votes to pass the bill than Democratic votes. I know what the gentleman had in mind. I charge that the Republicans are trying to buy back the Negro votes with this bill. I want us to lay aside politics on that side when it comes to this legislation, and then I want us to lay aside politics on this side.

There are men on my side of the House who will speak against this bill, perhaps—at least it is my opinion—and who will expect to use that speech in their districts for reelection; but I wish we all could approach it as I am trying to. It is my racial group that has furnished the victims for this vicious thing. You represent the group that has furnished the mobs. Let me speak as I see it, the voice of those who have suffered this thing. I am asking you to let us pass this bill—let us pass it without any change except the changes that have been asked for by the author of the bill, Mr. GAVAGAN. Let us not emasculate it, because the bill is too important to this large minority group in this country that has always been loyal to the American Government, that has never raised its hand to strike down the representatives of this Government, and who have carried without complaining and without grumbling every burden that has been placed upon them.

I hear many of my friends on my side of the House speak of how they loved their black mammies. The thing does not, of course, sound so good to me, but it brings to my mind a certain man who talked to me in Jacksonville, Fla., last year. He said to me a banquet where I was entertained: "I am tired of those people who 'love my mammy,' but who won't give me my rights, and I am her son." We want this love to reach beyond the black mammy; we want it to come down to us who are carrying the burden. If you love us, give us an opportunity to be citizens like anybody else.

I have in my hand a speech I put in the RECORD some time ago. This speech contains a letter that was written to me by the late-lamented Kelly Miller. We were discussing in this speech the cause of Negro migration from the South, the effect, and the remedy. Dr. Miller said this to me in his letter:

After all has been said and done, the farm holds out to the Negro not only his best chance but his chance in face of prevailing conditions.

I said in reply to him:

I know why we are leaving the South. The more than 6,000 lynchings which have taken place in the South during the past 50 years, the disfranchisement of Negroes in the Southern States, the injustices suffered by Negroes in the courts of the South, and the unfair and inequitable distribution of educational opportunities, along with the despicable sharecropper system, have tended to drive the Negro from the farm. All of this has been said in no effort to deny or dispute anything set up in your letter.

I am merely pointing out the truth as I know it; and I will say to you that I cannot understand how you can argue the virtues of a democracy that bases its treatment of its citizens upon their color. In reply I said:

I believe that once the Negro feels that his life is safe in the South, that he will be given the same consideration in the courts as is given all people, that he will be given the same economic opportunities to work, whether in the North or in the south, the problem will be solved.

I say to this group over here: You will not let us vote and do the same things all other citizens do in the South.

I say to this group over here: You will not let us work in your shops and in your factories; you will not give us an opportunity in the economic world; yet you come up and want to kiss us and hug us and claim us as your friends. We are not unmindful of all of this hypocrisy; and it is my duty, however unpleasant and painful, to recite it here this afternoon; it is my duty to tell you the truth as God has given me the courage and the wisdom to know it and to speak it.

I want to see Negroes have the same opportunity that anybody else has. We do not ask for any more; we will not be satisfied with any less. I am saying that just as surely as we stand here and you allow these iniquities or suffer them to be visited upon us, the same thing is bound to come back to you. May I relate this story which I think quite applicable at this point: It is said that once a little child noticed its father with a foot adz and a block of wood hewing and chopping, making a rough trough. The child asked the father what he was doing. The father said: "Your old grandfather does not know how to behave at the table and I am going to feed him in this trough." It was not more than a few days later when the father noticed the little child trying to make a trough the same as he had seen his father do, and he asked the child what he was doing. The child said: "I am making a troug to feed you out of when you get old like grandfather." I want to say to you what Booker Washington said 25 or 30 years ago: That if these injustices are permitted to be visited upon us—and I am not only talking about lynching; I am talking also about the group that keeps us from all of our citizenship rights—if you permit it, you will in some way have to pay the penalty, I know not how. Providence takes care of these things.

It has well been said:

The law of changeless justice
Binds the oppressor with the oppressed,
And as close as sin and suffering are joined,
They march to fate abreast.

Now, my dear friends, I want to see this bill become law. I want to see my group not discriminated against anywhere because of its color.

I want my people to be given the rights of Americans, because we are willing to do every duty that you enjoin upon us. We have done it without grumbling. How long are you going to withhold from us those rights?

I know it is a long struggle. I am conversant with the history of suffrage for the women of this country. I know that the white women stood at your doors and knocked and begged for the right to vote for a period of almost a hundred years before you permitted them to come in. Those were your wives, your daughters, and your sisters. I know that our struggle in this country is going to be a long, hard one, but what I am asking everyone to have is patience, courage, honesty, and forbearance. I want you to have the tolerance with us that you are asking groups in other parts of the world to have toward other groups. My final word is this: You have it within your power to offer encouragement to a group of 15,000,000 people who do not ask for a single special favor, but simply ask to be treated like all other American citizens. They ask that they be given the opportunity to work and make this the democracy that we all want it to be.

MR. FISH. Will the gentleman yield?

MR. MITCHELL. I yield for a question.

MR. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I agree very largely with what the gentleman said.

MR. MITCHELL. I understand I yielded for a question.

MR. FISH. It is a question, but I would rather preface it in this way for your own interest. I agree with what the gentleman has said. He has stated it in a very able, sincere way. There is one point in his speech I would like to ask the gentleman about. The gentleman inferred that those of us on this side who advocate the bill and who were going to vote for the bill were doing so to buy back the Negro vote.

MR. MITCHELL. Now, the question.

MR. FISH. I want to know whether the gentleman believes that the Negro vote is for sale?

MR. MITCHELL. I may say to the gentleman that every vote in the United States is for sale, not for money but for rights and for privileges. (Applause.)

MR. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I know something about colored people myself. I want to go on record-

MR. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield any further. He can go on record any time he wants to.

Mr. Chairman, I want to resent the insinuation that has been offered that I said anything about the Negroes' votes being for sale. They have not been for sale, but the Republican Party has tried to use them in that way. The Republicans have been making all sorts of promises to them for 75 years. I do not know whether they called that sale, or what, but they have promised many things to us. They used us almost as chattels in our helpless condition immediately after slavery, and the gentleman knows that as well as I do. We are not for sale in the sense that he is thinking of it, and may I say to him that every man who has a vote wishes to use that vote to his advantage. That is what the Negro wants to do. The Republican Party, which he represents, has been very busy during the last 3 or 4 months trying to find some approach by which they can bring the Negro vote back to their party. I am glad he asked that question. They pretended to be very friendly to the Negro on that side of the aisle. They have had charge of the Government for many, many decades, with few exceptions. They did not send Negroes to West Point, not even the distinguished gentleman, MR. FISH, who wishes to be a candidate for President of the United States. What has kept him from doing that if he is so friendly toward us? Why all of this interest in the Negroes at this particular time? After I came here on the Democratic side the Negroes said to the Republican Party: "You have fooled us long enough. We are going somewhere else, where we can at least work with a group that has not fooled us." You have a distinguished Negro here in the city of Washington at this very moment whose whole duty it is—and he has been employed by the Republican National Committee—to bring the Negro vote back into the Republican fold. I want to serve notice on you that he is just as much discredited with us as is the Republican Party and he has no chance. (Applause.)

I am glad you asked that question. The day has come when you cannot fool the Negro like you used to. There are some of us who have the courage to tell the truth. We know who our friends are and we are going to stand by them. (Applause.)

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

MR. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to myself just to reiterate for the sake of the record that I do not believe the colored vote is for sale on this Federal anti-lynching bill or any other legislation and I do not want any such implication to be carried in the RECORD, the gentleman from Illinois (MR. MITCHELL) to the contrary notwithstanding. It is an unjust and unfair reflection on the colored people of America. We on this side are voting for this legislation because we believe it is right and constitutional and as the leader on this side in the fight I want every Republican who does not believe this bill is constitutional to vote against it. I am absolutely convinced and have been for 20 years of the constitutionality of this type of legislation, the need for it and the right of the Negro people to have it. That is why we are going to fight for this Federal anti-lynching bill now and in the years to come until it is enacted into law as long as there is one lynching in the United States of America. (Applause.)

(Here the gavel fell.)

(Mr. Mitchell asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

SEP 28 1940

Never have a people faced a graver responsibility than that which confronts the Negroes of the First Congressional district of Illinois in the November election. This district must select the man who will be the only Negro member of the Seventy-seventh Congress.

Such a man cannot be regarded as the representative of his district alone. Such a man stands forth as the spokesman of more than 13 millions of Negroes. Poll-tax laws, terror and mob violence have disfranchised the millions of black men and women within the southern states. The artful cutting up of congressional districts in the North have prevented the thousands of Negroes who live in the segregated districts of New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and elsewhere from electing a man to Congress. Because Chicago has broken through this political conspiracy to keep black men out of Congress the responsibility to use the utmost care in the selection of its candidate is exceedingly great. Negro America has its eyes on Chicago.

The First Congressional district of Illinois must send a man to Congress who will lead the fight of the disfranchised black South to regain its manhood rights.

Defender

This congressional district must send a man to Congress who embodies within himself the courage, fortitude and fearlessness of the Negro legislators of the Reconstruction era. He must be a man who recognizes that national defense begins with the extension of democracy to the millions of Negroes who know democracy only by name.

The man who goes to Congress from Chicago in the next election must be no boss-led figure but a man close to the people. He must be a man who consults with the people of his district, a man who consults with black men and women throughout the nation. To send any other kind of a man is to betray democracy.

Chicago Ill.

Chicago has the responsibility to see that Negro America has a voice in every bit of legislation which comes before the nation.

The repeal of poll tax, the smashing of the chain-gang system, the abolition of peonage, the passage of the anti-lynch law, these are the tasks at which the representative of Chicago must work. But there are others. Negroes are working men in the vast majority. The gains of labor are to be protected. No group will suffer more than Negro America if important labor legislation is nullified.

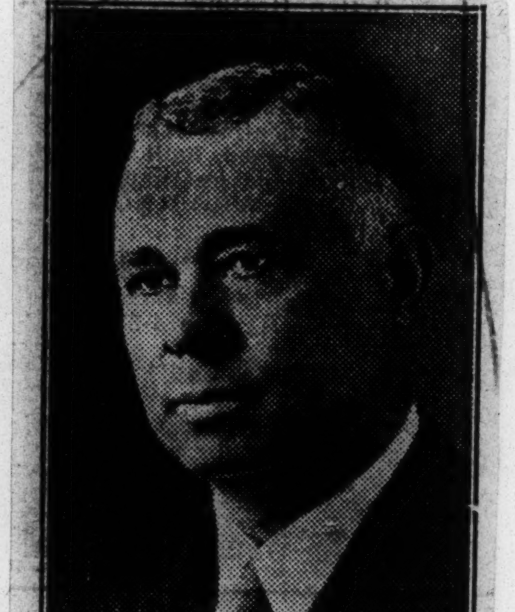
The Negro representative from Chicago must understand the needs of millions of Negroes denied adequate medical attention. He must fight to realize the remedying of those needs. He must think in terms of jobs for millions of jobless black men, for only then is he thinking in terms of the Negro market, the Negro business and professional man.

Chicago faces its greatest election because America faces its gravest years. The past of the candidates must be studied. Let their records be carefully examined. We need a voice that is unafraid, a voice that speaks the language of the people and expresses the demands of the people.

Chicago has made mistakes in the past. Chicago has never before so clearly recognized the gravity of its problem. It can rectify that mistake now. If it does not the censure of an entire people will be upon it.

THIRD TERM

NOV 7 1940



ARTHUR W. MITCHELL

Iowa Bystander

Des Moines Iowa

The only Negro member of the United States Congress, Arthur W. Mitchell, was returned to the House of Representatives to serve his third term in Tuesday's election. Mitchell, first elected in 1932 and 1936, represents the First congressional district of Illinois. In Tueday's election he defeated William F. King., Republica.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

ILLINOIS
CONGRESSMAN ARTHUR W. MITCHELL

Atlanta Ga Constitution
January 18, 1940

Fooled No Longer

Arthur W. Mitchell, of Illinois, is the only negro at present in the national congress. Speaking in the house during the recent debate on the Gavagan anti-lynching bill, Mitchell declared the true purpose of the bill was to "buy back" the votes of members of his race. But, he added, negroes could "no longer be fooled."

The Republicans, said Mitchell, had promised the negroes many things during times when the G. O. P. was in power, but had never delivered. Now, he added, the negroes had come to know their friends, the Democrats, and could no longer be fooled.

The Gavagan bill presents one of the most glaring examples of misnaming in a legislative body which has frequently called proposals by any other name than what they were. It is utterly misleading to call it an "anti-lynching" bill. In the judgment of all familiar with probable reactions it is evident the bill would, if it had any effect at all on the lynching evil, tend more to encourage the crime than to lessen it. It is to be doubted, however, if it would have any effect at all.

For the truth, which everyone knows, is that lynching has almost disappeared, already, from the American picture. The Tuskegee Institute, which has carefully kept statistics on the mob crime ever since 1892, reports only three lynchings during 1939, two of negroes and one of a white man. Twenty-five threatened lynchings were blocked by the courage and firmness of officers of the law.

Thus public sentiment, changing viewpoints and better education are steadily reducing and will soon wipe out a crime that used to be the darkest blot on American history.

The Gavagan bill should, of course, be honestly labeled as negro vote bait. That is its sole intent. Its author and sponsor, Representative Gavagan, comes from a New York district with a high proportion of negro voters and his activity on behalf of the bill is thus easily explainable.

The measure, on its face, is of little importance one way or another.

But it does involve an issue so important, so vital to the future liberty of the nation, that its enactment would be little short of a new American tragedy.

For it utterly invalidates the rights of the states to police themselves and to control their own courts and law enforcement officials. It would open the way, by precedent, for a new intrusion of the federal power into states' rights and it would make possible a new deluge of thinly disguised carpetbaggers into the south.

For it provides for federal prosecution of local officers of the law in communities where lynchings occur, in federal prosecution of the community itself with heavy fines leviable, to be paid families of victims, and for other rank violations of the basic principles of independent statehood.

The present likelihood of the measure, passed by the house, being called up for senate debate at this session is exceedingly small. It will probably lie in a committee pigeonhole for this year, at least.

But it is, nevertheless, gratifying to know that the whole country is fast becoming aware of the barefaced duplicity of the measure. Comments in papers from all parts of the country brand it as utterly undesirable and unnecessary.

And it is likewise true that the negroes themselves, whose votes were the intended loot of the cruelly deceptive measure, are awake to the truth. As their own Representative Mitchell told his colleagues in the house, the negroes can "no longer be fooled."

Statesville, N C Daily
January 10, 1940

Negro Says G.O.P. Is Trying to Buy Back Negro Vote

Washington, Jan. 10.—The house heard its only negro member, Representative Mitchell, Democrat, Illinois, hotly charge the Republican party yesterday with "trying to buy back the negro vote" with the pending anti-lynching bill.

His accusation, in the midst of a quiet, almost perfunctory renewal of a controversy that recurs in every Congress, started something. Several Republicans sought recognition to express their resentment and Representative Fish, Republican, New York, caustically inquired whether the negro vote was for sale.

"Every vote in the United States is for sale," Mitchell answered. "Not for money, but for rights and justice."

Representative McDowell, Republican, Pennsylvania, accused Mitchell, ardent proponent of the bill, of trying to alienate the Republicans from its support but asserted that 98 per cent of his party colleagues would vote for it.

Representative Seccombe, Republican, Ohio, produced a letter which he said Mitchell wrote to a constituent last November agreeing to take up a matter with the WPA if the constituent could first produce a letter from his ward committeeman.

"That indicates," said Seccombe, "who is trying to play Santa Claus and who is not, and who is trying to buy the negro vote and who is not."

Pending was the Gavagan anti-lynching bill, passed by the house previously only to encounter a southern filibuster in the senate. The measure would seek to curb lynching by imposing penalties upon peace officers who fail to protect prisoners from lynch-mobs and by making municipalities or counties liable to damage suits by lynching victims or their dependents.

In the meantime, 100 national guardsmen were on duty in Prentiss, Miss., where they were called to prevent a disturbance as two negroes were arraigned on charges they killed a former town marshal. Two previous mob attempts on the life of one of the accused men had been thwarted by alert officers since the arrests New Year's day.

At Jackson, Miss., Gov. Hugh White deplored the coincidence of the Prentiss trouble, and said, "The last time the bill was up there was a lynching at Duck Hill which was spread all over the front pages."

Charleston S C News & Courier
January 11, 1940

Negro "Democrat" and Ugly Facts

Arthur Mitchell, the negro congressman of Chicago (Democrat), does not serve his race when he says that "your group (the white people) provide the mobs and our group the victims."

When the negroes were in power in the South they "provided" ferocious, cruel mobs. At Cainhoy in 1876 a gang of them without provocation murdered white people. In that same year negro mobs held this city, Charleston, in terror two nights.

In Union county seventy years ago a mob of negroes robbed and cruelly murdered a crippled Confederate veteran. Indeed, that crime was followed by a lynching—of eight or ten negro murderers who were taken from the Union county jail and hanged.

Throughout the South the negro mobs, for a period of ten years, ran roughshod over white people, often killed them, more often burned their houses. A white woman could not walk alone in a village street in daytime. Negroes eagerly listened to the white scoundrels who led them, as well as to incendiary leaders of their own race. They looted right and left, far and near. When they were in power, backed by federal bayonets, they were as a race violent and ruthless.

They reformed when the desperate white men retaliated. They began to behave when they had to behave. The News and Courier does not like to revive these sad memories, but Mitchell, the Chicago negro "Democrat," revives them. He takes the floor to call on the federal government to interfere again in the affairs of the Southern states, and he falsifies the historical record in his haranguing of white men, Democrats and Republicans.

There is nonsense, there is buncombe, too in the chatter about the "loyalty" of the negro slaves during the Confederate war. If slavery had been the savage institution that the latterday gushers describe it in their orations and tales the slaves would not have been loyal. Or, if they were loyal to depraved and hard masters it discredits their characters and proves that they were only fit to be slaves.

The negro governments of the 'sixties and 'seventies created the lynching spirit in the South. Had negro mobs not dominated the South the lynching of negroes when the whites came into power would not have been the sequel. Those mobs kindled the fires of revenge in the whites, and it has been hard to quench them in ruffian hearts.

The News and Courier the last sixty-five years has denounced lynching and lynchers.

Members of its staff long ago braved lynchers and exposed their lives in this opposition. White people of the better classes have not participated in a lynching in South Carolina in many a year. Almost the murderous crime has come to an end—in this state has been not one lynching in the last nine or ten years.

In the court house in the village of Winnsboro is a monument on the wall. It was erected in honor of Mr. Hood, sheriff. He gave his life in defense of a miserable negro indicted for "the crime against woman" and in his custody.

Has any sheriff or policeman died in defense of negroes in Arthur Mitchell's negro district or in Gavagan's Harlem district?

Still, we have the spectacle of "our friends," the white Democratic congressmen of the North, with their negro spokesman from Chicago, in "coalition" with the Northern Republicans, renewing a war against the Southern states, impudently invading their constitutional rights.

James Wadsworth, Jr., Republican congressman of "upstate" New York, is a better Democrat than is James Farley, Franklin Roosevelt or any other Northern leader of the Democratic party. He defends the rights of states. His whole career has been one of straightforward and outspoken faithfulness to principles of government regardless of their consequences to himself.

The News and Courier would prefer James Wadsworth, Jr., Republican, for President to any Northern Democrat now in Washington's public life and against nine in ten of the Democratic statesmen of the South, compromising, straddling, trading, smooth and smug creatures who sell themselves and their people for the offices and gifts.

Fayetteville, N. C., Observer
January 10, 1940

AN ABLE NEGRO.

It is pleasant to see the lone negro member of Congress, Representative Mitchell of Illinois, think so clearly and express himself so neatly on the issues involved in the miscalled anti-lynching bill.

The measure is exactly what Representative Mitchell calls it, an attempt of certain political elements to buy the negro vote in the larger Northern cities at the expense of the pride and the independence of the Southern States.

Hundreds of Fayetteville negroes Mitchell paid this city a year or two Mitchell paid this cit ya year or two ago; few white people will remember him for the reason that Representative Mitchell is one of those farsighted negroes who believes that his people hold within their own race the potentialities for racial betterment nad advancement without conflict or discord with any other race and without the insistence that any other race give over its own customs in order for the negro to advance.

This does not mean that Representative Mitchell believes in lynching. He opposes that barbarous custom just as strongly as do 999 out of every 1,000 white men and women in the North and South.

But he refuses to let his people in the North be hoodwinked into voting for a hypocritical cause merely because a self-seeking congressional group is trying to push a Trojan horse loaded with TNT into the South and expecting the rest of the Nation to help them push because they have plastered a big "Anti-Lynching" label across the side of the legislative treachery.

Greensboro, N. C.: News
January 10, 1940

Negro House Member Charges G. O. P. Seeking Racial Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—(AP)—The house heard its only negro member, Representative Mitchell, Democrat, Illinois, hotly charge the Republican party today with "trying to buy back the negro vote" with the pending anti-lynching bill.

His accusation, in the midst of a quiet, almost perfunctory renewal of a controversy that recurs in every Congress, started something. Several Republicans sought recognition to express their resentment and Representative Fish, Republican, New York, caustically inquired whether the negro vote was for sale.

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In the meantime, 100 national guardsmen were on duty in Prentiss, Miss., where they were called to prevent a disturbance as two negroes were arraigned on charges they killed a former town marshal. Two previous mob attempts on the life of one of the accused men had been thwarted by alert officers since the arrests New Year's day.

At Jackson, Miss., Gov. Hugh White deplored the coincidence of the Prentiss trouble, and said, "The last time the bill was up there was a lynching at Duck Hill which was spread all over the front pages."

MITCHELL ASKS CONGRESS FOR $75,000 GRANT

Bystander

Chicago, March 12 (ANP)—A bill asking congress for $75,000 to help defray the cost of the American Negro exposition to be held here July 4 through September 2 was introduced Thursday in the house of representatives at Washington by Arthu W. Mitchell, Congressman from Illinos' first district, it was learned her Saturday.

3-14-40
Des Moines Iowa

NTRODUCES TWO BILLS IN J. S. CONGRESS

Courier

WASHINGTON, D.C., Mar. 14—ongressman Arthur W. Mitchell, f Illinois, introduced two bills in he House of Representatives on hursday, March 7. The first was hat February 12 of each year be et aside as a national legal holi- ay celebrating Lincoln's Birthday.

The second bill petitioned Congress to authorize an appropriation f $75,000 for the American Negro xposition to be held in Chicago uly 4 to September 2, commemrating the seventy-fifth anniverry of Negro freedom.

3-16-40
Pittsburgh Pa.

MITCHELL ASKS CONGRESS FOR $75,000 GRANT TO AID AMERICAN NEGRO EXPOSITION

Call 3-15-40
Kansas City Mo

CHICAGO.—(ANP)— A bill asking congress for $75,000 to help defray the cost of the American Negro exposition to be held here July 4 through September 2, was introduced Thursday in the house of representatives at Washington by Arthur W. Mitchell, Congressman from Illinois' first district, it was learned here Saturday.

Favorable action by both house and senate is expected, thus providing a federal grant equaling the $75,000 already appropriated by the state of Illinois last year for the forthcoming exposition depicting the progress of the Negro during the 75 years since emancipation. Federal agencies are already getting together exhibits for what promises to be the most stupendous fair in the race's history.

The American Negro exposition, through murals, diaramas and exhibits, will trace the Negro's story from his mass landing at Jamestown in 1619 through the Revolutionary war and emancipation, stressing his achievements and contributions to the nation from Reconstruction to the present day.

More than 2,000,000 persons are expected to see the exposition, to be held at the Coliseum from Independance Day through Labor Day. It will be similar in purpose but larger in scope to the fair held in Chicago 25 years ago celebrating 50 years of emancipation. At that time there were 247,000 admissions to the smaller 15 day show.

Government agencies are cooperating fully, with federal departments planning their exhibits to show their relationship with Negro life and activites.

Rep. Mitchell Is Labeled 'Regular Chas. McCarthy'

SEP 21 1940

Defender
Chicago
Ill.

Against the wishes of the majority of voters in the district that he represents, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell voted for the conscription bill to become a law, it was pointed out this week by observers. Recently, 30 pickets, young members of the Chicago Council of the National Negro Congress, paraded before the congressman's Forty-seventh street office in protest of his vote.

"Congressman Mitchell has shown no independence of thought in voting for measures in congress that effect the Negro," stated the [illegible] of this movement. "He is a [illegible]lar Charlie McCarthy of the administration, and seems to care little, if anything, what the Negro voters in his own district think about his actions. He seems to be of the opinion that he owns the district, the voters be damned."

When the bill was introduced and during its recent "footballing" from the house to the senate, many telegrams were sent to Congressman Mitchell, it is said, asking him to fight the passage of the measure, but he turned a deaf ear to these pleadings. He was also accused of being "insulting" to a delegation of young people who visited him and sought his vote against the bill.

POLITICAL
OFFICE HOLDING
(Congressman Mitchell)
1940

ILLINOIS

Congressman Mitchell Addresses Democrats

Argus
7-26-40

Praises President Roosevelt As Great Humanitarian & Makes Plea for Racial Cooperation

St. Louis, Mo.

THE NEGRO AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Mr. Chairman, members of the Convention, my fellow countrymen:

In these tragic days when the lives of nations and races are being ruthlessly crushed out and when conferences are being held between leaders of conquering nations for the purpose of directing further attacks upon small and defenseless nations and groups, it is most important and significant that the greatest political party in the greatest and freest nation in the world, assembled in convention, should include among those whose voices are raised in behalf of human freedom, justice and good government, that of its largest and without question its most legal and dependable minority group, the Negro.

At the very outset, permit me to say that I bring to this great Democratic conclave greetings from the hearts and souls of 15,000,000 loyal Americans who pledge to our country a continuance of that unbroken loyalty of spirit and action which have characterized our conduct in this country since 1619, when the first Negro settlement was made on the banks of the historic James River in the great state of Virginia. Just a few days ago I was honored to be one of the Independence Day speakers at Williamsburg, Virginia, a quaint old colonial town situated near the spot where Captain John Smith, with his party of English settlers, landed May 13, 1607. This landing of white men became the first permanent English settlement in our country.

In my speech at Williamsburg, July 4th, I took occasion to call attention to the significant fact that just twelve years after Captain Smith made his landing at Jamestown, another history-making vessel anchored at the same spot, and brought to the American shores the first Negro settlers. These twenty Negro settlers joined the white settlers who had preceded them by only twelve years and together these two groups of men, white men from the cold, bleak shores of England, and those black settlers from the great sunny continent of Africa, joined hands,, battled and worked successfully for the establishment of this government which we here represent today.

The Negro is no impostor in this country as some would seem to think. May I remind you that he came here and took up his abode in America in response to a most urgent invitation extended to him by the white settlers of this country, an invitation which he could not refuse to accept. We take pride in the fact that like you, we grew up with the country and have gone side by side with you in making it what it is today. After spending more than 300 years on this continent and increasing our numbers from twenty to 15,000,000, we are contrained to call this our country. Together, we cleared the forest; we subdued every foe which rose to obstruct our path leading to independence, freedom, liberty and prosperity. Today, 321 years after the setting up of the first Negro settlement in our country, we look around us and see that here has been founded the greatest and most powerful nation in the world. A nation with the richest resources in minerals, materials and men. Richest in opportunity for growth, development, freedom, and for service to mankind. The Negro has played his part on the battlefield and in every bloody conflict in which we have engaged from the Battle of Bunker Hill to that on Flanders Field where we, two decades ago, along with you, met the enemy and defeated him in this effort to destroy world-wide democracy. We have built here a country and a government which rightly challenges the admiration of the world. This achievement was made possible only by cooperation between the races in all constructive matters. It will be maintained in the future, as it was achieved in the past, only by the two races working harmoniously together for the common good of the country and nation.

The nation has passed through many crises, but God has blessed us and enabled us to continue our march upward and onward. It seems to me, today, we are face to face with the greatest threat our country has encountered, certainly the greatest since the Civil War. At this crucial moment the duty and responsibility of protecting and maintaining this government rests upon the shoulders of every true American, regardless of race, color or creed. At the same time the program by which we are to continue our march is in our hands and must be prepared and executed under the leadership of the Democratic Party which has held the reins of government during the past eight years and which has demonstrated its ability to bring order and prosperity out of chaos and confusion, such as held the country in its grip March 3, 1933. The Democratic Party saved the country in that crisis; it will save the country in this crisis.

Mr. Chairman, it is my firm opinion that it was through the wise and courageous leadership of this Democratic administration that the nation has been able to emerge from our long period of depression. The Democratic Party because of its achievements in saving our nation and bringing the real practical benefits of government to the people of the nation, the humble as well as the powerful, all racial elements of the nation must feel that we owe a debt of lasting gratitude to our leaders and especially to our great President. It is for others to speak more at length touching these affairs. I think I should use the brief time allotted me in speaking of what this Democratic administration has done for my group. Especially is this necessary on this occasion because of false propaganda being spread to deceive Negro voters and to bring them again into the Republican fold.

7-26-40

It is a known fact that because of the burden of slavery sustained by the Negro that he has not been able to share as fully and as largely in the blessings of our great country as has shared the members of the majority group, namely—the white people. For a half century the Negro has been last and least of all groups to come in for favorable consideration at the hands of the national government. Under this present administration a new day has dawned for the American Negro, and under this administration has come the first real rays of hope for the Negro.

The Good Neighbor Movement enunciated by this administration is being put into practical operation with the result that imporvements of social conditions are noticeable on every hand. Racial injustices and antagonisms are disappearing as never before and there is being ushered in an era of good will between the races in all parts of our country heretofore unknown. Only a few days ago I sat in the House of Representatives and heard a distinguished member of Congress, from the state of Alabama, call to the attention of that body and the world the fact that the first six months of 1940 had passed without being marred by a single lynching in our country. He closed his remarks by saying that it was the earnest prayer of every true American that the crime of lynching should be speedily and everlastingly wiped out in our country. Every member of the House applauded this announcement.

7-26-40

While this administration has worked incessantly to advance the spirit of good will among the South American countries, it has done a remarkable job in cultivating friendly relations between the white and the Negro races in the United States. The President has taken the iniative in seeing to it that the Negro, America's most forgotten man, is included in our program.

Whatever others may say about this administration falling down on its platform promises, and it is my contention that there has been no falling down on promises, the Negro certainly cannot say this administration has made him promises which it has refused or failed to keep. This has been a standing and true indictment against the Republican Party for the last forty years. The Republicans have inserted in their platform such words and promises as they thought would capture the Negro vote, and as soon as they get into power, they conveniently forgot these promises until another platform-making day came around. When this administration said it would seek to help the forgotten men of America, it included the Negro as the poor of all other races. What are the practical benefits coming from this administration to the Negro? Passing over such of the general benefits coming to all the people and shared by the Negro, I wish to speak specifically of a few of the most outstanding things done by the Democratic party during this administration. These things I shall mention are only the high points and are known by all the people of the country. I shall not spend any time pointing out the high positions held under this administration by Negroes. I hail these appointments, which are larger in number and higher in degree than those enjoyed by the race at any time in its history with approval and joy. But, Mr. Chairman, I am far more interested in what this administration has done for common members of the race. I know it is far better to lift the race to a higher level of living than a dozen or two select members of the race to a few high offices. I want to see my race rise as a race and take its rightful place in our great nation.

More than 300,000 Negroes have been employed by W.P.A. and through this employment it is estimated that a million and a half of my people have been saved from starvation. From the employment of W.P.A. alone, the Negro has received $25,000,000 in monthly wages, and although we constitute only ten per cent of the total population of the country, we constitute fourteen per cent of the W.P.A. workers.

Of the nearly $35,000,000 spent for the erection of school buildings under this administration, about $8,000,000 have gone to Negro colleges. This does not include appropriations made for Howard University amounting to more than three and a half millions, hospital buildings and furnishings for Negroes have amounted to several million dollars. Recreation and health centers such as we have never known have been built and provided for my people. Seven thousand, two hundred and forty-two new hospital beds have been made available for Negro patients. At present there is one hospital bed available for one out of every 999 Negroes, while for the whites there is one hospital bed available for one out of every 110 persons.

Through the N.Y.A. the Negro youth stranded in the effort to continue in school has been provided for. Out of a total of 708,000 youths helped through N.Y.A. there were 78,300 Negroes. That is to say that although the Negro constitutes only 9.7 per cent of the total population he received 11.1 per cent of the aid given through the facilities of the N.Y.A.

Argus

7-26-40

St. Louis Mo

About 300,000 colored youth have been enrolled in the C.C.C. camps of the country. The Negro boys have allotted about $700,000 monthly to their parents and needy ones at home. This means that over a period of a year these boys, through the C.C.C. have contributed nearly nine millions of dollars to the upkeep and the support of their dependents at home. While this is more than any previous administration has done for the Negro, it is not the largest benefit Negro boys have derived from C.C.C. camps. Thousands of these boys have been taught to read and write. All of them have been given an opportunity to further their training, both in books and in useful trades, and have greatly improved their health and their physical, as well as their moral condition; thus they are being developed into useful and substantial citizens.

This administration found the Negro on the farm and in the city so poorly housed that his health and morale were being seriously undermined and destroyed. A long step forward has been taken by the government in providing decent housing for the Negro. In almost every city slum, clearance projects fostered by the government are providing decent quarters and wholesome environments for the poor and needy of the race. While in the rural section conditions on the farm are being rapidly improved. Tens of thousands of city homes have been saved to the race through government loans, and in the rural sections hundreds of thousands of Negro farmers are being aided in the purchase and in the operation of farms. These things of which I speak are a reality and are known by the people; they are not platform promises made by a party seeking Negro votes.

If time would permit I could point out thousands of instances, in which the condition of the Negro has been made better by this administration, but Mr. Chairman, have I not already pointed out such facts, as would show beyond all question that the Negro of all groups have no quarrel with the Democratic party and its program?

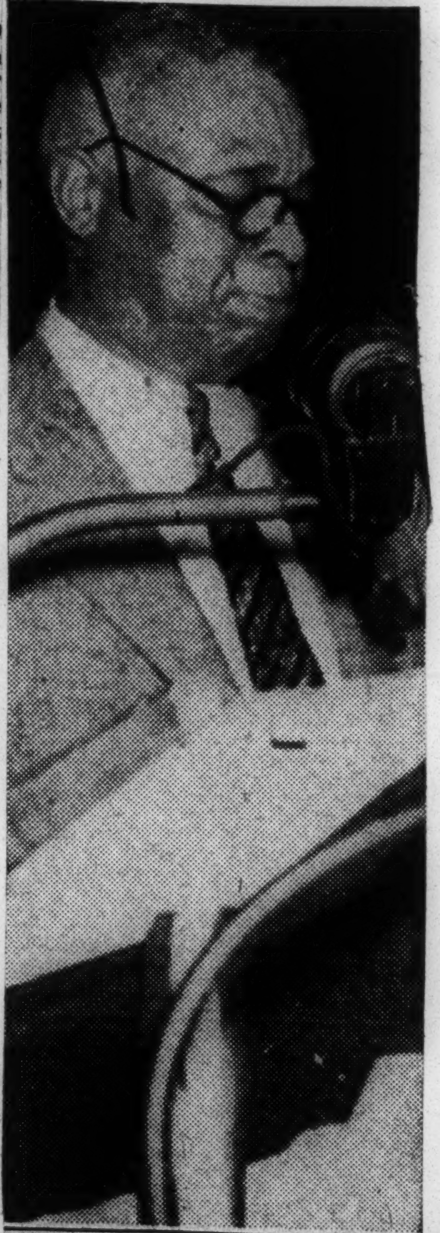
You need not become alarmed because of the paid Negro propagandists who are now carrying out part of the Republican program, spreading propaganda throughout the country in an effort to shake the confidence of the Negro voters in the program and principle of the Democratic party.

The Negro lived with the Republican party long enough to know it. He has learned to discriminate between election promises and actual promises. No longer, thank God, can the Republican party boast that it has the Negro vote in its vest pocket.

I venture to say that out of every ten Negroes who vote in November will cast their votes for the NEW DEAL PARTY, whose banner we hope and pray will be carried by that greatest of all humanitarians, the greatest of all leaders of this day; that great American, loved, trusted and honored by the American people—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

My final word to the Negroes all over this country, listening in, is this: "Let us continue to give to our country the best we have ever keeping in mind the words of that great writer, who said, 'Give to the world the best you have

And the best will come back to you.'"



CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL
The Democrats Heard Him

Also Ask Questions On Plank Of Parties

Tribune

7-23-40

Philadelphia Pa

While many old line Democrats were on their way to an anti-New Deal, anti-third term conference in Chicago, to protest against President Roosevelt's acceptance of a third term nomination, the man passing by on the street in Philadelphia seemed not fazed by the third term tradition, if answers given to questions asked by TRIBUNE reporters are a true reflection.

The Chicago meeting was called by Senators Reed of Missouri, and Burke of Nebraska, both of whom have threatened that they will "take a walk" and vote for Wendell Willkie the Republican candidate. At the same time it seemed that Al Smith, former New York governor, will again stroll from his party—in protest.

In asking its questions, the TRIBUNE men made efforts to steer clear of professional politicians, and, of course, many persons perferred not to speak for publication.

Regardless of opinion on the third term, there was general satisfaction that the Democrats had included a plank on the Negro in the platform. Most persons questioned saw this as progress. Others were interested enough to begin questions themselves on the difference between the Republican and Democratic plank.

First Democratic Plank

Since 1884, almost continuously, the Republican National Convention has included a plank on the Negro. This year is the first time that the Democratic Convention has written such a plank. In the past it has been held that it was against the public interest to single out any one race for special mention.

The plank this year was backed by both organized Negro Democrats and other groups, and may be interpreted as warning to the Republicans that the Party of Jefferson does not intend to lose its Negro followers. At the same time, it is warning to the Old South that the Democratic Party is no longer a lily-white organization.

Many observers declare that what has been happening is the transformation of the old Democratic Party into a New Deal Party—with control passing from former "colonels" and "generals" of the mint julep days. This control began to slip beginning in 1936 when the two-thirds rule was abrogated.

Change Started in '24

Traditionally bounded to segregation, discrimination and disfranchisement of the Negro, the Democratic National Committee took its first step to appeal to the northern colored vote in the Presidential campaign of 1924 when a Negro division of the national campaign committee was established to send out literature for Negro voters.

In the 1928 and 1932 campaigns there were similar "Negro divisions." The 1936 Presidential campaign saw the Negro Division more highly organized and playing a large part in the re-election of President Roosevelt. This National Negro Democratic Campaign Committee was divided into an eastern and western division with many state, city and county set-ups working with the national headquarters.

First Delegate New Yorker

The first Negro to attend a National Democratic Convention as a delegate was P. A. Collins, of New York City who served as alternate from the 21st District to the 1924 Convention meeting in Madison Square Garden. However the white delegate was unable to serve and Mr. Collins became the delegate.

The 1928 convention in Dallas, Tex. had no Negro delegates or alternates.

Ten colored alternates served at the 1932 convention which met in Chicago and the 1936 convention meeting in Philadelphia saw the largest gathering of Negro delegates and alternates ever to attend a Democratic Convention. They numbered 30 in all.

The 1940 history-making Democratic Convention saw 25 Negro delegates and alternates seated.

President Roosevelt was nominated last Thursday, and that evening Henry H. Wallace, secretary of agriculture was slated for vice-president at the behest of the President.

What Philadelphians Say

Here are some of the answers given when Philadelphians were asked what they think of the Democratic plank and of the decision of Mr. Roosevelt to break the third term tradition, and run for a third term as head of the nation:

ELIJAH DAVIS, barber, 1704 Carpenter street: "Maybe there is somebody better than Roosevelt for President, but, as yet, we haven't found him. Roosevelt is the only person qualified by experience."

MRS. VERA HART, housewife, 231 north Robinson street: "I am going to vote for the party that will help us the most and, although some of us are on relief, we didn't even have that when the Republicans were in office."

PHILIP JACKSON, laborer, 2310 north 21st street: Roosevelt is the man because, in addition to doing other helpful things, he is preparing the country for an emergency. And not only that, he has proved that he is qualified for the job ever since the Hoover panic."

Okays Even 4th Term

KEFFER LEWIS, laborer, 1923 Montrose: "The Democratic Party is my party and I don't care if Roosevelt runs for a fourth term."

BERNARD F. HAND, unemployed 2225 north Woodstock street: "I'm not opposed to a third term for Roosevelt and the Democratic Party because the Republicans had 40 years to right things and you see what they ended up doing."

MONROE HICKS, chauffeur, 1623 Christian street: "I'm a third term man. Never has there been a man in the White House equal to President Roosevelt."

MRS. MAYME COKE, domestic, 71 east Laurel street: "The Republicans have been the people who always spoke of prosperity as being around the corner, but the Democrats went around the corner and got prosperity."

Think a Change Needed

W. B. WILLIAMS, laborer, 1527 Carpenter street: "I don't think much of Roosevelt's campaign for a third term because he has served his day and a change will do the country good."

MRS. VENTAI HOWARD, housewife, 5522 Pearl street: "Although I think that jobs instead of relief should have been given people, I'm going to vote for Roosevelt, even if it does break this third term precedent."

WAYNE L. HOPKINS, secretary of the Armstrong Association: The Democrats merely rested on their oars when they drew up their platform, which adds nothing to help the Negro. The President himself said nothing bout the anti-lynching bill. Neither did the platform mention anything definitely about participation of Negroes in the country's armed services.

WALTER K. JACKSON, executive secretary of the Lincoln University Alumni Association, 1733 Christian street: "The platform of any party is made to appeal to the people, but I have faith in the Democrats' platform because Roosevelt heads the party."

FDR—Without Reservation

MISS ALYCE ANDERSON, 758 south Martin street: "Considering what President Roosevelt has done for the nation, I am certainly in favor of a third term for him, without reservation.

DR. WILLIARD T. GRINNAGE, chairman, 30th Ward Democratic Committee, 2324 Christian St.: "The Democratic platform takes care of all needs as they exist today. It is so comprehensive that I believe it will result in another landslide for the Democratic Party in November as it did four years ago."

Negro Heads City Council in Gary

SEP 2 8 1940

Washington Tribune

Wash. D.C.

GARY, Ind. — For the first time since the days of Reconstruction, following the Civil war, a Negro legislator became head of a city council when Alderman Wilbur J. Hardaway, prominent realtor, was elevated to the presidency of the Gary City council by the death of Edward Kreiger, who died recently. All other aldermen are white.

Previously, Hardaway, who is 39 and a Republican, was vice president. Tuesday night, however, he was notified by the city clerk of his elevation.

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute in 1921, Hardaway was first elected as alderman in 1928 and held office until 1934, when he was defeated; however, he returned to office in 1938.

Negro Becomes Head Of Gary City Council

SEP 1 9 1940

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

GARY, Ind.—(ANP)—A "spite election" of city officials the first of 1940 has resulted in the elevation of Ald. Wilbur J. Hardaway, lone Negro city councilman, to the presidency of the city council. This is believed to be the first time a Negro has occupied such a position since reconstruction.

Hardaway, originally elected in 1929, served several terms and was defeated but last year he was reelected. In January he was elected to vice-president of the council by the Republican members in a spite move. Ed-Kreiger president, died of a heart attack on the city streets Tuesday which automatically elevated Hardaway to the presidency. He is due to serve until the next election in January, 1941.

The World This Week

By SAMUEL I. BROOKS

Courier

Mark up another for us. First Negro to enter the Indiana Senate is noted Atty. Robert L. Brockenbuar, of Indianapolis. He will add distinction and color to that legislative body.

NOV 3 0 1940

Your U. S. Army has opened its heart and called four Negro reserve officers from the District of Columbia to active duty. The more you keep behind your Senators and Representatives in Washington, the more consideration Negroes will get in the armed services.

Those courageous black sailors of the U.S.S. Philadelphia are reported to be still in jail for writing to this newspaper about the vile conditions under which colored citizens must serve in our Navy. What are you, your church, your club, your lodge and your N.A.A.C.P. branch telling Washington about that?

Newspaper reporters reviewed at Fort Sill, Okla., a regiment of 1,200 Negroes — the 349th Field Artillery — and exclaimed over their profiency after only two months' training. Handling the Army's huge 155-milimeter guns "with incredible smartness and precision," they showed "impeccable efficiency" and "majestic pride."

Pittsburgh Pa.

NOV 3 0 1940

America's Negro soldiers have always been smart, precise and efficient. That is why the policy of barring them from most branches of the military service is and has always been so senseless. This country is burdened with some white people who would rather see it destroyed than to ditch discrimination against their colored fellow citizens. Happily they are in the minority.

FIRST NEGRO SENATOR ELECTED

The Star of Zion

Charlotte, N.C.

Indiana Breaks Tradition To Send Brokenburr To High Body

NOV 2 1 1940

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 21—(ANP)—Indiana Republicans last week elected Robert L. Brokenburr to the State Senate, marking the first time that a Negro has been so honored.

Mr. Brockenburr, a practicing attorney and legal advisor of the Madame C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company, who adged two Democratic contenders for the senatorial election, is widely known throughout the state as a civic, church and community worker. He is married and is the father of two daughters both of whom are accomplished musicians.

INDIANA SENDS FIRST NEGRO TO STATE SENATE

The Call

Kansas City Mo.

NOV 2 2 1940

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INDIANA GETS FIRST NEGRO LEGISLATOR

NOV 1 6 1940

Savannah Journal

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Savannah, Ga.

Brokenburr Elected to Ind. Legislature

NOV 2 3 1940

Afro American

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Robert L. Brokenburr, Republican, was elected to the State senate here recently over two Democratic opponents and is the first of his race to serve with this body.

Mr. Brokenburr, a practicing attorney and legal advisor of the Madame C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company, is widely known throughout the State as a civic, church and community worker. He is married and is the father of two daughters, both of whom are accomplished musicians.

Baltimore Md.

Newport News, Va. Press
December 10, 1940

GOP LEADERS HONOR NEGRO

Brokenburr Lauded By Republicans

Republican leaders of Indianapolis recently held a public meeting to pay tribute to Robert Lee Brokenburr, Negro attorney from Phoebus, who recently was elected to the Indiana senate. Brokenburr is the son of Benjamin and Lilly Brokenburr, who have resided in Phoebus the past 40 years and who reside at 11 Fulton street. He has made a place for himself in Republican political circles in Indianapolis, as will be seen from the following remarks of Governor-elect Schricker, an honor guest at the celebration, as printed in the Indianapolis Star:

"Opening his remarks with the wish that 'more of the spirit displayed on this stage might be found in politics,' Schricker declared he was going to work shoulder to shoulder with Bob Brokenburr' and others in the state legislature toward writing another page of Indiana history.

"The governor's office will always be open to him," he said, "and sympathetic consideration will always be given any problem of his race."

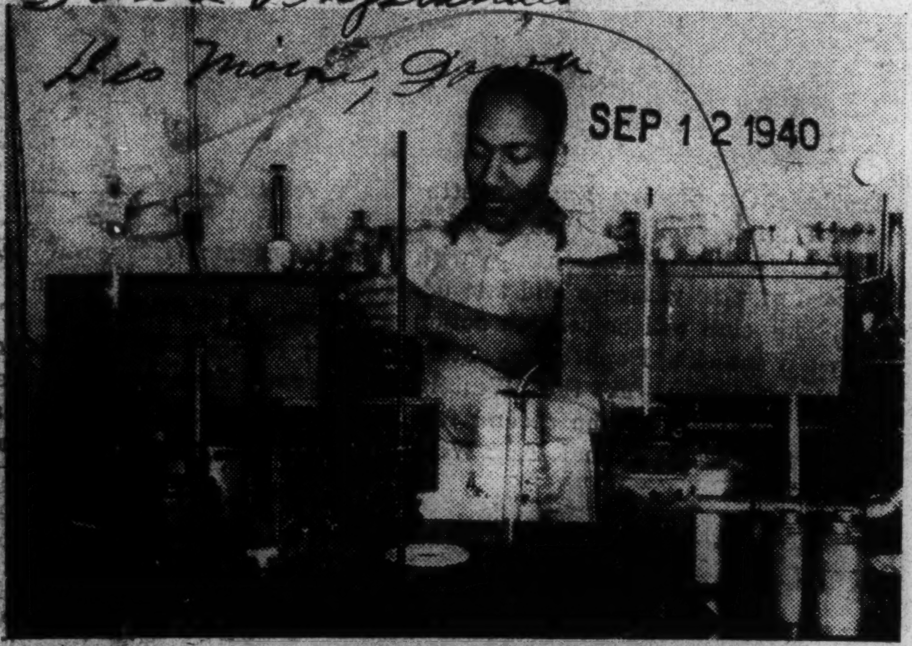
Senator Brokenburr then made a speech pointing out that the greatness of a nation is attested by the achievement of its least favored groups. In it he said:

"Today thousands of our race are being graduated each year from American colleges and universities. We have 80 colleges and hundreds of schools of our own. Our people own 650,000 homes, 45,000 churches, and they operate a million farms. They have amassed property assessed at two billions of dollars. In no other country in the world would this have been possible."

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

IOWA

ASSISTANT STATE CHEMIST


Iowa Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa
SEP 12 1940

MR. WILLIAM BAILEY JR.

A Negro assistant state chemist in the department of agriculture of Iowa is William Bailey Jr., who took up his duties here a year ago last September, from his home town, Ottumwa.

Mr. Bailey is an appointee of Mark Thornburg, secretary of agriculture, who is the first state official to give a Negro a state position which required scientific study.

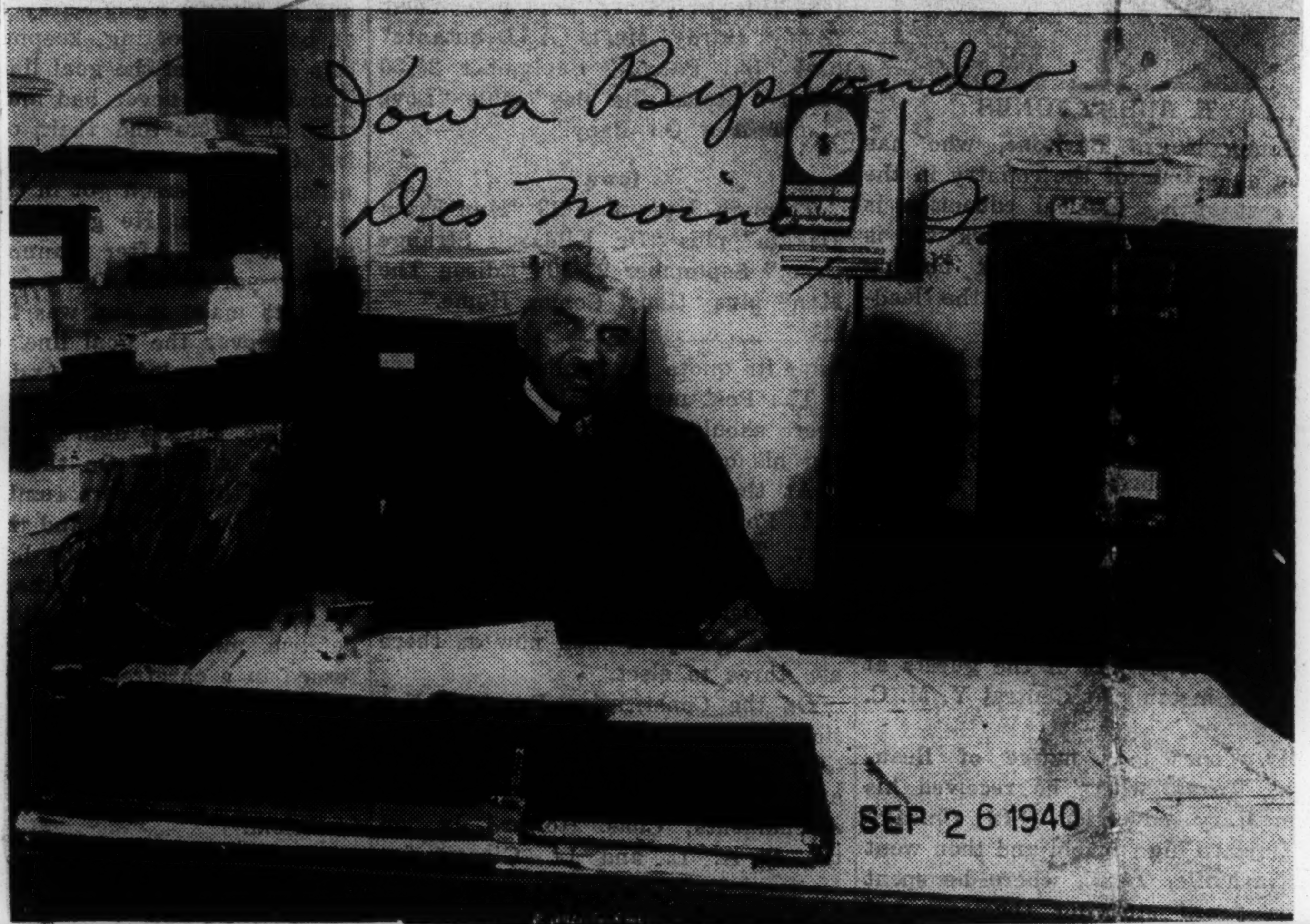
Mr. Bailey, 25 years old, is a graduate of the Parsons College in Fairfield, Iowa, having received his degree in chemistry.

He completed his elementary and high school education in Ottumwa in 1932 and after three years of odd jobs, including newspaper work on the Ottumwa Courier, he resumed his education, going to Parsons College.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey Sr., who have lived in Ottumwa for nearly fifty years, active in local and state politics. He is active in the Young Negro Republican State Central Committee, serving as its secretary; a member of the A. M. E. church, and a member of the athletic committee of the Crocker Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Bailey is shown above in one of the state labratories, under the chief chemist, E. L. Redfern. The young chemist is holding a distillation flask, running through a sample of gasoline, He is in charge of testing and analyzing all gasolines, oils, motor fuels, to see that they come up to state requirements.

IN HIGHWAY PATROL OFFICE


Iowa Bystander
Des Moines, I
SEP 26 1940

HARRY E. WILSON

A Negro appointee in the patrol department of the state of Iowa is Harry Wilson who began his duty as supply sargeant in March 1939, receiving his appointment from Earl Miller, secretary of state.

In the above picture Mr. Wilson is seated at his desk in the office of the highway patrol department which is located at 104 of the State house. His file cabines, stationary and supply files aid him in carrying out his duties, dispensing first aid supples, uniforms and other needed equipment to the patrolman of the state.

The highway deparment is a part of the public safety department which is under the supervision of Carl Fisher and Chief C. A. Knee.

Mr. Wilson, a native of San Diego, Cal., has resided in Des Moines for 26 years. He received his education in the elementary, high school and commercial college of San Diego, where he completed his course in accounting.

While residing in Des Moines he has been active in civic, religious, fraternal and political organizations. He is a former exhalted ruler of the Hawkeye lodge of I. B. P. O. E. W., a member of the Committee of Eight, the Des Moines Branch N. A. A. C. P., chairman of the East Des Moines Republican club, a member of the advisory committee of the Republican State Central Committee.

Prior to his position at the state house Mr. Wilson served eleven years with the Manhattan Oil Company as cost accountant; eight years as general materials foreman of the City of Des Moines.

A past officer in the World War Mr. Wilson retired with the Reserve Officers Commissioned Captain of Infantry. He served overseas with the 366 infantry of the 92nd Division.

Mr. Wilson and his wife reside at 1029 E. Fifteenth street.

PROMOTED

DEC 5 1940

FREDDIE HAWKINS

Freddie L. Hawkins who is employed by the State Tax Commission with offices in the Des Moines Building was surprised Tuesday morning to find that he had been advanced a notch and that he was transferred to a new office and given a new private office desk and space.

Mr. Hawkins is now located on the second floor of the Des Moines building. Formerly he was in the mailing room department and shared a space with four other employees. Mr. Hawkins is the first Negro employee of the tax commission and the only Negro with office space in the building.

Iowa Bystander

Des Moines Iowa

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

KANASAS

Kansas Governor Appoints Young Negroes to Positions Of Importance At Capitol

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Gives Qualified Women Opportunity in Clerical and Stenographic Jobs; Appoints First Negro Beauty Shop Inspector

OCT 4 1940

TOPEKA, Kas.—Governor Payne Ratner of Kansas has practiced real democracy throughout his administration. He has been a governor of all the people in the great Sunflower state.

His spirit of fairness to all groups in Kansas was definitely shown even before he was inaugurated governor two years ago. His first public appearance as governor-elect was in Atchison, where he dedicated a gymnasium for a Negro school. For this program, Gov. Ratner drove the 200 miles from his home in Parsons to Atchison and drove back home the same night.

The Ratner administration inherited a severe economic situation from the federal government. When Ratner took office, thousands of men were out of work. A great number had been laid off the WPA rolls and the FSA was benefitting few families. As a consequence, the Ratner administration was faced with the greatest number of job seekers in the state's history. More than 42,000 applicants were clamoring for 2,500 jobs.

More Negro Employes

In an open letter to Negro voters, issued by the Democrats in the 1938 gubernatorial election, the following statement was made: "In 13 state departments, we have 80 Negroes working." This was during the Huxman Democratic administration that preceded Ratner's administration.

Records from the state auditor's office show that under the Ratner regime, there is a total of 123 Negro employes, an increase of 43 over the preceding administration.

Under Ratner, the Negroes of Kansas have made the greatest advancement in the history of the state along the line of opportunities afforded young, educated Negro women not inclined or unable to secure employment in an overcrowded teaching profession. For many years, young women with clerical and stenographic aspirations have been discouraged and bewildered because of the lack of opportunities for them in their chosen field. The Ratner administration has gone a long way toward encouraging young women with clerical ambitions by tripling the number of Negro stenographers at the state capitol. When Ratner became governor, there were three Negro women clerks and stenographers at the state house. Today, there are nine, an increase of six.

The Negro has made progress along other lines during the Ratner administration.

OCT 4 1940

Names Beauty Inspector

Although there are hundreds of beauty salons throughout Kansas catering to Negro women, until the Ratner administration no governor had recognized a Negro beauty specialist as being competent to inspect the shops owned and operated by Negro women. Under other administrations, all beauty inspectors were white but Ratner has appointed a competent Negro woman as beauty parlor inspector.

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Likewise, for the first time in the history of the state a place for a qualified young Negro attorney has been opened in the department of inspections with a Negro girl as stenographer.

The Call

The governor has gone further than providing employment in this department. He has shown his genuine interest in the welfare of the Negro. With the aid of the governor, Charles M. Stokes, the attorney in the inspection department, was made an organizer among the Young Republicans of America with headquarters in Chicago. Governor Ratner loaned him to the National Committee for the duration of the election campaign.

In Highway Department

In the highway department, a young Negro attorney was employed in the Huxman administration, but no Negro stenographers were employed. Today, Avis W. Martin, attorney in that department, has two colored girls as stenographers.

The Call
Kansas City
Mo.

While the Negro leaders of Kansas are greatly interested in the appointment of qualified young Negroes to "white collar" jobs and are continuing their fight for more places of this kind, they also are interested in securing jobs for the great number of persons who work with their hands.

OCT 4 1940

As one leader said, "Working with the hands in honest toil is honorable. Any man who labors to support his family and educate his children is an asset to his race and state. His job means as much to him and his family as an office job means to a "white collar" worker.

"The fight is being made for the laboring classes, the most powerful and numerous part of our American population. The Ratner administration is responding in fine manner and is putting more and more of those men to work. That fight will be continued, for we fully realize that out of the rank and file of our group come our leaders."

The K·E·R·C building, which formerly was in the charge of white janitors and custodians, has been turned over to Negroes with a Negro custodian in charge.

All of these evidences of progress have come about since Payne Ratner was elected governor of Kansas.

GOV. PAYNE RATNER

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

LIBERIA

WALTON, MINISTER TO LIBERIA BACK IN UNITED STATES

Former Newsman Gives High Praise to Negro Press for its Progress

NEW YORK, May 2 (ANP)—The growing prestige and influence of the Negro newspaper was commented on by Lester A. Walton, the American minister to Liberia, during an interview he gave staff members of the "Carlton Y Symbol" at his home in the Dunbar apartments Wednesday evening. For many years Minister Watlon held a unique place in American journalism. The young men were presented by Charles W. L. Johnson, boys work director of the Carlton Y branch, Brooklyn. Following the interview refreshments were served by Mrs. Walton.

Mr. Walton said:

"Having been a newspaper man most of my life, your journalistic effort is of considerable interest to me. I am well aware of the influence—for good or for bad—the printed word can exert. By publishing 'Carlton Y Symbol' weekly you boys have assumed an acknowledged leadership which, if constructively and objectively directed, should redound to the well-being of the branch in particular and to Brooklyn in general.

"During the last 25 years the newspapers and magazine owned and published by Negroes have made phenomenal progress. To a large degree they have been the yardstick by which racial advancement is evaluated. In prestige, influence, literary composition and typographical makeup Negro publications have made significant, gratifying strides. It becomes increasingly obvious that if Negro womanhood is to be glorified, Negro aims and aspirations suitably and consistently reflected, Negro achievement faithfully interpreted and chronicled, for the time being the chief medium will be the Negro newspaper under sane, intelligent trained editorship.

"As editors and writers, I hope you will constantly keep in mind and stress pride of race and pride of nationality. You are full-fledged American citizen. For more than three-hundred years the Negro has given life, limb and labor to help make the United States a great world-power-the richest on earth. You are American citizens with no divided loyalties; your patriotism is unquestioned. In your endeavor to realize life's ambition remember that along with education and religious training one must possess character. In the long run character is more essential to success than the color of one's skin, the texture of one's hair.

"Since my return on leave of absence to the United States from Liberia I have been deeply impressed by the rapidly-growing number of boys and girls sadly lacking in home-training and the important part the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and recreational organizations are playing in giving these disadvantaged children a more cheerful outlook on life. In wishing you continued success, I am going to suggest that week after week in the columns of the 'Carlton Y Symbol,' you emphasize the need and importance of adults assuming a more active responsibility and manifesting a larger measure of cooperation in movements designed to improve the social lot of the unfortunate youth. It is right and fitting that parents evince great concern for the education and training of their own children; but some concern must be felt for those having little or no home-life to boast of and who, in the future, will reflect credit or discredit on the Negro race. The difference between a dismal, lonesome, untidy home and the wholesome, cheery, Christian environment of the Y may mean the difference between a life of service or a life of imprisonment—between good citizenship or bad citizenship."

Globe 5-3
Nashville Tenn
Globe
5-3-40

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

MARYLAND

Mr. Justice Murphy

Attorney General Frank Murphy is the newest Roosevelt appointee.

Since 1923 he has served as judge of the Detroit Recorder's Court, mayor of Detroit, governor and commissioner general of the Philippine Islands, governor of the State of Michigan and attorney general of the United States.

Afro American

As a judge in Recorder's Court, Detroit, he presided at the famous trial which freed Dr. O. H. Sweet on the charge of killing a member of the white mob which stoned his home.

1-13-40

It was during the Sweet trial that the late Clarence Darrow made the prophetic statement that "the colored citizen is going to have pretty rough sledding and can only cash in on Supreme Court decisions in proportion as he, himself, takes advantage of them."

Baltimore

We have just gotten a Federal court to rule that school teachers' salaries must be equalized. With the present liberal Supreme Court we ought to have some border State like Pennsylvania, Ohio, or New Jersey, challenge the legality of State separate school systems.

We think that such separation abridges the rights of colored citizens in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. We would like to put this question up to our present "liberal" Supreme Court. In no other way can we find out how liberal it is.

AFRO Editor Named to Defense Council

Afro American

Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, was appointed by Governor Herbert O'Conor, Friday, to a council of defense and resources which will work and the Federal Government in matters of possible emergency regarding defense measures.

7-20-40

The council will have the important function of combining Federal and State activities, in the event of serious developments relative to war. The announcement of Mr. Murphy's appointment was made on Friday afternoon by A. J. Bourbon, the governor's executive secretary.

Baltimore

At Long Last Judge Paige Receives Oath as New York Municipal Judge

Journal and Guide 3-2-40
Norfolk, Va.

MAYOR FIORELLO LaGUARDIA of New York, right, is shown in his office last week administering the oath to Magistrate Miles A. Paige, elevated to Special Sessions Justice.

The induction had been temporarily held up until Magistrate Paige could comply with court regulations specifying residence in Brooklyn Borough. He moved from the Dunbar Apartments in Harlem to a newly-purchased home in Brooklyn to qualify.

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

MASSACHUSETTS

DAVID E. LANE

The appointment of Mr. David E. Lane as housing manager of the Ward 9, Roxbury project is an excellent selection. He was educated in Boston public schools and at Boston University. His long residence here—twenty-five years—has familiarized him with Massachusetts conditions. He served two years with the United States Housing authority and his work included visits to many of the public housing projects already developed in various sections of the country.

His knowledge of Massachusetts traditions and the experience gained in the service of the U. S. H. A. point to a successful management of the Roxbury project. We can expect that the conduct of his office will be in full conformity with Massachusetts liberal democratic sentiment.

[illegible] 40

Guardian
Boston

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN'S BIG THREE

Washington Tribune

CHARLES A. ROXBOROUGH

CHARLES H. MAHONEY

OCT 1 9

FLOYD H. SKINNER

Wash, D.C.

By appointment of Governor L. B. Dickinson of Michigan, Charles A. Roxborough is serving a Six-Year Term as a Member of the State Appeal Board of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, and Charles H. Mahoney as a Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry. Floyd H. Skinner is serving as an Assistant Attorney General of the State of Michigan. These appointments of representative Colored men by a Republican State Administration are a challenge to those Democratic State Administrations, North and South, which boast so constantly of "recognition" given the race. These Michigan appointments carry with them authority and power. These incumbents are not simply "advisers".—the usual New Deal "recognition."

Michigan Leader

NOV 2 1940

The Guardian

Boston, Mass

FLOYD H. SKINNER
Serving as Asst. Atty. Gen. of the State of Michigan.

COLORED MINISTER ELECTED MICHIGAN MEMBER OF HOUSE

Rev. Horace A. White Chosen From State-At-Large; First In Forty Years

NOV 15 1940

DETROIT, Nov. 14 (By Robert A. Crump for ANP)—Aside from the re-election of State Senator Charles C. Diggs, of this city, for a third term in the legislative halls of this state, which was a foregone conclusion, another political tradition has been broken, one that has stood for 40 years, in that no Negro has been elected to the House of Representatives since Dr. James W. Ames was retired back in 1900.

Detroit Independent

The election of the Rev. Horace A. White, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, supplies the missing link of black faces in the lower branch of the legislative bodies of the state. White, being elected "at large," tramples underfoot the old saying that it can't be done.

Nashville, Tenn

Rev. White, who for the past few years, has had much to say—very much to say—about the religious, civic, and political life of this community, is the right man for the group to have at Lansing. He was boosted into position to run for the office by the Democratic State Central committee, through the influence of Sen. Diggs, because one man, having been nominated for two offices in the primaries relinquished his claim to the "house" nomination. The group here is proud of this double victory, for with Sen. Diggs in a militant mood, storming away in the senate chambers, they know he will find a ready echo in the stentorian voice of brilliant, bellicose Horace White.

DETROIT ELECTS FIRST NEGRO REPRESENTATIVE SINCE 1900

NOV 17 1940

By ROBERT A. CRUMP for ANP

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An Aggressive Leader

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Chicago, Ill.

The group here is proud of this double victory, for with Sen. Diggs in a militant mood, storming away in the senate chambers,

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

MISSOURI

NEGRO ASSISTANT PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR

Argus
3-15-40
St Louis

In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Attorney Herbert E. Millen has been appointed assistant Director of Public Safety, a position which, according to old timers, has never before been held by a Negro in the Quaker City. The office of Public Safety in Philadelphia is similar to that of Public Welfare in St. Louis, except that the Public Safety office in the Pennsylvania city includes control of the police department.

After Attorney Millen's appointment to this high office, colored people in this city were greatly heartened because they felt they would have a "friend at court" the next time they came before the Police Commission complaining of police brutality and other persecutions generally imposed upon Negroes in the larger cities by the police officials.

Mayor Robert E. Lambertson, Republican, is being congratulated for this outstanding appointment of a member of the colored race.

NEGROES GAIN POLITICALLY

Argus
8-9-40
St. Louis, Mo.

During the recent primary election, the Negroes of the city of St. Louis made some substantial gains politically. Chief among which was the election of Jordan W. Chambers and Mrs. Ardania Morgan as committeeman and committeewoman, respectively, of the Nineteenth Ward on the Democratic ticket.

One significant phase of this election is the fact that this is the first time in the history of the Democratic party in the city of St. Louis that a Negro has been elected a member of the party council. And we, therefore, congratulate Mr. Chambers and Mrs. Morgan for their courage and stick-to-it-tiveness which enabled them to come through victorious last Tuesday, it being remembered that this is not the first time they have tried for election to these offices.

In our comment on the committeeships through these columns last week, among other things, we said:

> "We regret to state that the Negroes of the city, as a group, have no representation in the Democratic party council of the city of St. Louis. It does seem to us as though it would be a TEN STRIKE and a capital political gesture on the part of the Democratic party leaders to support a Negro for a committeeship. A nice setup is in the Nineteenth Ward, with Jordan Chambers and Mrs. Ardania Morgan seeking committeeships on the Democratic ticket—an opportunity for the Democratic leaders of the city to think and think as they have never thought before."

Just what influence our suggestion had upon the Democratic leaders of the city, we do not know, but suffice it to say, many white people voted for Mr. Chambers and Mrs. Morgan. And most assuredly the colored people of the ward took heed to our suggestions. In our congratulations to the victors in this race for committeeships in the Nineteenth Ward, it is not amiss we think, to congratulate the Democratic party of the city of St. Louis because of the many faces which will appear as members of that body on August 20th. The very presence of Chambers and Mrs. Morgan will make the City Democratic Committee look more democratic. Their presence will also greatly advance the cause of the Democratic party in this city. The Dickmann administration can now boast not only of being responsible for the election of the first Negro Justice of the Peace on the Democratic ticket in the city of St. Louis, or state of Missouri, in the person of Judge Frank S. Bledsoe, and also for the election in the city of St. Louis, and the state of Missouri of the first Negro constable in the person of Jordan W. Chambers, but also for the election of the first two Negroes as members of the Democratic City Central Committee. Therefore, this accomplishment not only spells advancement for the colored people, but also furnished most valuable material for the Democratic campaign.

Happily for all concerned, it may be stated here that Mr. Chambers goes on the committee with a wealth of experience in political affairs—not as a braggadocia sort, nor as the know-all kind, nor with a chip on his shoulders, as it were, but as a man who is zealous of the rights and the welfare of his people. He will be an asset to the party council and incidentally, a greater benefactor to his race. No less may be said of Mrs. Morgan, except for the experience.

Of course, there are ten Negro men and women who are members of the Republican City Central Committee, but with the Republican party out of power in St. Louis, none of their places means as much to our group as the election of Chambers and Mrs. Morgan because they are members of the committee whose party is in power—see.

SHOW UNITED FRONT

St Louis Argus
8-9-40

Precedent Is Set by Race in the Primaries; Give Support for Leaders

St. Louis, Mo.

Thirteen colored candidates were victorious in the Republican and Democratic primaries Tuesday. Precedents were set in both parties. A colored committeeman and committeewoman were nominated for the first time on the Democratic ticket, and a colored committeeman was elected for the first time in the 23rd Ward.

All of the colored successes were in committee nominations but two who were nominated for the state legislaure on the Republican slate.

The lone colored candidate for Cirucit Judge, Atty. A. Courtney Davis, polled 17,048 votes to rank 23rd.

Perhaps the outstanding political triumph of the colored citizen in years was the nomination of Jordan Chambers and Mrs. Ardania Morgan on the Democratic ticket in the 19th ward. Chambers, who broke the city organization some years ago to set up the Civic Cooperative Association to fight for political victories, came through against the veteran candidates on the strong city slate and marked an outstanding victory of a Negro organization over the powerful city orgaization. Mrs. Morgan, his able ally, and his first lieutenant, Atty. George L. Vaughn, did much in helping win the battle. Chambers is also Constable of the 5th Constabulary District.

Another significant nomination was that of Atty. John A. Davis as Republican committeeman of the 23rd Ward. Up until this time no colored committee candidate had been able to phase the long reign of the Republican Central organization in this ward.

The candidates nominated for State representative in the Third District were Sanford Holland and Alfred Mumford.

THOSE NOMINATED
How Colored Victors Won
State Representative—3rd Dist.
Republicans
8-9-40
Sanford A. Holland — —11,2[illegible]
Alfred J. Mumford — — 8,187

Committee 6th Ward
Republicans
Mrs. Lillian Baker— — — 1,984
Republicans
St Louis,
Langston Harrison — unopposed
Mrs. Luella Shobe — unopposed

Committee—16th Ward
Mo.
Republicans
Mrs. Lillian Baker— — — 1,984

Committee—19th Ward
Democrats
Jordan W. Chambers — — 2,617
Mrs. Ardania Morgan — — 2,326
Republicans
G. J. Doxin — — — — 1,606
Mrs. J. D. Madison — — 1,699

Committee—20th Ward
Republicans
Maude T. Oswald — unopposed

Committee—23rd Ward
Republicans
John A. Davis — — — — 1,060
Mrs.. N. H. Oldham — — 1.568

Sets Precedent

ATTY. JOHN A. DAVIS

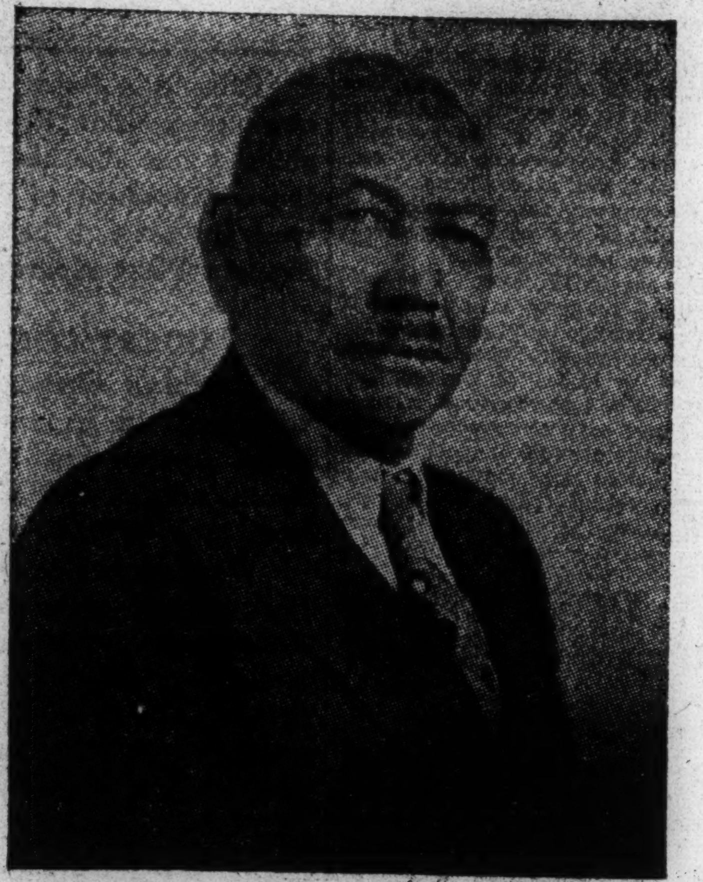
In the primaries in St. Louis, Tuesday, August 6, a political precedent was shattered when Attorney Davis, a former member of the Missouri state legislature, was elected Republican committeeman from the Twenty-third ward. It was the first time in the history of the ward, in which many of the city's leading educational and business figures reside, that a Negro has been chosen as committeeman.—Photo by Young.

Defender
8-24-40
Chicago
Ill

POLITICAL*- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City's First Negro Magistrate



WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, veteran Magistrate, who has the honor and distinction of being the first Negro to be elected Magistrate in Atlantic City, N. J. He was elected in 1904 and has served in this capacity for thirty-five consecutive years; his present term expires in 1943.

Magistrate Roberts was born in Bridgeton, N. J. He is a shoemaker by trade and has made shoes for many wealthy citizens of his home town and Atlantic City. He is also serving as five-year trustee of Lighthouse Lodge No. 9 and is engaged in the real estate business

Courier 2-3-40

FDR Reappoints N. J. Postmaster

VAUX HALL, N.J. — Robert F. Kearse, recently re-appointed postmaster here by President Roosevelt, while awaiting confirmation by the U.S. has passed a mation by the U.S. Senate, has passed an examination qualifying him for permanent appointment at that post.

Mr. Kearse's first term expired on April 18. He was appointed to the post in April, 1936. During his tenure at Vaux Hall, the rating of the office, which serves 6,000 residents, has risen, from about 30 per cent, maintained by his white predecessor, to 97, as of January of this year.

Money order business at the Vaux Hall office increased from $78,000 in 1936, to $100,000 in 1939. Mrs. Kearse underwent a bitter fight for his original appointment. In the Federal division, he is the State's major colored office holder.

Miss C. Helen Moore of Lawnside is the one other colored postmaster in New Jersey. She serves 2,000 residents.

Mr. Kearse is married to Dr. Myra Smith Kearse. His post office is on Springfield Avenue. Miss Lessie Baker is assistant postmaster at Vaux Hall, and Miss Dorothy Williams, clerk.

Afro-American 6-1-40
Baltimore, Md.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

NEW YORK

Paige Is First Negro To Sit In Special Sessions Court; Salary To $12,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (ANP)—Myles A. Paige, New York's first Negr magistrate, has been elevated to the court of special sessions effectiv Jan. 1 and is the first member of his race to sit in any part of specia sessions in thiscity.

Announcement of the appointment was made by Mayor LaGuardi during an address of welcome Wednesday at the Harlem YMCA where the Omega Psi Phi fraternity is holding its 28th annual conclave attended by 150 delegates from 37 states.

Plaindealer

Magistrate Paige succeeds Justice A. V. B. Voorhees who retired when his term ended at the close of the year. The appointment is for the regular term of 10 years and as a justice Mr. Paige will receive an increase in annual salary from $10,000 to $12,000.

1-5-40

A star football player at Howard university in 1920, the new justice worked as a Pullman porter while studying law at Columbia. He served as magistrate for more than three years, being appointed to that position by Mayor LaGuardia in September 1936. Justice Paige is 41, married, father of two children, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1925. He was once a deputy attorney general in charke of the workman's compensation division.

Kansas City

There is one other Negro connected with special sessions court. Mrs. Eunice H. Carter, who was appointed by District Attorney Dewey as an assistant district attorney, is assigned to prosecutor in special sessions.

Justice Paige was praised by Chief Justice William R. Bayes of ledge of the mayor's decision. he stated he had no previous know- the special sessions court, although

"Speaking for myself, Magistrate Myles A. Paige has sat here for brief assignments on several occasions and I have a very high opinion of him," he said. "He has a very fine character and has fine ability. He will make an excellent judge. We will welcome him to the bench."

At the Omega meeting, Mayor LaGuardia was introduced by Richard E. Carey, a former assistant district attorney and fraternity member, who described the mayor as "a champion of human rights." Mr. LaGuardia in his talk said he did not consider the situation of Negroes a "Negro problem" that should have any diifferent consideration than any other racial situation. Every appointment I've made I'll he said. "That won't help the group.

"I have not and will not appoint any one just because he is a Negro," stand by, because it was made on merit, and that reflects the benefit left a conference on dependent Negro children and because the city of the group."

The speaker also said he had just could not find enough to foster homes he would appeal to Harlem ministers to encourage an interest in such children. The mayor also urged that the race marshal its best thought and leadership since the time had passed when any group could be satisfied with "happy epigrams and laudatory statements."

Mayor Promotes Magistrate Myles A. Paige To Court of Special Sessions For 10 Years

The advent of the new year took on added significance to Negroes in New York for it marked the ascendancy on the bench of the Court of Special Sessions of Myles A. Paige, New York's first Negro magistrate. Judge Paige's promotion was announced Wednesday by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in the course of his address of welcome to the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Age 1-6-40

Justice Paige's appointment for the regular term of ten years at a salary of $12,000 annually followed the retirement of Justice A. V. B. Voorhees. That the promotion would come was predicted by The New York Age last month when Magistrate Paige was temporarily assigned to the Court of Special Sessions to help clear the crowded court calendar.

New York

In September, 1936, Mayor LeGuardia appointed him as the first Negro magistrate in the City of New York at an annual salary of $10,000 per year for a ten-year term and it was the outstanding record he made as a magistrate which the Mayor gave as his reason for the sudden promotion.

With his wife and two children Justice Paige lives at 409 Edgecombe avenue.

Halt Confirmation Of Judge Paige; It's All A Puzzle To New Yorkers

By AL MONROE

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Magistrate Miles A. Paige, named for a seat on the Special Sessions bench was not sworn in last Tuesday as was planned, by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia who named him to the $12,000 judgeship and Harlem and the nation are wondering why. In fact attaches around the office of the mayor are wondering themselves—if one is to believe the story reporters received when they sought information on the seating of the mayor's latest appointment.

Defender
1-13-40

Earlier announcements had it that the magistrate would be seated Tuesday, Jan. 2, but when reporters reached the mayor's office they were advised that the ceremonies had been postponed indefinitely. As to why, no one seemed to know. Then Saturday morning your scribe called the mayor's offices again and was told that there was no further information to be had and that announcements would perhaps be sent to the press when the proper time came.

Judge Paige himself has been noncommittal on the subject. He has received thousands of congratulatory messages and wires and has been personally saluted by his friends. However, each time someone wishes to congratulate the Magistrate on his appointment he merely says, "Not yet," and adds no comment.

However despite denials by clerks in the mayor's offices and other officials Harlem is buzzing with rumors that an unexpected reaction to the appointment caused the delay. Among the rumors is one that certain Broadwayites are known to have attacked the appointment on the grounds that the magistrate's rapid rise is bringing him to this important judicial berth too early in his career as a jurist. Then others say objections were raised because in the naming of Judge Bolin and Magistrate Paige to top flight judiciaries the mayor is leaning slightly toward the Race and that such a move might hur politically.

Frankly it has been whispered that the nation's capitol, with an eye on the coming election and nomination spoke a word or two against the seating of a member of the Race at this time. However, and regardless the fact remains Judge Paige did not take his seat on the Special Sessions bench Tuesday, is still a magistrate and no one below the mayor himself knows just when Magistrate Miles A. Paige will be elevated to the Special Sessions bench, a post he has already been named for by the mayor of New York city.

Now Justice Of The Special Sessions Court

Judge Myles A. Paige and wife strike happy pose for cameraman

Appointment of Myles Paige As New York Justice Halted: Mayor is Determined to Act

1-19-40

Globe & Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

NEW YORK CITY — Legal technicalities have blocked Mayor LaGuardia's plan to promote Magistrate Myles A. Paige, the city's first Negro magistrate, to the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn, it was learned at City Hall Friday.

The Mayor announced on Dec. 27 that he was going to elevate Magistrate Paige to the higher court immediately after the term of Justice A. V. B. Voorhees expired on Dec. 31, 1939. Justice Voorhees lives at 1,655 Cropsey Ave. Brooklyn. Magistrate Paige who lives at 2 588 Seventh Ave., Harlem, has seen the Mayor several times since the 1st of the year, but his new appointment still remains to be made.

Though Mayor La Guardia has not discussed the reasons for delaying the promotion, the difficulty appears to lie in a legal requirement that he must appoint a Brooklyn resident to succeed Justice Voorhees. Article 2 Section 12 of the Inferior Criminal Courts Act, reads:

"Appointments of associate justices shall always be apportioned among the several boroughs so that at no time shall there be less than seven associate justices resident in the Borough of Manhatta or the Bronx; five associate Justices resident in the Borough of Brooklyn, and one associiate justice resident in each of the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond respectivtely."

If Magistrate Paige is named to the Voorhees vacancy, Brooklyn will have only four justices including Chief Justice William R. Bayes. Should the appointment be made any Brooklyn resident could bring court action to compel the naming of a Brooklyn resident.

—o—

LaGuardia Determines To Appoint Paige

Mayor LaGuardia said Saturday afternoon he would insist on his appointment elevating Myles A. Paige, a Negro, from the Magistrate's bench to the Special Sessions Court, despite the fact that it was declared in legal circles that Paige could not take the job because he was not a resident of Brooklyn where the court vacancy exists.

City Hall reporters sent a written question to the Mayor asking what he would do about the Paige situation, in view of the fact that the law required a Brooklyn man to take the post. Paige is a resident of Harlem, Manhattan.

LaGuardia answered by writing across the typed question a German word which meant "keep your shirts on."

Later, in simple English, the Mayor indicated he would insist on the Paige appointment even if he had to circunvent the law.

JURIST SWORN IN; TO RECEIVE $12,000 A YEAR

Defender

Promotion Climaxes Great Work As Magistrate And Attorney

1-6-40

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Magistrate Myles A. Paige who was appointed to a seat on the special sessions bench in New York City by Mayor LaGuardia, was sworn in Tuesday, thus becoming the first member of the Race to receive such an appointment in the history of the state.

The appinotment was made to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge A. V. B. Voorhees who had served for 39 years. The announcement was not entirely a surprise to Harlemites since Magistrate Paige had already been serving in that capacity for more than a month and was rumored to be in line to receive regular assignment to the exalted berth. However, it is being hailed in Harlem because of its unprecedented appointement.

Chosen By Mayor

Back in 1936 the mayor had indicated his fondness for Judge Paige and his appreciation of the jurist's ability by making him a magistrate in the city courts for a term of 10 years. Then more than a month ago the jurist was signed to Special Sessions temporarily.

Last Wednesday while appearing as a speaker at the opening exercises of the Omega fraternity of which the judge is a member, the mayor announced the appointment to take effect Tuesday. Tuesday, as was promised, the new judge was named to the bench permanently at a salary of $12,000 annually.

Judge Paige hails from Montgomery, Ala., where he received his early training before later going to Howard university. Graduating from Howard's law school he majored in law at Columbia university. He was active in politics during the mayor's campaign for election and later in appreciation for service rendered, was named magistrate.

Has Two Children

Judge Paige, who is married and has two children, Betty, nine, and Barbara, 10, occupies a plain but well appointed apartment in the swanky 409 building on Sugar Hill. He is a Catholic, Knights of Columbus and a prominent American Legionnaire. He is well known in social, charity and civic circles as a hard working and prominent figure. In the courtroom he is positive but lenient with those whom he considers entitled to favors.

Court attaches say he is of his own mind but never of the dictatorial type. Although a fine speaker the judge has little to say in off-the-bench conversation, being somewhat of the Joe Louis type of reticence "big shot." When reporters asked how he accounted for his rapid rise and his being considered for such an important post the jurist answered: "I say hard work—they say this plus kindness and consideration for my fellow man."

Appoint Race Man To U. S. Wage And Hour Division

Journal and Guide

2-7-40

Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK, (ANP)—Charles M. Hanson, active civic and political figure in Harlem, has won the enviable distinction of being the first Negro to be appointed as an inspector in the Wage and Hour division, United States Department of Labor.

Mr. Hanson was one of 45,000 applicants who filed for this examination early in 193[illegible]. His experience in the labor field enabled him to survive the rigid qualifications.

He has been assigned to the New York region, and has already proved his worth, according to Miss Beatrice Bisnos, supervisor and his immediate superior. George B. Kelly is regional director.

He inspects records of corporations, firms and institutions to see if they are complying with the Wages and Hour act. The entire state of New York and part of the Eastern region comprise his district. His pay starts at $2,600 annually.

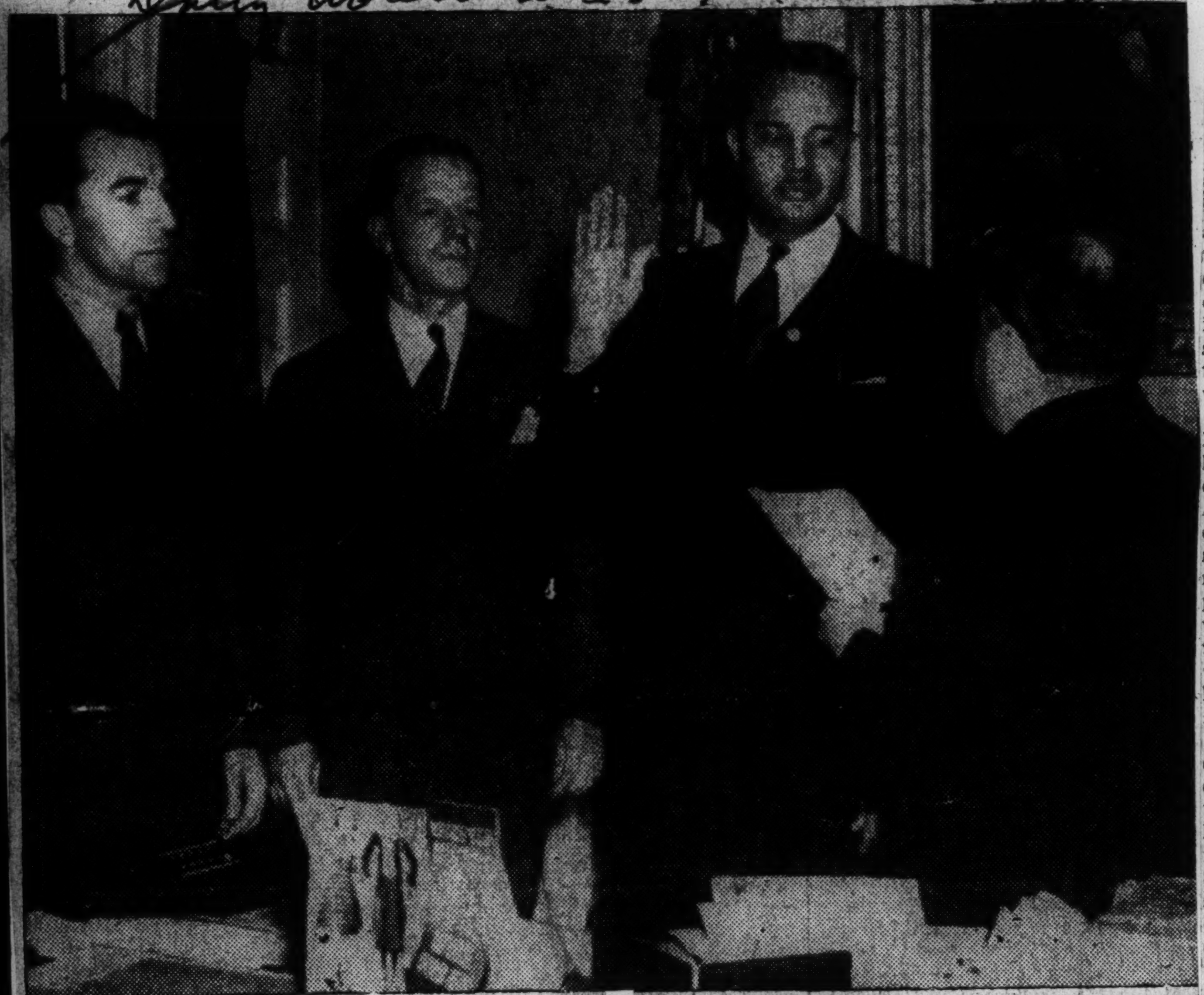
Mr. Hanson was born in Washington, attended grade schools there, took high school training in Atlanta, where he also attended the university. He later enrolled in Howard University.

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

NEW YORK

New York Mayor Swears In Race Judge

Daily World 2-25-40 Atlanta Ga.



Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York City (back to camera) swearing in two justices and a magistrate at City Hall. Taking office are (left to right): Justice Matthew J. Troy, elevated to Special Sessions; Magistrate Charles Ramsgate formerly an assistant corporation counsel; and Justice Myles A. Paige, first Negro in the history of this city to serve in Special Sessions as a judge

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NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 9—The appointment of Dr. Charles C. Hawkins, educator, as a research associate on the staff of the National Center for Safety Education at New York university was announced this week by Dr. Herbert J. Stack, director of the center.

Defender 2-10-40

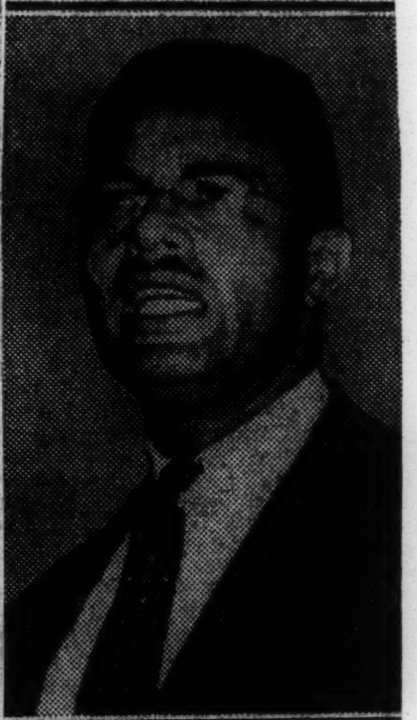
Dr. Hawkins will conduct research in psychology and testing in relation to problems of accident control and will develop a program of teacher-preparation in safety education for use in schools. As part of this program, Dr. Hawkins during the coming summer will give a series of lectures and demonstrations at southern colleges and universities.

A native of Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Hawkins was graduated from Morehouse academy there in 1926. He received his B.S. from Morehouse college in 1930 and the degree of master of education in 1932 from Springfield (Mass.) college, where his major work was in physiology and physical and health education. He was awarded his Ph.D. in the same field in 1937 by the New York university school of education, where he conducted research in physiology and testing.

Dr. Hawkins was an instructor in education at West Virginia State college, Institute, W. Va., from 1932 to 1935. He also supervised the college's program of teacher-training in physical and health education. Since 1937 he has carried on research studies in various fields, including test construction and educational techniques with special reference to problems of health and physiology. He has contributed articles to physical and health education, nursing, and other publications.

Dr. Hawkins is married and has one child. Mrs. Hawkins, a graduate of the New York School of Social Work, is a senior medical social worker in the New York City department of public welfare.

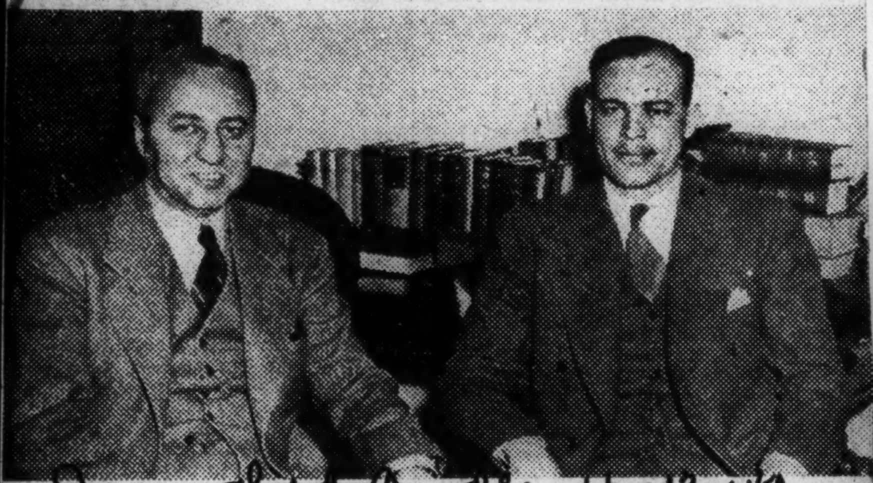
MOVED TO GET $12,000 JOB!



Magistrate Myles A. Paige who had to move from Harlem to Brooklyn before he could be sworn in as a justice of the Court of Special Sessions. The position pays $12,000 a year.

Courier 2-24-40 Pittsburgh

Aides To Gotham's "Racket Buster"



Journal and Guide 4-13-40

Norfolk, Va.

FRANCIS E. RIVERS (left) and James M. Yeargin, assistant istrict attorneys on the staff of Thomas E. Dewey, New York County istrict attorney. Mr. Yeargin, the third major colored appointee to he "racket buster's" staff, prosecuted his first felony case in General Sessions Court in New York last week, winning a conviction. The day efore Mr. Rivers had completed prosecution in another case, and Mr Dewey's third colored aide, Mrs. Eunace Hunton Carter, was prepar ng a series of other cases for trial. Mr. Yeargin, a native of Raleigh N. C., is now a full fledged trial prosecutor on the D. A.'s staff.

ATTORNEY GETS $7,500 POST FOR 14 YEARS

Courier 4-13-40

Pittsburgh, Pa.

More Negro history was made last Wednesday when Darwin W. Telesford, 364 West 121st street, New York City, was sworn in as secretary to the newly-appointed Supreme Court Justice Benjamin F. Schriber. The post pays an annual salary of $7,500 for 14 years. Mr. Telesford, prominent attorney and former assistant attorney general, is the first Negro to receive such an appointment. Seated (left) is Justice Schriber; right, Secretary Telesford. Standing is Daniel Burrows, Democratic leader of Harlem's 19th assembly district, who was greatly responsible for Mr. Telesford's appointment.—Photos by Shirley (M. Smith studio).

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

NEW YORK

Attorney Named Secretary To Supreme Court Justice

Courier 4-13-40 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, April 11. (ANP)—Darwin E. Telesford, well-known attorney here, last Wednesday was appointed by State Supreme Court Justice Benjamin F. Schreiber as his secretary. The first Negro to be appointed to such a post, Telesford will reecive a salary of $7,500 a year.

Justice Schreiber, recently appointed to the bench by Governor Lehman, named Telesford as his secretary on his first day to serve in the new capacity. Filling the vacancy caused by the death of Alfred Frankenthaler, Schreiber is expected to be a candidate for election to a full term this fall.

Telesford, a former assistant attorney general, was born in Granada, British West Indies, and came to the United States in 1919. Graduating from New York Law School in 1927, he was admitted to the bar in 1929, and served as member of the attorney general's staff from 1934 to 1937.

Jones' Resignation Is Finally Acknowledged By Attorney General

Age 6-29-40 New York, N.Y.

Philip J. Jones, 427 Halsey street, prominent Borough attorney, was in receipt this week of a letter from the office of Attorney-General John J. Bennett acknowledging the former's resignation from the post of Assistant Attorney General on the Bennett staff.

The letter stated in full:

"I have received your resignation as Assistant Attorney General. I have accepted it with regret.

"During the two years you have been on my staff I have found you to be a man of the highest character. You have conducted yourself always as a gentleman and have been loyal and conscientious in your duties.

"If at anytime I can be of any service to you, please feel free to call upon me. I wish you great success in your private practise.

"With kindest regards, I am

"Sincerely yours,

"JOHN J. BENNETT, Jr."

Jones whose resignation was surrounded by a maximum of mystery and secrecy on the part of Bennett's office, was succeeded by youthful Chester Thomas, a former employee of The New York Age's editorial staff.

$12,000-a-Year Harlem Judges Terms Nearly Up

Afro-American 8-3-40 Baltimore, Md.

Watson to Buck Tammany; Toney Has Machine Aid

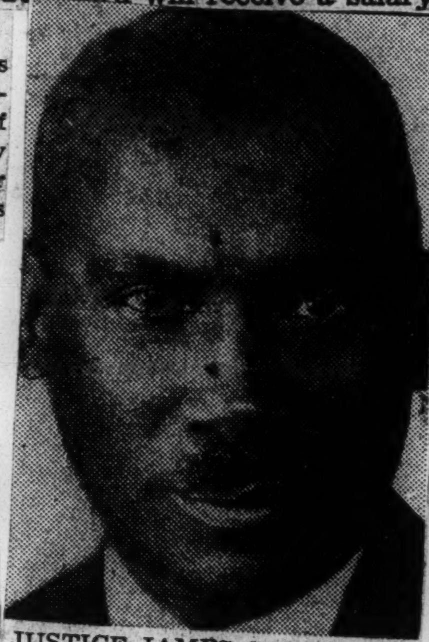
By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Justices James S. Watson and Charles E. Toney, who have served on the New York Municipal Court bench since 1930, will both be up for reelection in the fall.

Elected for ten-year terms, municipal court justices normally draw an annual salary of $12,000. Since 1932, however, budget retrenchments have lowered this figure to $10,840, but the 1941 budget provides for a return to the original scale.

Tammany Against Him

Denied endorsement by the Democratic party, to which he owes his judicial black robes, Justice Watson has become the spearhead of an anti-Tammany primary battle in his campaign to remain in office.


JUSTICE JAMES S. WATSON

Through his advisers he let it be known this week that he will go before the voters as an independent in September's primaries.

The Tammany hierarchy has conferred its blessings on the candidacy of Vernon C. Riddick, an Assistant State's attorney general and a captain in the Harlem unit of the New York National Guard.

Opposed to both men is still another independent candidate, Richard E. Carey, a former assistant district attorney.

Carey may be recalled as the Harlem lawyer who handled the sensational suit of Letitia Brown, the Harlem domestic, in an unsuccessful attempt in the 1920's to gain recognition as the common-law wife of the late Carleton Curtis, white multi-millionaire.

Justice Watson built up an international reputation with his gold clause verdicts against Germany during President Roosevelt's first term.

JUDGE CHARLES TONEY

Times Changed

When he and Justice Toney were elected there were no colored ward bosses (or district leaders, as they are known here) affiliated with Tammany, where today there are two, Herbert L. Bruce and Daniel C. Burrows, who together control a Democratic voting bloc of 56,000 and a potential voting population of close to 90,000. 8-3-40

Technically, there are six ward bosses who pass on the fitness of candidates for the bench of the Tenth District Municipal Court. Besides Bruce and Burrows, these are Arthur Hilly of the Eleventh Assembly District (or ward); William Sheldrick, Thirteenth; William Solomon, Seventeenth, and John Kelly, Twenty-second, the last four white.

Others String Along

In practice, if a candidate secures the endorsement of the boss of the ward or district in which he lives, it is the traditional rule of Tammany that the other bosses involved usually string along. This time, however, there are indications that the ward bosses are not in harmony.

The candidacy of Mr. Riddick has the endorsement of Mr. Burrows, Judge Toney is secure under the protecting wings of Herbert Bruce, and Carey is said to be running with the silent support of John J. Kelly, his white leader. 8-3-40

Of the four candidates running, the two who poll the largest number of votes will become the official nominees of the Democratic party. It is conceivable that Riddick and Carey could be contesting for Justice Toney's seat instead of Justice Watson's, but local politicians discount this theory.

Bruce for Toney

They point out that the Herbert L. Bruce political machine, which is supporting Toney very strongly, has run roughshod over all opposition during the past six years, gaining momentum with each election.

The Tenth Municipal Court District embraces 106 election districts or precincts. Of this total, 34 are under the control of the Bruce machine, and all of them are heavily populated, assuring Justice Toney of a strong and early lead over the other candidates. 8-3-40

The remaining 72 districts are apportioned to the other five ward bosses as follows, Burrows, 31; Solomon, 14; Kelly, 13; Sheldrick, 9, and Hilly, 3.

HONORED

Chicago

COL. BENJAMIN O. DAVIS commander of the 369th Infantry, New York City, who is reported to have been named by the War Department as Adviser of Negro Affairs. 8-12-40

They Are Our Officials Too

DEC 2 [illegible]

The Call

Kansas City, Mo.

The justice of the Negro's claim to employment is so clear to us that we believe it will command the interest and aid of all fair minded men when it is understood. If we are right in that thought, the first step is to see to it that we are heard.

In other sections of the country, notably New York, the presence of men in office at Negro meetings is common. Mayor LaGuardia is an outstanding example of an official who recognizes that he is at the service of all the people. Maybe that is why New York is so outstanding for its civil service that knows no race or color. At any rate Negroes in New York, who are not the proportion of the whole population they are in Kansas City or St. Louis, have recognition of their right to a share of the work. Since we cannot invade the Chamber of Commerce or command the bankers and business leaders to come out and hear us, we must start with the public officials whom we can reach.

Officials when candidates have no hesitancy about coming among us. Let's see if they will not come also when we need them. Their habit has been to send us letters of regret, and we have not told them how disappointed we were. They find time to go to other groups. Let them come to us.

When men in office learn the depth of our feeling about being barred from employment, that fact will be known where it CAN reach employers. It is for us to be so deserving industrially, and so insistent politically that it WILL reach employes. One thing is certain, the governor, the mayor and all the rest are ours too. We want to see them at some other time than when the votes are to be cast.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

NEW YORK

Judge Myles A. Paige to Special Sessions Court With Salary of $12.000

Mayor LaGuardia Announces Elevation of Magistrate at Omega Psi Phi Conclave In New York City

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Myles A. Paige, New York's first Negro magistrate, has been elevated to the court of special sessions effective January 1 and is the first member of his race to sit in any part of special sessions in this city.

Announcement of the appointment was made by Mayor La Guardia during an address of welcome Wednesday at the Harlem Y. M. C. A. where the Omega Psi Phi fraternity is holding its twenty-eighth annual conclave attended by 150 delegates from 37 states.

Magistrate Paige succeeds Justice A. W. B. Voorhees who retired when his term ended at the close of the year. The appointment is for the regular term of 10 years and as a justice Mr. Paige will receive an increase 'n annual salary from $10,000 to $12,000.

Cal. Eagle 1-5-40

A star football player at Howard university in 1920, the new justice later worked as a Pullman porter while studying law at Columbia. He served as magistrate for more than three years, being appointed to that position by Mayor La Guardia in September, 1936. Justcie Paige is 41, married, father of two children, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1925. He was once a deputy attorney general in charge of the workmen's compensation division.

There is one other Negro connected with special sessions court. Mrs. Eunice H. Carter, who was appointed by District Attorney Dewey, an assistant district attorney, is assigned to prosecutor in special sessions.

Justice Paige was praised by Chief Justice William R. Bayes of the special sessions court, although he stated he had no previous knowledge of the mayor's decision.

"Speaking for myself, Magistrate Myles A. Paige has sat here for brief assignments on several occasions and I have a very high opinion of him," he said. "He has a very fine character and has fine ability. He will make an excellent judge. We will welcome him to the bench."

At the Omega meeting, Mayor La Guardia was introduced by Richard E. Carey, a former assistant district attorney and fraternity member, who described the mayor as "a champion of human rights." Mr. La Guardia in his talk said he did not consider the situation of Negroes a "Negro problem" that should have any different consideration than any other racial situation.

"I have not and will not appoint any one just because he is a Negro," he said. "That won't help the group. Every appointment I've made I'll stand by, because it was made on merit, that reflects to the benefit of the group."

The speaker also said he had just left a conference on dependent Negro children and because the city could not find enough foster homes he would appeal to Harlem ministers to encourage an interest in such children. The mayor also urged that the race marshal its best thought and leadership since the time had passed when any group could be satifised with "happy epigrams and laudatory statements."

In addition to the appointment of Mr. Paige first as magistrate and then as justice, Mayor La Guardia last year also named a woman, Miss Jane Bolin, to the domestic relations court as judge. Miss Bolin now serving, is the first Negro woman in the nation to be elevated to the bench.

New York Magistrate to Higher Post

MYLES A. PAIGE (right) the first Negro magistrate in the history of New York or elsewhere in the United States. last week was appointed by Mayor LaGuardia as justice of the special sessions court, a position paying him $12,000 a year. The magistrate post paid $10,000. Judge Paige is shown here receiving papers from a court officer.

Call 1-5-40 Kansas City

Technicality Holds Up Paige Promotion

Journal and Guide 1-20-40
Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK—The anticipated promotion of Magistrate Myles A. Paige to the bench of the Special Sessions Court has been temporarily delayed by a legal snag.

Mayor LaGuardia, who announced on December 27, that he would name New York's only colored magistrate to succeed Justice A. V. B. Vorhees of Brooklyn, whose term expired on December 31, has been checkmated in his plans by the possibility of a taxpayer's suit.

In legal circles here it was believed that the delay was occasioned by a provision in the statutes governing the inferior criminal courts. One particular paragraph stipulates that the Borough of Brooklyn is entitled to not less than five seats on the bench of Special Sessions Court.

Justice Vorhees was one of five Special Sessions justices appointed from that borough, while Magistrate Paige is a resident of Harlem.

Magistrate Paige could move to pointment, or else the mayor could still name Mr. Paige for the borough of Manhattan and appoint another candidate from the borough of Brooklyn.

At present there are sixteen Special Sessions Court justices distributed over the five boroughs which constitute the city.

The law specifies the minimum number of justices for each borough but places no limitation on the total number of justices in this court. If the city budget will permit, the number of judges could be increased.

JUDGE PAIGE

Paige Saves Judgeship by Moving

Afro-American
2-10-40.
Baltimore

NEW YORK — Judge Myles A. Paige, whose temporary appointment to the Court of Special Sessions has been threatened by a legal technicality involving his place of residence, moved from Harlem to the Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, Wednesday, qualifying for permanent assignment to the $12,000-a-year post.

Shortly after Mayor LaGuardia's announcement, on December 28, that he would elevate Paige from the magistrate's post to which he appointed him in 1936, attention was called to a law providing that Brooklyn was entitled to five associate justices in Special Sessions.

Legal Resident Immediately

Retirement of Judge Albert V B. Voorhees, whom Paige was to replace, left Brooklyn with only four. Paige then lived at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, Manhattan.

Mayor LaGuardia intimated he would swear Judge Paige in sometime this week. He said only five minutes in his new home at 474 MacDonough Street was required for him to establish legal residence in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Paige and their two daughters, Barbara Laura, 10, and Betty, 9, are also at the new residence.

Judge Paige Gets Pay Of Sessions Judge Now

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Perhaps the additional honor of being a special sessions judge would mean something to Miles A. Paige, New York magistrate, but the pay would not mean any more than he is receiving now. In plain facts, the magistrate, serving as substitute judge of special sessions is given the salary of a regular special sessions judge while he is acting.

The case of Judge Paige is unusual in many respects. Just before the first of the year Mayor F. H. LaGuardia appointed him to a place on the higher bench and was to have sworn him in to that exalted position January 2. However, in appointing Paige, the mayor overlooked a few residential facts which made it necessary that the next appointment to that court be made from Brooklyn. As a result, the appointment was temporarily held up.

Experts on judicial law pointed out that in the event the mayor overlooked Brooklyn's priority, any citizen of Queens county might sue for the right to place a taxpayer from that county on the bench and win out. They did admit, however, that the mayor might elevate one of the present jurists in that branch of the court and go ahead with the promotion of Paige. This has not been done, however, so the Hon. Miles A. Paige remains a magistrate serving as an acting jurist in the special sessions court. The one sweet note in it all, however, is that Judge Paige is now receiving the $12,000 annually which goes with a seat on the special sessions bench.

PAIGE IS FINALLY SWORN IN

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Having overcome all legal difficulties by changing his residence to Brooklyn, Magistrate Myles A. Paige was sworn in Monday (Feb. 19) by Mayor LaGuardia as a justice of the Court of Special Sessions. The ceremony took place at City Hall.

Mayor LaGuardia announced his intention of appointing Magistrate Paige as the first Negro Special Sessions justice last December, but the discovery of a 30-year-old law prevented him from making the appointment.

The little-known statute ruled that a specified number of the justices had to reside in Brooklyn, and the vacancy at that time came from that borough.

Brooklynites threatened to challenge the appointment of Magistrate Paige, who lived at 409 Edgecombe avenue, but their action was circumvented earlier this month when the Negro jurist took up residence in Brooklyn.

Justice Paige will receive $12,000 annually for a ten-year term.

STEELE IS RE-NAMED

Elk Official Will Continue As City Marshal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 — (ANP) — J. Dalmus Steele, for two years a city marshal and prominent Elk official, was reappointed to the post this month by Mayor LaGuardia. Steele is deputy grand exalted ruler of a local lodge of Elks and one of the stand-bys of J. Finley Wilson.

Appointed two years ago to fill an unexpired term as city marshal, Steele, under the terms of the new appointment, will serve a full six years. He is the third Negro to hold this office in New York City.

Eugene Faulkner, of New York City, and J. M. Washington, of Brooklyn, are the other Negro marshals.

POLITICAL *- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

OHIO

COLUMBUS, O.—Kenneth E. Banks has been appointed to the staff of the Columbus office of the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation as junior interviewer.

Oklahoma City Okla.

His services with the local office of the Ohio [illegible] will ultimately be those of consultant and employer service worker, chiefly in respect to the problem of the Negro worker in Columbus.

Black Dispatch 4-4-40

Mr. Banks is a graduate of Ohio State University in Social Administration, and holds the degree of Bachelor of Science. He has also taken post-graduate work in social administration at OSU.

A native of Cleveland, Mr. Banks graduated from East high school in that city. He was a case worker for the Columbus Friendly Service Bureau while attending OSU, and for a year after graduation was technician for Colored Big Brothers, Columbus Urban League.

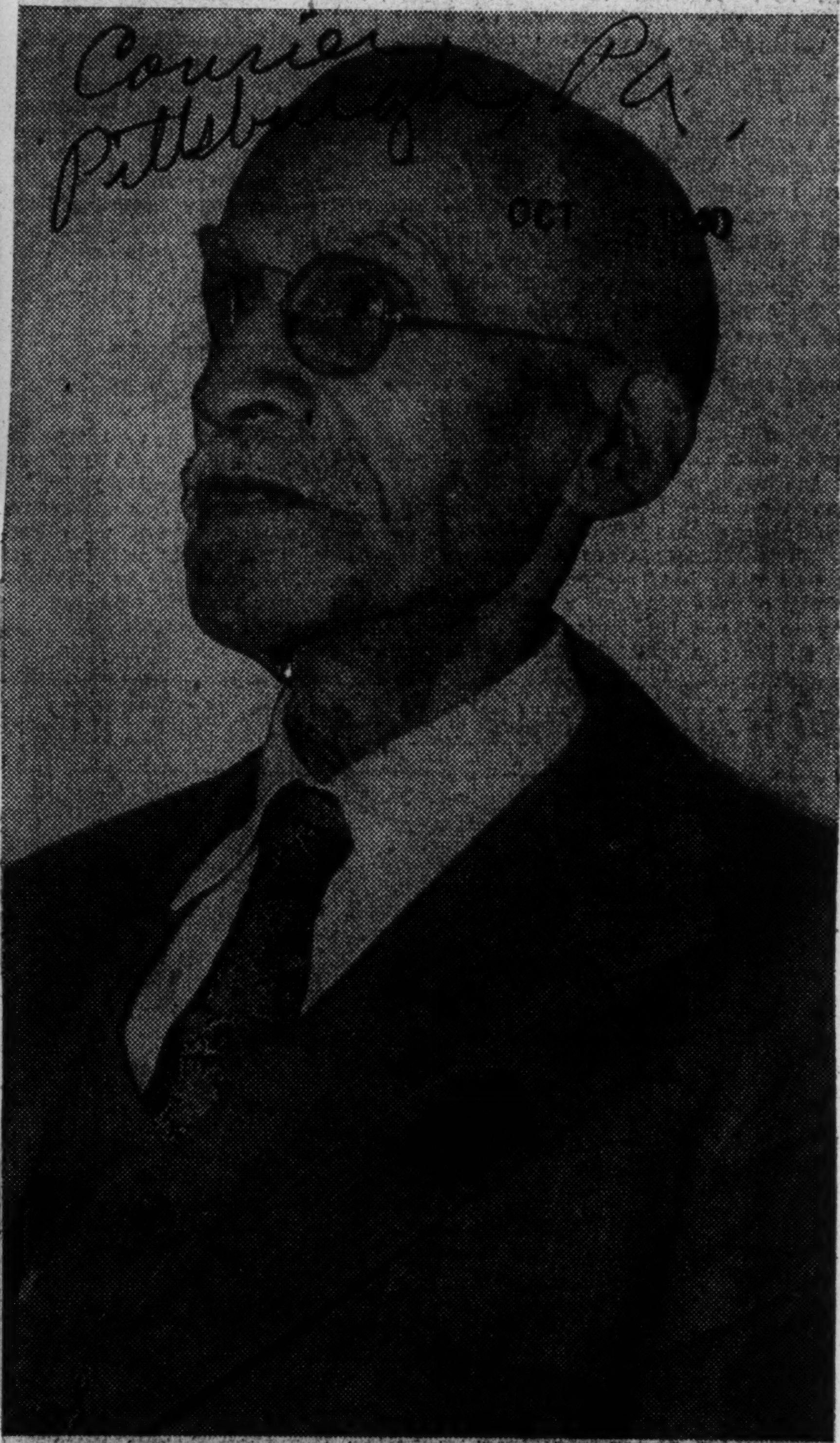
Prior to his appointment as junior interviewer, he was counsellor for Negro youth in the Columbus Counselling Bureau.

Married, Mr. Banks resides at 1355 Mt. Vernon avenue in Columbus.

HAS SERVED HIS CITY 58 YEARS

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

OCT [illegible] 1940



Hon. William H. Lucas, educator and civic leader of Cadiz, Ohio., who has served the city of Cadiz for 58 years as town clerk. Ninety years old, Mr. Lucas has never missed a council meeting since he took over his job in 1882.

OHIOAN NAMED SUPERVISOR OF LIQUOR CONTROL

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

NOV 7 1940

COLUMBUS, Ohio. — (ANP) — The appointment of Henry Robinson as senior supervisor in the department of liquor control marks the first time that any Negro has been entrusted to such a position.

Mr. Robinson was promoted from an inspector in the department; his duties wil entail the sole supervision of inspection and settlement of difficulties arising between holders and the Liquor Control commission in the central district surrounding Columbus.

Millen To Supervise Work Of 7,000 Philadelphia Poli

Courier 3-9-40
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By RANDY DIXON
Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Supervision of the work of Philadelphia's 7,000 policemen and firemen was placed in the hands of a black man last Fr son, in an unprecedented and history-making move, appointed Herbert E. Millen, a lawyer, as assistant director of public safety for this city.

Whites and blacks in the city were stunned by the appointment, the most powerful executive position ever given a Negro in the municipal governmen delphia is the third largest city in the country. Civic and political circles were thrown into a furor by the unexpected and startling action of the mayor.

Mr. Millen was sworn in at City Hall Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock and immediately assumed the duties of his position as second ranking police and fire official. Not only will he be expected to supervise the activities of the patrolmen and firemen, but also those of the electrical, building, boiler and elevator inspectors.

Courier

Perhaps the person most astounded by the appointment was Mr. Millen himself.

3-9-40

"I was dumbfounded when the mayor asked me to accept the assistant directorship," Mr. Millen commented to this reporter, "but I was glad to accept and I hope to be of real assistance."

The post which Mr. Millen now holds has served in the past as the springboard to further political advancement. Nochem S. Winnett, who formerly was assistant director, was named to the Municipal court bench by Gov. James two weeks ago.

Mr. Millen has been secretary of the County Board of Assistance since last May, a non-salaried position. He is not certain whether he will resign from that office immediately.

He has been one of the recognized leader of colored Republicans here for ten years. The group he heads was prominent in the gubernatorial campaign of William A. Schnanader in 1934 and Arthur H. James last year. His group also worked hard for the election of Mayor Lambertson last fall.

Mr. Millen has been mentioned several times for a position as Common Pleas or Municipal court judgeship.

He is 48 years old and a native of Lancaster county where his family has lived for five generations. He was graduated from Strasburg high school and Lincoln university. He received his law degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Because his public record has never been marred by any type of major controversy, it has often been referred to as a model by groups and classes throughout the city, all of which hold him in high esteem.

City Leaders Laud Councilman J. H. Irvin At Victory Dinner; Lamberton And Millen Speak

Irvin In Turn Praises Mayor And City Council; Says They're Clicking "Like A Team"

"May God bless you all and save us all in Heaven for His name's sake," was the characteristic conclusion of Councilman James H. Irvin's response to the several laudatory references made about him by the speakers at a Victory Dinner given in his honor last Thursday evening at the Rittenhouse Hall, 5232 Haverford avenue.

"I am overwhelmed by your remarks," the veteran Councilman said. He thanked Mayor Lamberton who was present for his aid in helping to secure his endorsement for the second term and the 75,575 citizens of all races who had cast their vote for him. "I appreciate the love and kindness which you have shown me and this gift," he said, referring to an onyx and gold desk set, pen and ink and pad, which had been presented to him just before he spoke by Mrs. Evelyn C. Reynolds, wife of State Representative, Hobson R. Reynolds.

"I am here tonight to honor, Mr. Irvin," said the Mayor as he launched into a brief discussion of the importance of the office of Councilman. "The present Council and the Mayor are not like a pair of wild horses, each bent on going in different directions," he stated, "but we are working together as a team."

Others who praised the guest of honor were: President of the City Council, Bernard Samuels; Mrs. Abbie M. Johnson, Grand Daughter Ruler of the Elks; Recorder of Deeds, David W. Harris; Assistant Director of Public Safety, Herbert E. Millen, who presented the Mayor; Councilman Charles E. O. Halloran; Deputy Recorder of Deeds, Ernest T. Wright; and Rev. I. N. Patterson, Presiding Elder of the AME Church and candidate for district delegate from the 2nd Congressional district to the Republican National Convention.

Among others present were: Chas. B. McIntyre, chairman of the 30th Ward Republican Executive Committee; Assistane District Attorney, William H. Fuller; Assistant City Solicitor, Robert D. Baskervill; Mrs. Matsie E. White, president, 40th Ward Women's Council; Mrs. Ada Peck, women's leader, 44th Ward; Mrs. Mary Douglas, of the 30th Ward; Mrs. Herbert E. Millen, Mrs. E. H. Copeland, State Senator Bertram G. Frazier, Rev. W. L. Johnson, presiding elder; Dr. Charles A. Lewis, candidate for Congress from the 2nd Congressional District; Rev. J. E. Philpot, David Asbury, attorney; G. Edward Dickerson, attorney; Rev. George F. Ellison, pastor of Reeve Memorial Presbyterian Church, of which Councilman Irvin is an Elder and one of the founders: and Mrs. Willa T. Moss, candidate for the State legislature from the 30th Ward (7th legislative district).

James B. Bannaker presided. E. H. Copeland, candidate for the State Legislature from the 7th Ward (6th Legislative district), was the toastmaster.

Members of the cast appearing at the Two Bit Club furnished entertainment, under the direction of Lou Garcia.

Rainey Assigned to Divisional Court

PHILADELPHIA.

The appointment of Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey to sit at the Fourth and Snyder Avenues divisional police station for September was announced by Chief Magistrate John J. O'Malley on Saturday.

Magistrate Edward W. Henry, who last month became the first colored magistrate to sit at the Central court, was not assigned for September.

ce, Firemen

day when Mayor Robert Lambert-

of a major American city. Phila-

Many Negroes Holding Well Paying Jobs In City Under Republicans

OCT 31 1940

Due to the liberal views and program of the Republican Party, hundreds of Negroes are holding down good jobs and earning good salaries in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia

As you will see, Negroes are employed in every department of the municipal setup. The following list of workers holding down these jobs by the grace of the Republican Party, however, does not include the many employees in any of the State department bureaus such as the Athletic Commission, Internal Revenue, and Health Departments. There are also several others employed per diem.

Heading the list of employees are: Magistrate Edward W. Henry, Councilman James H. Irvin, Herbert E. Millen, assistant director of Public Safety; Dr. John P. Turner, police surgeon; Ernest T. Wright, deputy Recorder of Deeds; Robert Brown, clerk of City Council; Robert L. Johnson, clerk on the Board of Magistrates; William H. Fuller and Lewis Tanner Moore, assistant District Attorneys; John A. Sparks and Robert D. Baskervill, assistant City Solicitors; George Wilmer and James Robinson, county detectives; Peter Graham, captain of Fire School, and James Davis, captain in the Fire Department.

Tribune

Mrs. Daisy Berry and Mrs. Gertrude Brown are employed in the Municipal Court; Mrs. Evelyn Kea Venable is employed in the Department of Public Welfare, and Mrs. Olivia Blunden works in the office of the Recorder of Deeds.

Phil. Pa.

A general breakdown of figures show:

1. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE:
   2 Asst Dist. Atty. at $3,000 each
   2 County Detectives at $2,300 each
2. RECORDER OF DEEDS' OFFICE:
   (14 employees) salaries range from $1,500 to $6,000.
   1 Deputy Recorder of Deeds
   4 custodians
   8 Clerks
   1 Janitor
3. RECEIVER OF TAXES:
   (40 employees) Salaries range from $1800 to $2200.
   2 Delinquent Tax Collectors
   Clerks in various divisions including discount, lien, search and water-rent.
4. COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
   a—4 clerk
   2 Chauffeurs
   b—Voting Machine Dept.
   12 Voting machine Inspectors
   c—Bureau of Weights and Measures
   6 Inspectors
   4 Clerks
5. SHERIFF'S OFFICE:
   8 Employees
6. CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
   4 Employees
7. MUNICIPAL COURT:
   10 Probation Officers
   4 Clerks
   2 Messengers
   2 Janitors

OCT 31 1940

8. BOARD OF MAGISTRATES:
   1 Magistrate
   1 Magistrate's Clerk
   1 Clerk in Board of Magistrates
9. CITY COUNCIL:
   a—1 Councilman
   1 Councilman's Clerk
   b—2 Custodians
   3 Clerks
   3 Janitors
10. DEPARMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY:
   1 Asst. Dir. of Public Safety
   90 Detectives
   1 Police Sergeant
   Between 175 and 200 Patrolmen
   1 Police Surgeon
   3 Janitors
   4 Chauffeurs
   20 or more Elevator Operators
11. FIRE DEPARTMENT:
   1 Captain of Fire School
   1 Captain of Fire Department
   1 Lieutenant of Fire Department
   1 Complete Fire Company
   2 Hosemen attached to Fire Boats
12. REGISTRATION COMMIS'N.
   8 Inspectors
   6 Clerks
13. BOARD OF PUBLIC EDUCATION:
   313 Teachers
   1 Member of Board of Education
   8 or 10 Chauffeurs
   24 Engineers
   Janitors
14. PAROLE BOARD:
   2 Employees
15. FAIRMOUNT PARK COMM.
   Many Negro Employees
16. AIRPORT:
   Many Negro Employees
17. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS:
   1 Gen. Foreman in Water Dept.
   1 Foreman in St. Cleaning Bur.
   Several other Foremen
   1 Clerk
   Caulkers
   Truck Drivers
   Laborers
   Cleaners
18. WELFARE DEPARTMENT:
   2 Investigators
   2 Clerks
19. BUREAU OF CITY PROPERTY
   18 or more Cleaners
20. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH:
   6 Physicians
   4 Clerks
   Many nurses
21. CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE:
   2 Asst. City Solicitors
   4 Clerks

HOMER BROWN BOOSTED FOR FLOOR LEADER

The Call
Kansas City
Mo.

◆

Place in Pennsylvania Legislature Sought by Pittsburghers

NOV 29 1940

PITTSBURGH. — (ANP) — Local political and civic leaders of both races this week speeded up their campaign to have Attorney Homer S. Brown, state representative from this city's first district, named the Demorcatic floor leader when the new legislature meets in Harrisburg on January 7.

Leo A. Achterman, Democratic representative from Monroe county, will become speaker of the new session. He is 45 yars old, a prominent lawyer of Stroudsburg and active in American Legion and fraternal circles.

Politcial leaders here and throughout the state, see an ideal combination with Achterman as speaker and Brown as floor leader. At the 1939 session Rep. Brown was voted the ablest member of the house by the press gallery, and his choice was almost unanimous.

At the same session, the Republican speaker, Mr. Turner, invited Rep. Brown to preside over the house temporarily, an honor accorded only the most prominent legislators. When Atty. Brown had finished his turn as speaker pro tem, Mr. Turner, addressing the House, said:

"The gentleman from Allegheny sets us all a very splendid example by his courteous behavior on the floor, by the manner in which he presents his arguments and by the study and research he gives to the problems before the legislature."

Homer Brown Loses Out As Floor Leader

Phila Tribune
Phila. Pa.

DEC 12 1940

Despite the efforts of the five local colored Democratic members of the State Legislature to elect Homer S. Brown, attorney and powerful legislator from Pittsburgh, as majority leader in the House of Representatives, Leo A. Achterman, of Monroe County, was chosen for the post.

During the 1939 session Brown was hailed as the "ablest member in the House" by newspaper and the idea of electing a majority leader was conceived.

Elmer Kilroy, 38th Ward Philadelphia Democrat, was elected as the next Speaker of the House. Harry Shapiro, of Philadelphia, was elected as minority floor leader of the Senate.

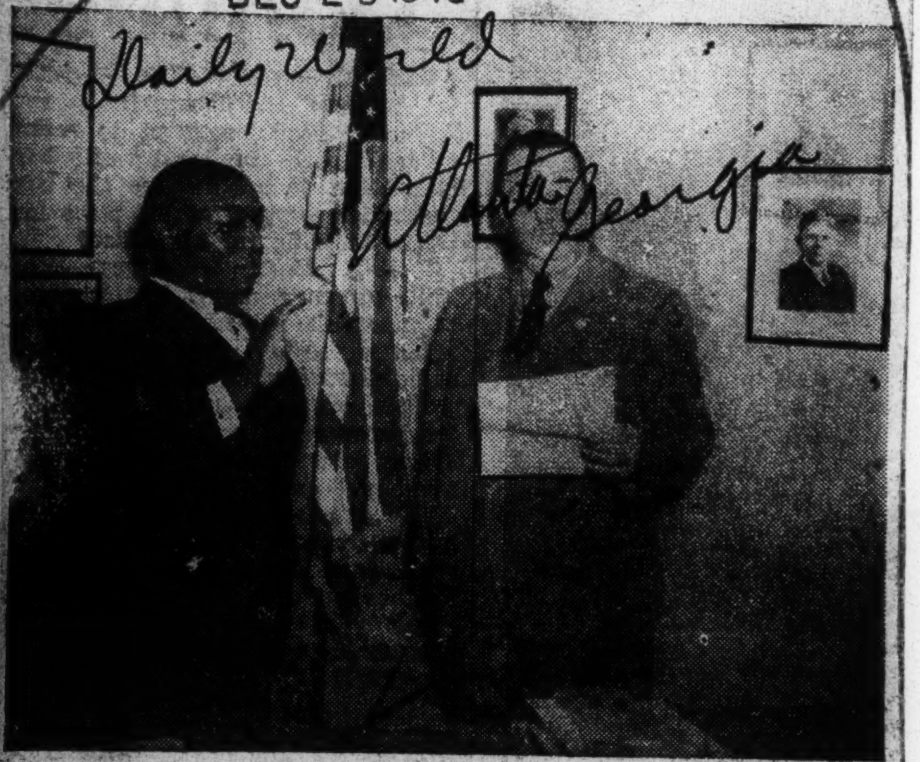
POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

PENNSYLVANIA

Labor Aide Takes Oath

DEC 25 1940

Daily World
Atlanta Georgia



As a prerequisite to its participation in the National Defense program, the Department of Labor and Industry of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has required all its staff workers to take an oath of allegiance. Secretary Lewis G. Hines, first secretary in state history to be chosen from the ranks of labor, set a precedent when he established the Division of Negro Research and Planning to provide for the problems of Negro workers. Joseph V. Baker heads the Division staff of Negroes selected from the larger municipalities of the State. Among the first to take the oath was Mr. Baker, who was sworn in by Secretary Hines.

Millen Is Sworn In Assistant Safety Director By Mayor

Tribune 3-7-40

Mayor Assumes Full Responsibility For Elevation Of G. O. P. Leader As Hundreds See Ceremonies

Philadelphia Pa.

By ORRIN C. EVANS

When Justice Owen D. Roberts, of the United States Supreme Court, acted as sponsor for Herbert E. Millen when the prematurely gray fledgling, fresh from a law school, sought admittance to the bar in 1920 he probably never suspected that he had picked a "winner".

That was twenty years ago, when visions of a Negro occupying the post of Assistant Director of Public Safety in one of the major municipalties of America would have been characterized as the most fantastic figment of the imagination.

But last Monday the post was "signed, sealed and delivered" when Mayor Robert Lamberton, in the presence of 500 friends and political followers of the recognized Negro leader of Republicanism in Philadelphia, swore Millen into office, with the caustic observation:

Recognition of Ability

"My appointment of Mr. Millen is based solely and only upon my recognition of his ability, as a lawyer, his ability to get along with men, his ability to command them, and his knack for gaining their respect. This appointment is a child of my brain and nobody else's".

The import of this strongly emphasized statement was obviously in reply to criticism of the appointment that had emanated from both Republican and Democratic sources.

Millen, probably one of the most highly respected and popular Negro political figures on the Philadelphia scene, had not been the butt of the criticism; rather, disappointment over the failure of the Republican high command to reward Millen with a judgeship was the basis of barbed shafts in the direction o the Republican City Committee.

The induction ceremonies were brief, barely involving over 5 minutes. And then, the formal rites completed, Millen flanked by his wife, Carrie, and his father, John A. Millen, 76-year-old retired barber of York, Pa., stood at the impressive doorway leading into the Mayor's reception room and accepted the congratulations of leaders in every field of Negro activity in Philadelphia.

Police Give Protection

Towering over Millen and his immediate family was Assistant Superintendent of Police Parsons, sorrel-headed, affable Texan, solicitously offering the quiet-voiced Millen whatever protection he could against the crush of the vast throng. Hovering nearby was Detective Hillery Johnston, temporarily assigned to Millen, more or less in the capacity of bodyguard.

Mrs. Millen, statuesque and cultured in her reflection of patent gentility, beamed broadly in the realization that her years of sacrificial loyalty to her husband were at last, in a measure, being rewarded.

The father, to whom Millen bares a marked similarity stood erect and silent, stoic as an Indian, but with a gleam of parental pride in his twinkling eyes.

The position pays a salary of $4,500 a year, with a tenure of office expiring with the term of Mayor.

Later, in his private office adjacent to the office of Director of Public Safety James E. Malone, Millen received the congratulations of police inspectors, captains and detectives—all abandoning the Detective Bureau headquarters on the first floor in a body to shake hands with the new "chief."

While Millen was non-committal, persons believed to be close to him indicated that Millen's determination to continue his campaign for a judgeship was not lessened by his appointment to his new post.

Millen, who is 48, was born in Starsburg, Pa., with an ancestral background of Pennsylvania Dutch. He is a graduate of Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa., and studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, while working nights as a clerk in the post office here.

Attending the ceremonies was Dr. Walter L. Wright, white haired president of Lincoln University.

A brother, Raymond, formerly a resident of Asbury Park, N. J., but at present employed in a Philadelphia post office, also attended the ceremonies.

ACTIVE REPUBLICAN

Millen has been active in Republican politics for many years. He was a key figure in the Schnader and James gubernatorial campaigns, and headed the Negro division in the Lamberton mayoralty fight last year.

A prominent fraternalist, Millen is deputy grand master of Pennsylvania's Masons and a member of the Knights of Pythias. For years he headed the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is a member of the board of directors of Mercy Hospital and is a trustee of Reev Memorial Presbyterian Church, 50th and Aspen streets.

He first entered public service as a Deputy Attorney General under Governor Gifford Pinchot, and leaves a berth as secretary of the City Board of Assistance, a non-salaried post, to accept the Assistant Directorship. He will, however, continue his law practice at 908 Walnut street.

Dr. Burwell Gets $3200 Federal Job

Afro American Baltimore Md.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. — Dr. Albert C. Burwell, Baltimore physician, was named this week, to the $3,200-a-year post of physician for the CCC camp here.

Usually one physician is assigned to care for residents in two adjoining camps but because the adjoining camp is white, Dr. Burwell will have charge of but one, perform additional duties and receive the regulation pay.

He is a graduate of Lincoln University (Pa.), the Howard University Medical School and interned at Provident Hospital, Chicago, before beginning his practice here two years ago.

Other Members on Staff

Other members of the staff include: George W. Webb, company commander, B.S., Howard University; G. W. Woodson, project superintendent, B.A., University of Pittsburgh, M.A., Howard University; A. Robinson, educational adviser; Dr. Lewis E. King, historian, B.A., Howard University, Ph.D., Columbia University;

Theodore H. Smith, landscaping architect, B.S., Syracuse University; Benson L. Dutton, blueprint expert, B. S., Penn State; William C. McNeil, engineer, B.S., University of Pennsylvania; Lewis J. Ulem, mechanic, Pittsburgh University; Lain L. Lee, foreman; Emanuel Davis, foreman.

DR. ALBERT BURWELL

The Mayor Swore Him In, They Posed And Then He Assumed His Office

Mayor Robert Lamberton, extreme left, is grasping the hand of his new Assistant Director of Public Safety, Herbert E. Millen, extreme right, immediately after inducting Millen into office, Monday afternoon. His head barely visible between Mayor Lamberton and Mrs. Millen, Raymond Millen, brother of the new member of the Mayor's cabinet, stares into the camera. Millen's father, John A. Millen, stands next to the G.O.P. leader.

Tribune 3-7-36

Philadelphia, Pa.

Negro Presides Over Philly Mayor's Court For First Time

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP) — For the first time in the history of the Mayor's Court in Philadelphia, a Negro has been appointed to sit on the bench. He is Magistrate Edward W. Henry, prominent judge who was chosen from 34 eligible city magistrates by Mayor Robert E. Lamberton to serve in this honored capacity for the month of August.

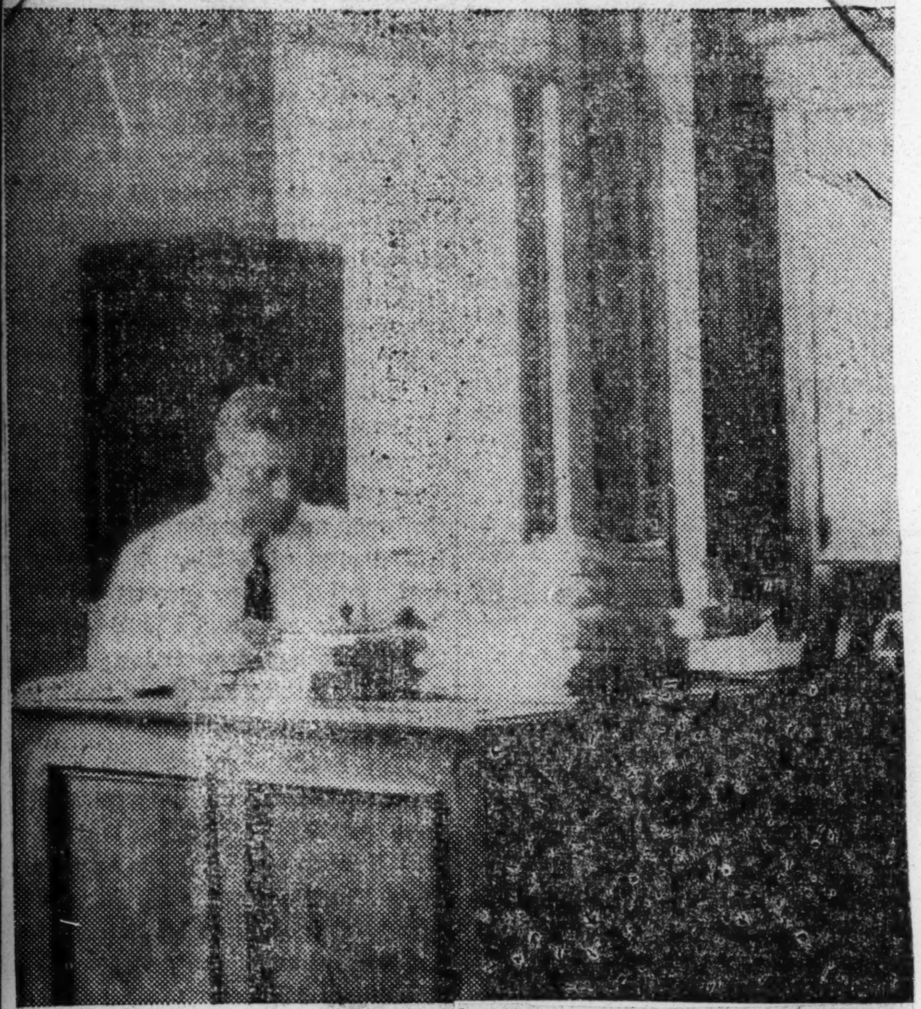
Judge Henry's appointment to this position, according to authoriative sources sounds a note o high regard and recognition for the Negro race on the part of Mayor Lamberton. The Mayor's Court, in existence since 1788 when the city of Philadelphia operated under a charter, hears all cases concerning violation of city ordinances.

Black Dispatch
Okla City Okla
Aug 24 1935

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

SOUTH CAROLINA

Now 32 Years With "Uncle Sam"



Mr. Clarence O. Brown, (pictured above at his desk), observed his 32nd anniversary as an employee of the U. S. Customs Service, having the longest term of service of any employee in Customs House in Charleston.

On April 1, 1040 Mr. Brown was promoted from "Inspector of Customs" to " Deputy Collector and Acting Appraiser," the latter position being held by no other race member in the service Retiring and ultra modest the distinguished servant for Uncle Sam parries quedies about his success with perfection. In his 32 years of praise-worthy service the above picture is the first ever published of him. He states frankly, "I don't like to talk about myself; I let my work do the talking." Mr. Brown lives at 245 Coming Street in Charleston and heads the family ingrained in the annals of Charleston history.

Journal & Guide
5-4-40

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

TENNESSEE

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
August 4, 1940

Webster L. Porter, In Charge of College Homes Project, Is Known as Race Leader

Webster L. Porter, management aide in charge of College Homes propect, is, a leader of his racial group not only in local affairs but also nationally.

W. L. Porter

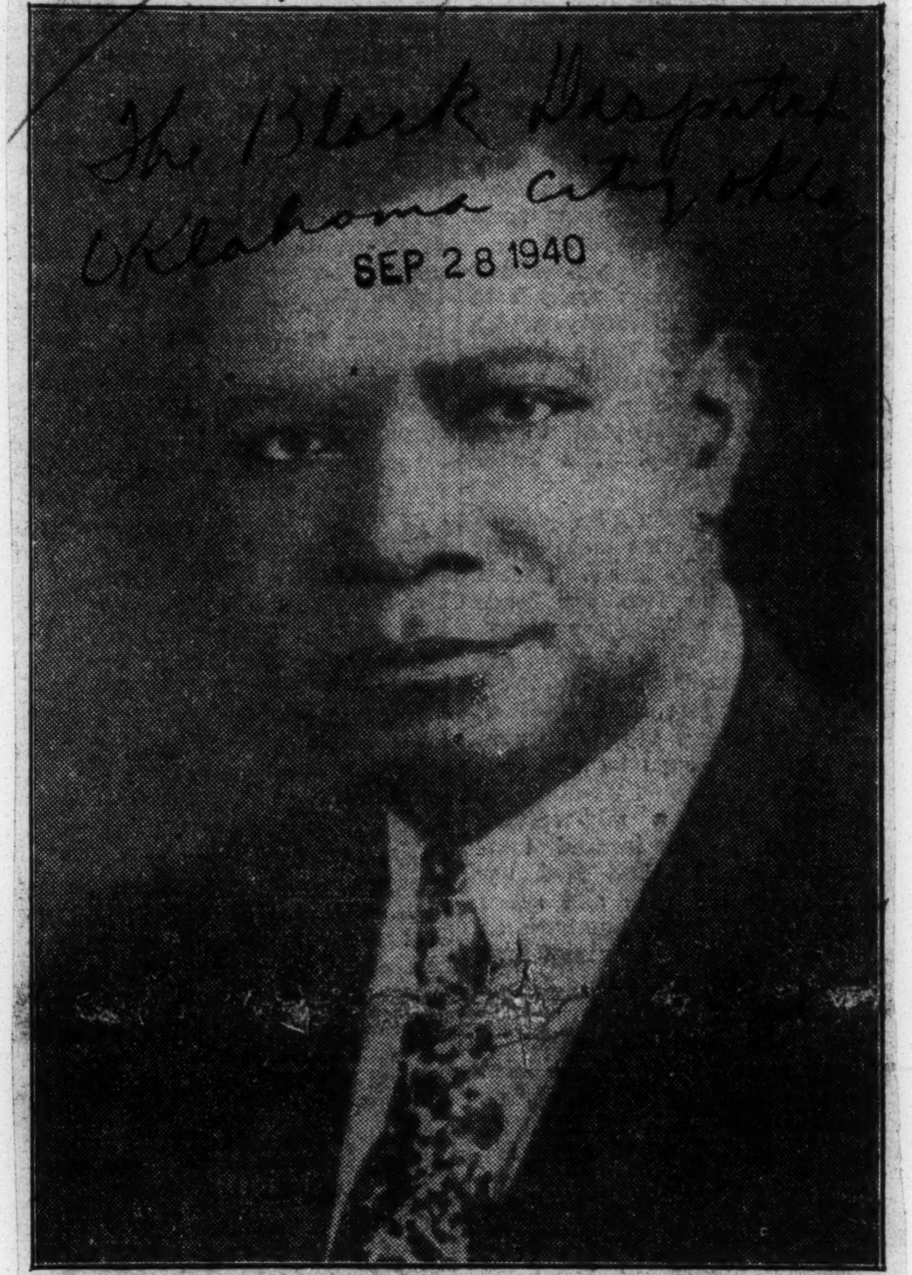
In addition to having been editor and publisher of the East Tennessee News, which he established 34 years ago while only 17 years old, he has been for the past 12 years a successful attorney, admitted to practice in all courts of Tennessee and the United States District Court.

Mr. Porter was the original chairman of the Negro advisory committee of the Knoxville Housing Authority. He resigned that position to become management aide of College Homes project.

As a member of the Inter-Racial Commission of the South, and as chairman of the Knox County Inter-Racial Commission, both compos[illegible] of leaders of both racial groups, Attorney Porter has participated in numerous conferences that have resulted in a record of pleasant relations between the races in Tennessee. He was also one of 11 Negro leaders appointed by President Hoover under an act of Congress to establish a fitting memorial to commmemorate the achievements of the Negro racial group in the development of the United States. In that connection he attended several conferences at the White House.

As management aide of College Homes, Attorney Porter is on "home grounds," because the area now the site of the project was his boyhood playground. The family home was on College Street and Attorney Porter now owns a beautiful residence just across the street from the project. He regards his present position as one of utmost service to his racial group. Recently he said: "The contentment, improved health conditions and discouragement to lawlessness as will surely come from these housing projects will go far toward making our land one fit in which to live, and the credit and praise will go to those of our city and national governments and the Knoxville Housing Authority."

To Be Appointed Assistant To Sec'y of War



The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

SEP 28 1940

NEW YORK.—(C)—Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn., and president of the N. N. B. L., is to be appointed special assistant to the Secretary of War to Negroes into the various units of National Defense.

He is donating his service and is to be what is known in government circles as "a dollar a year man." He will accept this position as a patriotic gesture without pay.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

TEXAS

Appoint Negro Housing Mgr. To Houston Project

Louisiana Weekly - 7-6-40
New Orleans, La.

Washington, July 2.—After months of bitter contention, the Houston Housing Authority, last week, appointed a Negro manager of Cuney homes, a low-rent housing project, developed with the financial assistance of the U. S. Housing Authority. The new manager, H. P. Carter, replaces a white man originally appointed to manage the project. Announcement of the appointment was made at the dedication of Houston's first project, last week.

Cuney homes, developed on a [illegible] site, will rehouse 564 low-income families. Rents will range from $14 to $18 per month for modern apartments. Each apartment is supplied with electricity, gas, hot and cold running water, refrigeration and a private indoor toilet.

Mr. Carter's appointment to manage this project follows protests by Negroes of the Texas city against the appointment of a white manager.

Retired Postmaster Names Successor

◆

LITTIG, Texas. — (Special) — E. J. Morrow, retired postmaster o this community, enjoyed a uniqu privilege upon his retirement—tha of naming his own successor, Mis Alberta Hunter.

Call
4-26-40

Miss Hunter, a graduate of the Littig high school, class of 1939,

J. E. MORROW

was appointed acting postmistress upon the retirement of Morrow last February.

Morrow, who served 34 years as postmaster of the little town founded by ex-slaves in 1866, left his office without a black mark against him.

Upon his retirement, Morrow received the following letter:

Kansas City
Mo

Mr. Edward J. Morrow,
Postmaster,
Littig, Texas

My dear Mr. Morrow:

It has come to my attention that you are retiring from the position of postmaster at Littig, Texas, after serving in that capacity for 34 years.

It gives me much pleasure to compliment you on having rendered loyal and faithful service to your government.

I wish to extend my personal congratulations and hope you will enjoy many years of happiness and contentment.

I am enclosing an autographed photograph in the thought you may desire to have it as a memento of the closing years of your service.

Yours very truly,
JAMES A. FARLEY,
Postmaster General.

At Littig, Morrow has been in business as a general merchant for 50 years. He is widely known and popular throughout the section in which he lives.

He has two children, a daughter, Mrs. C. S. Lightner of Dallas; and a son, C. Morrow, an undertaker of Fort Worth.

Two relatives of Morrow live in Greater Kansas City. They are a sister, Mrs. Pauline Washington, wife of Dr. C. P. Washington of Kansas City, Kas.; and a niece, Mrs. Marcella Johnson of Kansas City, Mo.

2ND MEMBER OF RACE IN SOUTH TO GET OFFICE

Say Newsome Eminently Fitted By Education For Position

[illegible]

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 9—J. Thomas Newsome, prominent attorney and editor, recently received the honor of being the second member of the Race in the entire South to get an appointment as commissioner in chancery when this office was assigned him there by Judge Herbert G. Smith.

The honor conferred upon the noted criminal lawyer and editor came through presentation of a petition to the court on January 19 signed by white and Race members of the local bar, and a number of civic leaders and representative citizens of both races.

Well Qualified

Prepared, and circulated by Atty. W. R. Walker Sr., another member of the local bar, the petition as presented by both Attorney Walker and Commonwealth Attorney A. L. Bivins, said that the signers "believed that a commissioner in chancery is greatly needed in the administration of the law as it relates to matters affecting property rights among the large Race population in the section where most of it is located, and that Attorney Newsome is eminently fitted by education, experience and long residence here for the duties of commissioner."

Judge Smith announced his great pleasure in making the appointment in the presence of one of the most representative groups of Race leaders and citizens ever to be present in Corporation court in recent years.

Practicing 40 Years

Judge Smith selected Dr. W. P. Dickerson, veteran physician and staff member of Whittaker Memorial hospital, and president of the Crown savings bank, to come forward and say a word complimentary to the attorney's fitness to serve as commissioner of chancery. Dr. Dickerson, speaking for himself, and the citizens at large, told the court that the candidate held the respect and confidence of the entire community.

The only Race man holding such an office is Atty. J. C. Robertson of Richmond, appointed in 1938. Mr. Newsome will serve at the pleasure of the court. He has been practicing law in Newport News and in Virginia for over 40 years, and is an honor graduate of the Howard university law school, class of 1898.

Thanks, Dr. Horne. Norfolk Did Not Choose To Be The 23rd City To Name A Negro Member On Housing Authority.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
8-10-40

Editor, Journal and Guide:

Allow me to congratulate you upon the intelligent, consistent, and effective work you have been doing in behalf of public housing which I understand has finally resulted in an authorization for the establishment of a local housing authority in Norfolk. I am certain that your excellent work in this field contributed largely to the changed vote in the Norfolk council. Now that provision has been made for the establishment of a local authority, I am sure that you will continue the type of work that you have been doing in order that the United States Housing Authority program may be worked out effectively for the benefit of low income families in Norfolk and for the welfare of the entire city.

Further, I am hoping that the City of Norfolk will follow the example of Newport News and 21 other cities by appointing a Negro to membership on its authority.

Be assured that you may call upon this office at any time for whatever aid we may be able to give. Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who is now with the National Defense Council, joins with the staff of the Office of Racial Relations in offering warm congratulations.

FRANK S. HORNE
Assistant Adviser on Racial Relations,
United States Housing Authority
Washington, D. C.

Richmond Names Sociologist To Housing Authority

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

OCT 12 1940

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, head of the department of social sciences at Virginia Union University, has been named to the five-member Richmond Housing Authority, and was sworn in along with four white citizens Friday of last week.

William Shands Meacham, associate editor of The Times-Dispatch and chairman of the five-member housing authority, informed a Guide representative that Dr. McGuinn was selected for the authority because of his qualifications, saying he was glad to have Dr. McGuinn on the authority and mentioning the fact that the University sociologist had spent the last two years assisting the group in studies of housing needs in Richmond.

Mr. Meacham spoke of Dr. McGuinn as "an admirable representative of his group" and added that because of his familiarity with the housing situation in Richmond, he was "highly gratified" to have him a member of the authority.

POLITICAL- 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

VIRGIN ISLANDS

WANTED: ANOTHER FEDERAL JUDGE

Courier
4-27-40
Pittsburgh Pa.

The United States Senate last week voted to create three new Federal Circuit Court of Appeals judgeships and to provide six additional district judges.

It also voted to increase from $7,500 to $10,000 the annual salary of the Federal District judge for the Virgin Islands, the present incumbent being our own Herman Moore of Chicago.

At least one and perhaps two of the new federal judgeships should be filled by qualified Negro lawyers.

There are dozens of federal judges at least one or more in every State and Territory and a large number of circuit judges but so far only two Negroes have ever been appointed to the federal judiciary: William H. Hastie and Herman Moore both to the Virgin Islands post and the latter succeeding the former.

Federal judgeships are largely political plums, and there is always a move to increase the number of judgeships when election time approaches.

We should see to it that we get our share of these offices along with other offices.

We deserve them on the basis of our political power, we need them and we must have them.

There are scores of Negro lawyers quite as capable as white men who now occupy these exalted positions.

They have graduated from the same law schools, have passed the same bar examinations and have met the same requirements of practice.

They should get the same consideration as white candidates.

If the Administration at Washington is wise, it will make a decided effort to have one or more of these few federal judgeships filled by qualified Negro lawyers.

It would conform with its pronouncements on fairplay and democracy.

Pat Harrison Opposed $10,000 For Race Judge

Plaindealer
4-26-40
Kansas City
Kansas

WASHINGTON, April 26 — (ANP) — Senator Pat Harrison, Mississippi's gift to the senate, could not see where a Negro should receive $10,000 for doing a job when a white man previously held the same job at $7,500—and so expressed himself in the matter of raising the salary of Judge Herman Moore of the Virgin Islands to the standard for other members of the judiciary holding similar jobs.

Praise was heaped upon Judge Moore by Senator McCarran of Nevada.

"The federal judge for the Virgin Islands, Judge Herman E. Moore is a Negro. He is very highly educated He has served with credit to himself and to those who employed him in every capacity in which he was employed. He carries on the court work in the Virgin Islands, sitting in two places down there, and carries it on expeditiously and to the credit of the federal court. So far as I can see, there is no reason why there should be any discrimination in pay. In my judgment, color makes no difference when efficient service is rendered."

Senator Ashurst seconded the statement and added:

"As the senator says, it is true that the judge in the Virgin Islands is a colored man I happen to know that he is a learned man. He is a sound jurist, a man of high character—there is no reason for the present apparent discrimination against the judge in the Virgin Islands."

the house where it will be acted on. A strange feature of the passage of the bill is that most of the opponents of the anti-lynch bill, including Connally of Texas, voted for the passage of this amendment increasing the salary of the only federal judge of Negro persuasion.

Judge Moore's Salary Increased To $10.000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By a vote of 49 to 17 the United States Senate adopted and passed an amendment which increases the salary of Federal District Judge Herman E. Moore of the Virgin Islands from $7,500 to $10,000 annually.

The amendment was introduced and sponsored by Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, who in his plea before the body said:

"The federal district judge for the Virgin Islands, Judge Herman E. Moore, is a Negro. He is a very highly educated man. He has served with credit to himself and to those who employed him in every capacity in which he was employed. He is a graduate of Boston Law school, with a long line of experience. He carries on the court work in the Virgin Islands, sitting in two places down there, and carries it on expeditiously and to the credit of the federal court. So far as I can see, there is no reason why there should be any discrimination in pay. In my judgement, color makes no difference when efficient service is rendered. Therefore I have offered this amendment, so that the judge of the Virgin Islands Federal Court shall receive the same salary as any other federal judge—no more, no less.

Judge Moore is a former Chicagoan and prior to his appointment, was a member of Governor Henry Horner's Interstate Commerce Commission.

NEGRO MURDERER AWAITS FATE IN ISLAND SLAYING

Ex-Chicagoan Is Judge in Unique Case.

Tribune
6-23-40

BY HARWOOD HULL.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

ST. CROIX, Virgin Islands, June 22.—In St. Croix penitentiary at Christiansted, growing fat from inactivity, is Benjamin Knight, 62 years old, a fisherman under sentence of death for murder in a case unique in American criminal law.

Chicago, Ill.

With the exception of a single juror—one out of 12—all persons involved were colored. Murderer and victim, prosecutor and defense counsel, and the trial judge were Negroes, residents of a community in which the ratio of Negroes to whites is more than 10 to 1—about the proportion of the jury.

Sentence was pronounced by Federal Judge Herman E. Moore. Judge Moore says that, so far as he knows, he is the first Negro judge in the history of the United States to impose the death penalty. The judge, Mississippi born, was a Chicago attorney for 18 years and for five years was an assistant commissioner on the Illinois Commerce commission.

One of His First Cases.

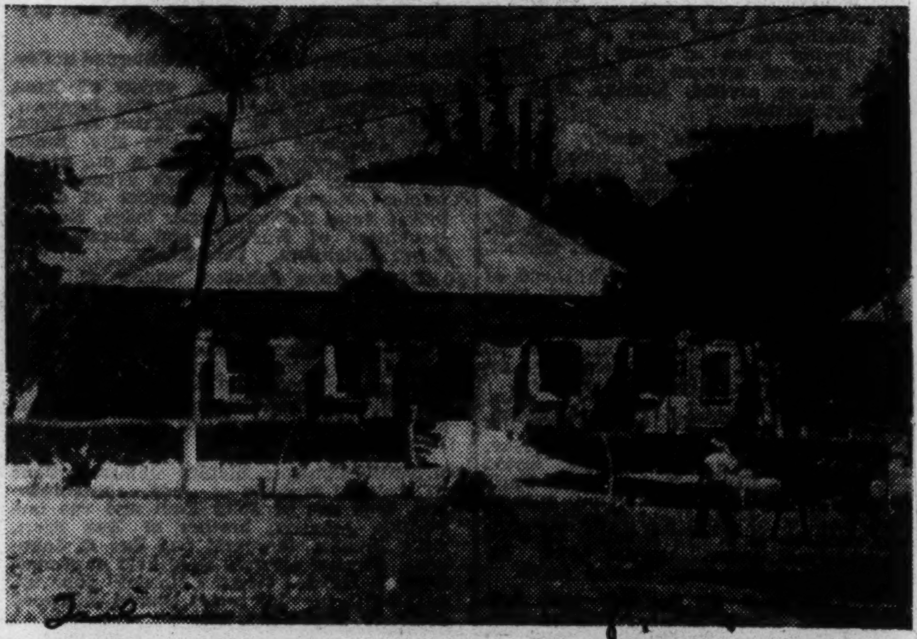
Moore was appointed to the federal District court of the Virgin Islands last Jan. 4, and one of the first cases that confronted him was that of Knight, who is called Bobo. Knight was charged with the slaying of Henry James, a plantation worker.

There were three more principals in the case—all native Crucians [residents of St. Croix] and all American citizens. They were James' wife, Berta, a girl, Daphne Noughton, 15, who was reared by James and his wife, and Knight's son, George, a young man in his 20s. George, the islanders said, was "sweet on Daphne."

Henry James lost his job last summer and the Knights got him another on the Anguilla estate, St. Croix Island. Shortly after the Jameses were installed, George and Daphne took a room to themselves and lived together. Bobo built a fish trap for Daphne, and set it out at sea along with his own traps.

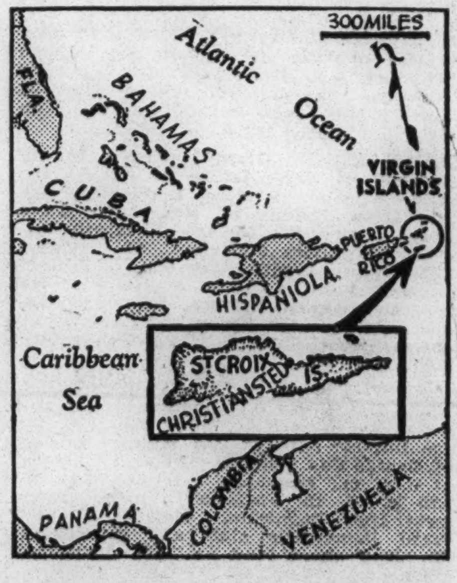
Chicago Jurist Dooms Islander

(Story in adjoining column.)



St. Croix penitentiary at Christiansted, where Benjamin Knight, Virgin Islands slayer, is under death sentence imposed by colored jurist from Chicago.

Federal Judge Herman E. Moore, a Chicago lawyer for 18 years, who sentenced Knight.



Map locating Virgin islands with enlarged inset of St. Croix showing city of Christiansted.

Confesses Slaying James.

James often was idle, and he talked to neighbors about the relationship he believed existed between his wife, Berta ,and the elder Knight. The stories got back to Knight. He declared James had "scandaled" his name. He then fatally attacked James with a wooden fish pot marker and with stones.

In a confession, and later on the witness stand, Knight told what happened on the night of the murder, Oct. 16. The testimony was as follows:

Knight—My son's dog was tied to the cart shed and the chain was tangled, and I loosed it and offhand he, James, came from up the street. I said to him "James." I said, "You, personal." He stopped. I said, "You say me keepin' with your wife?" He said, "I don't give a ——" and I knocked him.

Q.—Where did you hit him?

A.—I ain't pick out no place to knock him. I knock him and he fell down. He scandal my name wrongfully.

After James was down Knight beat him some more. Then he hitched his donkey to a cart, called George to help him lift the still form, and together they drove to Negro Bay, more than two miles distant, where Knight dumped the form in a sugar cane field. There, with stones, Knight broke James' breast bone and three ribs.

He placed the body face down because "they say when you put them on their face they won't talk." Under the body he put a corked bottle. That, according to native superstition, would prevent the dead man's spirit from traveling, for it would be imprisoned in the bottle.

James' body was found by cane cutters the morning after the murder. Police solved the case a week later when Daphne Noughton said she had come out of her room—she was sleeping with Mrs. James that night—and had seen Knight and his son lift something into the cart.

Wife of Victim is Freed.

The two Knights and Berta James were arrested on murder charges, but later the charge against Mrs. James was dropped. George Knight was sentenced to five years in prison as an accessory.

Benjamin Knight's trial was held in February in Christiansted. The government attorney, James A. Bough, contended that James was not killed until the assaults which took place at Negro Bay.

Knight denied that he had been "keepin' with" Mrs. James.

"All I know 'bout her is I see her wear frock on her and a hat on her head. All she can tell about me is I wear pants, shirt, and hat on my head, but never broach a word."

To a direct question as to whether they ever had been intimate, Knight replied, "Never in my life."

The jury found Knight guilty of first degree murder. Its verdict was: "We the jury find the defendant to be guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged, and recommend that his punishment be death." Sentence was passed by Judge Moore on March 28. He set June 17 as the date Knight was to be hanged.

Decision Is Appealed.

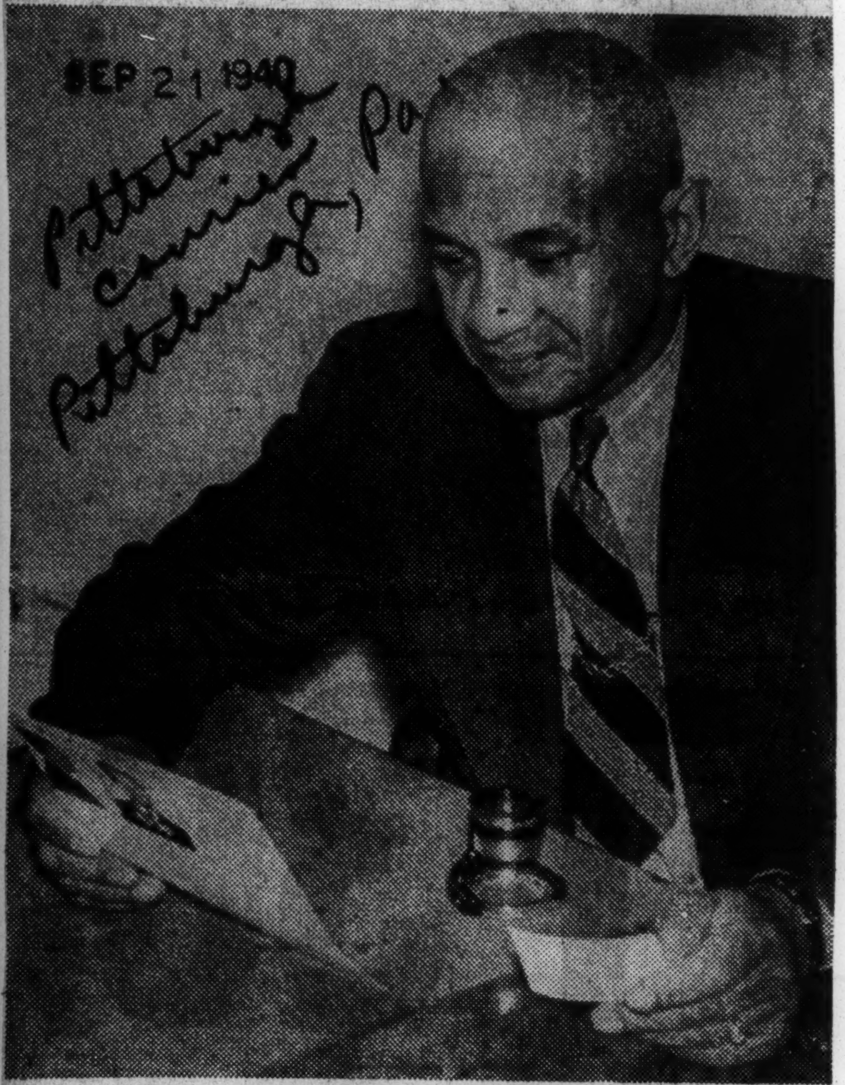
The execution was stayed, however, pending an appeal to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia. Knight is considered to have two chances for his life. One hinges on a possible upset of the verdict by the higher court. The other rests in the chance that, even tho the judgment were affirmed, the sentence might be commuted to life imprisonment by the Appeals court.

This is regarded as a strong probability. Robert Morss Lovett, former professor emeritus of English at the University of Chicago, who is acting governor of the Virgin Islands, is a foe of capital punishment, and it has been abolished on one of the islands, St. Thomas.

POLITICAL - 1940
OFFICE HOLDING

WEST VIRGINIA

W. VA. FINGERPRINT EXPERT



SEP 21 1940

Pittsburgh
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Veteran Detective John Wooster is shown at his desk at the identification bureau of the Charleston, W. Va., police department, where he is recognized for his fingerprint expertness.

James W. Ford Flays Warmakers in Kansas City Campaign Speech

Says Only C. P. Program Can Aid Nation

Patterson On Platform With Vice-Presidency Candidate

(Special to the Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 21.—James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president, last night told an applauding crowd in the capital of Earl Browder's home state that "only the program of the Communist Party can solve the ills of my people, of labor and of the poor whites."

Daily Worker
N.Y.
Aug 22 1940

Mr. Ford, who addressed a mass meeting in Pulaski Hall, decried the demagogy of Roosevelt and Willkie and pointed to Browder, candidate for president on the Communist Party ticket, as the "greatest champion of poor whites and of Negro America that this country has ever known."

"Roosevelt and Willkie speak of Americanism in flowery terms in order thereby better to attack the real American issues," Mr. Ford said. "These issues are the fight to keep America out of the imperialist war, the struggle for jobs, relief, pension for old aged, an education for our youth and full and complete equality for 15 million Negro Americans."

TRIBUTE TO BROWDER

Speaking of Earl Browder, Mr. Ford said:

"From this state of Kansas, from the heart of America, comes a true son of the people, his early years molded and strengthened by participation in the labor struggles of this state and by his contact with socialism. This Kansas has become the greatest champion of poor whites and of Negro America that our country has ever known."

William L. Patterson, Communist candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District of Illinois, who shared the platform with Ford, spoke particularly of the problems of the ex-soldiers, the bonus march and the Hoover Massacre in Washington, D. C. Legion members who crowded the meeting applauded enthusiastically, although rumor had it earlier that they were there to disrupt.

Earlier in the day Ford spoke over the radio in this city.

The Communist vice-presidential candidate is to speak tonight in St. Louis, Mo., at the Paradise De Luxe Arena.

Friday night, August 23, Ford will speak in Louisville, Ky. Preceding the election rally which will be held at 8 P. M. at Pythian Temple there the Communist candidate will deliver a statewide broadcast over Station WHAS. The radio talk which will take place at 6:30-6:45 P. M., Central Standard Time, can be picked up in Indianapolis, Nashville, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, and throughout the state of West Virginia.

Paul J. Kellog, Communist candidate for U. S. Senate in Kentucky, will also address the mass meeting in Pythian Temple.

The Next Step

• When capitalist party conventions finish their business, the Wall Street managers who control both, sit back and wait for the results. The main job of picking this or that puppet to defend Wall Street profits is over.

Working class parties are entirely different. Their conventions are signals for going back to the people to grapple with the job ahead.

Daily Worker
8-24-40
New York N.Y.

The great Communist Party convention has just completed its historic work. It has cleared away the lies of war propaganda, bared the truth about the American people's real needs, pointed an unerring accusation at the guilty ones in high places, and chosen its standard bearers for the 1940 elections.

Browder of Kansas, and Ford of Alabama—these two now become the rallying point for the vast popular forces in the United States which clamor for peace. These two become the unifying point around which alone can gather the forces of that great, new political peace party of the people which the times urgently demand.

The delegates now go back to their states. That is where the next big job lies.

The practical tasks can be briefly summarized.

To press with energy and persistence to get the Communist candidates on the ballot for the 1940 elections. The splendid achievements in West Virginia, Michigan, and certain areas of Ohio, show that the Party's fight for peace is winning support deep down among the masses.

To bring to the people the "real facts of the situation" concerning the war, by the distribution of Browder's Convention message on the urgent problems of the hour.

To bring the message of peace, to recruit into the Party the thousands of American workers and farmers who are alarmed at the turn of events and seek a way to defend themselves.

To organize the peace sentiments of the trade unions into militant expressions, demonstrations, insisting that America maintain its neutrality in the imperialist war.

The achievement of the convention was succinctly summarized by William Z. Foster:

> **"We have made a Marxist analysis of the present situation throughout the world, we have formulated our election platform and nominated our candidates. Now our task is to go back to our districts and carry our message to the people—our message of peace, bread and freedom."**

In every state, in every locality, these words are the guide to action.

St. Louis Election Rally Hears Ford Hit Old Parties

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 22.—Declaring "you cannot justify our jobless millions, our landless farmers, our unprotected aged, or our hapless youth who see no future save war and death," James W. Ford, vice-presidential candidate of the Communist Party, appealed to the largest gathering of his entire tour here last night to vote Communist and subscribe to the program of peace.

Daily Worker
New York N.Y.
Aug 23 1940

Ford, whose address was given before a large crowd in the Paradise De Luxe Arena here last night.

nearly 200,000,000 of the world's people. As between the two old parties, the American people have no choice. Their only choice in the struggle for peace, against war, is to vote for the Communist Party."

Sharing the platform with Ford was William L. Patterson, Communist candidate for Congress in Illinois' First Congressional District, opposing Arthur W. Mitchell.

FOR NEGROES IN CONGRESS

"The campaign in Chicago is of more than local importance," Patterson stressed. "The Negro people throughout the country have the responsibility of urging Chicago to send to Congress a man who will truly represent the Negro people, and the poor whites as well."

Daily Worker
N.Y.
Aug 23 1940

Ralph Shaw, District Secretary of the Communist Party of Missouri and Arkansas, related the needs and demands of the people of these states and outlined the Party program for the realization of those needs.

"You know my party through the years it has been at the head of every struggle of the poor farmers, the share-croppers, and the white and Negro workers for better conditions, for protecting their democratic rights and civil liberties," he reminded those present, calling attention to the plight of the share-croppers deserted by the government after having been driven off the land by landlords and threatened with lynching.

Ford is scheduled to speak tomorrow night in Louisville, Kentucky, at the Pythian Temple. He will also broadcast over station WHAS at 6:30 Central Standard Time from that city.

James W. Ford Speaks to Flint Auto Workers

SEP 24 1940

People Must Protect Labor's Gains Under Draft, He Declares

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FLINT, Mich., Sept. 23.—Speaking in the Alliance Hall opposite one of the largest General Motors plants in the country, James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president, outlined these as the major tasks confronting the auto workers in the 1940 elections:

"To keep this country out of the European war, despite the efforts of the Roosevelts and Willkies and their Wall Street backers, to prevent the conscription law being used as a weapon to smash unions, to force upon the administration a program of jobs and relief to safeguard our civil rights and to extend democracy to the disfranchised Negroes and poor white workers of the South, these are our tasks."

Daily Worker

Calling attention to the outspoken Fascist speech of Herbert Hoover at the University of Pennsylvania, Ford said, **"When Hoover calls for the reduction of wages and the extension of hours so that American imperialism can meet the competition of its imperialist rivals, Mr. Hoover is outlining the course Wall Street intends to follow with Roosevelt or with Willkie, it makes no difference which.**

New York

"The attack upon our living standards is on the order of the day, we must prepare."

N.Y.

Elmer Johnson, Michigan leader of the Communist Party, called for the mobilization of all forces seeking to roll up the greatest vote ever given the Party in this country.

C. Walker presided. William L. Patterson, Chicago Communist candidate for Congress, said:

SEP 24 1940

"We who have the vote today in the North must lead the fight to secure again for our Southern white and Negro brothers and sisters the right to vote.

Daily Worker

"The poll tax laws can be smashed by the protest of a united nation all of which suffers from the denial of democracy to the South.

"Southern Congressmen passed the Conscription Bill and every other piece of reactionary legislation. They are the bulwark of reaction. You must press upon Chicago the vital need to send me to Congress as a spokesman for the Negro people as a whole."

New York

N.Y.

Threats of victimization kept the attendance down but Negroes who had never before been seen at a Party meeting were there.

Negro Audience Cheers Prominent Native Son of Their City

By Ben Davis, Jr.

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 10.—James W. Ford returned yesterday to his native Birmingham to bring the message of the Communist Party of peace, jobs and democracy to his own people. He delivered that message, a stirring call for the unity of the Southern people, Negro and white, first to thousands of listeners over Radio Station WBRC, and then to a packed meeting of three hundred persons in the Negro Masonic Building.

OCT 11 1940

The meeting was sponsored by the Non-Partisan Committee for Democratic Elections, whose spokesman declared that while the committee did not necessarily endorse the platform of Mr. Ford's party, they were proud to sponsor the appearance of this distinguished Birmingham son and to provide an opportunity for the people of the city to hear his message. Unable to secure a large auditorium for a mass meeting, the committee was forced to take a small room seating less than 300. Attendance was therefore limited to those who received invitations. But when the meeting got underway, there were many standing along the walls.

Daily Worker

Ford spoke of his boyhood days in the steel town. "My early days, however, were not always happy. Nor could they be for a young Negro man or woman who was looking for full, free and happy life in a world of segregation, discrimination and inequality. The memory of my grandfather who was lynched was always so close that it cast a shadow over my early life."

HAILS UNION GAINS

Ford then spoke of the progress which had been made in the South, the improvement of the conditions of the people, especially the Negroes, through trade union organization by the CIO and other unions. "But this progress is not enough. Suffering, hardships and inequalities still exist. And we are determined to expose them, to turn the glaring light of day toward the dark corners of the oppression of our people. We are confident that these evils can be corrected by the joint struggle of the Negro people with the white workers in the South."

New York

N.Y.

Mr. Ford devoted great attention to the lack of democracy in the South, showing how the poll tax and the disfranchisement of the Negro people reflected in the power and influence of the reactionary clique of southern machine politicians, such as Dies, Woodrum, Smith, and Cox.

Departing from his prepared speech, he dealt intimately with the questions of high rents and slum conditions among the Negro people in Birmingham, with the problem of jobs, his talk was constantly interrupted by cries of "Amen" and "that's right" from the audience. Workers from the floor volunteered information on rents, on unemployment, and on the conditions of the people.

OCT 11 1940

A storm of applause swept the audience when Ford decried the so-called defense program of the administration, when he raised the slogan of "stay out of the imperialist war." His hearers chuckled when Ford said with irony, "When Mr. Roosevelt decided to draft young American manhood for war, he suddenly discovered that nine per cent of our population are Negroes and must serve in that proportion. He did not remember that nine per cent when the anti-lynching bill was pigeon-holed, when the anti-poll tax bill was sabotaged, when he was agreeing with Republicans to forget the constitution insofar as it provided the right to vote for Negroes."

ASKS FRIENDSHIP WITH SOVIETS

Turning to foreign affairs, Mr. Ford declared, "We are not isolationists. We have always worked for alliance which means peace, not imperialist aggression. An alliance for peace, which would make our country impregnable, would be with the Soviet Union and the heroic people of China."

The program was enlivened by the singing of the North Birmingham Spiritual Quartet, and the Mountain and Plains songs of Pete Seegar, young white troubadour.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ford's speech, he was presented with a bouquet of red roses by a young Negro girl "in behalf of your Birmingham friends and supporters."

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

the voters of the Black Belt, I am challenging both of my opponents to debate me publicly.

"Let them explain to the Negro people—if they can—why both the Democratic and Republican parties have failed to pass the anti-lynching bill; why they have failed to pass the Geyer anti-poll tax bill; why they have done nothing to free that great majority of the race living in the South from peonage.

"We have had three Democratic and 12 Republican Presidents during the 75 years since Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. What have any of these administrations ever done for the Negro people except to push them further back into slavery?"

"One of my first acts as a Congressman," Patterson continued, "will be to sponsor additional relief legislation in order not only to employ the 180,000 jobless people in my district but the millions of both races unemployed throughout America."

A South Side Peoples Committee has been organized to further Patterson's candidacy and to prevent trickery by the corrupt political machines of the two old parties.

"After I am elected," said Patterson, "I will also set up a citizens advisory committee of workers, small business and professional people, and housewives to help draft with me a program of security and equality for the Negro population of the South Side and of America."

The South Side Communist Campaign Committee appealed to all voters who had not registered or had changed their voting addresses to register immediately. Registrations, said the committee, can be made in South Side fire stations daily until 9 P.M.

Youth Leader Asks Repeal of Conscription

OCT 7 1940

Winston Calls on Seattle Young People to Vote for Communists

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 6.—Henry Winston, national administrative secretary of the Young Communist League, received a tremendous ovation when he spoke at the Annual Banquet of the Northwest District of the Young Communist League last weekend.

Daily Worker

This is the first time that the nationally known young Negro leader has come to the Pacific Northwest. He is conducting a nation-wide election campaign tour in behalf of the Communist Party candidates.

Winston, who delivered a spirited and brilliant speech at the banquet warned America's youth to give their support to the Communist candidates to whom youth's happiness, security and future are of real and proven importance.

ASKS DRAFT REPEAL

While asserting that the Young Communist League places no obstacles in the way of the conscription bill, Winston emphasized to American youth its right to work for repeal of this law, to protect their living standards, civil liberties and the peace of this country.

"The number one task of our youth today is to unite their forces in action around demands designed to answer the problems arising out of the passage of the draft law, while in no way obstructing the application of the bill," the youthful leader declared.

Jim West, Northwest Executive Secretary of the YCL, pledged that the organization's membership would give active aid in the fight to place the Communist Party on the ballot in Washington State.

"The attack upon Earl Browder and the barring of the Communist Party from the ballot," asserted West, "is the denial of the right of the people to express

AS I SEE IT

By C. W. RICE

JAMES W. FORD, CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT ON THE COMMUNIST TICKET, IS BRILLIANT STUDENT, BUT HIS POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY IS INCONSISTENT AND AGAINST THE BEST INTERESTS OF HIS RACE AND COUNTRY.

James W. Ford, graduate of Fisk University and at one time one of the school's most outstanding athletes, is now touring the South as candidate for Vice President of the United States on the Communist ticket. He will visit Texas and Houston for the first time when he will speak here Monday night at the KP Hall.

Millions of Americans, white and colored, have heard Mr. Ford in his coast to coast broadcasts in previous election campaigns and give him credit for being a highly intelligent character. No doubt he will have a good audience at Houston, but as many other Communist leaders, it is believed his appearance will have little effect on thinking Negroes insofar as getting votes for his party.

Negro Labor News

In keeping with the policies of the Communist party, Ford will perhaps argue that the capitalistic system should be done away with and the soviet or "Red" form of government set-up in its stead.

OCT 12 1940

AS I SEE IT the Communist Party in the United States which is dominated by the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Moscow, is inconsistent when it contends for its rights to exist in America on the basis of free speech and Democratic privileges. What chance would anyone have in Russia today should they organize an opposition to Jeff Stalin and travel the country openly advocating a revolution as the Communists are doing in this country?

Houston, Texas

Mr. Ford and other Communist leaders are inconsistent when they argue and oppose Hitlerism in this country while Stalin and Hitler have become partners in an effort to dominate Europe and probably wipe out democracies in the rest of the world.

The Communist Party in the United States is inconsistent when it opposes and works against Peacetime Military conscription when Russia, the Communist Fatherland, has registered all of its youth from 18, 19 and 20 years old for military services. It is inconsistent when it argues against our preparedness while Russia is said to be building now one of the strongest armies in its history with the idea of taking advantage of a tired, war-torn world to gobble up what she wants as she did Finland and Poland.

Under dictators no man is free. There is but one political party and practically one school of thought. Even an expression of different opinion in Russia or Germany will mean persecution, imprisonment or death. Men of independent thought and conviction are usually harassed, haunted and put in concentration camp if they are not lucky enough to flee the country as Einstein fled Germany to exercise his convictions as a free citizen.

AS I SEE IT there is no reason to argue with American Negroes that they should join the Communist movement in this country with the hope of improving their conditions when Hitler, Stalin's partner and bedmate, refers to Negroes in his Mien Kempf, as half apes; that it is useless to try to educate them. What assurance does the Negro have that the Russian dictator will not adopt the same policy toward the race as Germany has toward the Jews and Negroes? It is a well known fact that Hitler rose to power by opposing Communism and the Jews. As soon as he found that he could use Communist Russia in his invasions he became a fellow traveler of Stalin. Stalin, greedy for power, betrayed his people and accepted him.

The Communists are attempting to "woo" the Negroes into their party by discussing the treatment of the race in America.

OCT 12 1940

AS I SEE IT the most fairminded persons will not deny the fact that the American Negro has not received all justly due him in this country. The race has oftentimes been deceived, betrayed and oppressed. Negroes have been victims of cruelty and mob violence but, under the American rule and the United States Constitution, they are regarded as human beings.

Negroes in the United States have made the greatest progress than in any other countries during a similar period. They are office holders in state and federal governments. Their positions include federal judges, Congressmen,. Recorder of Deeds and others of rank. There is a marked sign of improved relations between the races. Evidence of this fact is that white and colored people are working side by side in churches, YMCA's, Community Chest drives, political campaigns and in fact, nearly every endeavor that has for its purpose the advancement of their respective communities and the country.

Negroes are admitted to some of the best school in the land. More and more they are securing the right to fight for their place under the sun in this country. If this were not true, James Ford would not have the privilege of speaking in behalf of his race and party North, South, East and West.

OCT 12 1940

At no time in the history of the United States has the federal government issued an order confiscating the wealth of innocent Negroes as a penalty for what some member of the race has done. This is what Hitler, Stalin's partner, did to the Jews.

Finally, every citizen in America has the freedom of conscience, the right to worship God according to their own convictions. In Russia and Germany this is not so. The Christian religion is being wiped out and I am told that Paganism is forced upon the people. In view of world conditions today when liberties in most countries are lost and slavery and terrorism are rampant, the Negro can truly sing "God Bless America."

Reds Denied the Ballot

OCT 13 1940

Ten states have barred the Communist party from the ballot in the elections of Nov. 5 and in five of the states it is done on the frank ground that the party stands for the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

OCT 13 1940

The states which have had the courage to take this stand are Georgia, California, Arkansas, Arizona and Washington.

Earl Browder is the Communist candidate for the presidency, as he was in 1936, when he received only slightly more than 80 thousand votes, scattered throughout 35 states.

Macon Telegraph

But the strength of the Communist philosophy is not to be measured by membership in the party and the number of ballots cast in an election. As has been pointed out on many occasions, Communism is not a party. It is a social and economic movement which may be espoused without any alignment with party and the disturbing fact is that there are many people in this country who advocate Communist teachings.

Macon, Ga.

We have been lulled into apathy too long by the Communist plea of free speech and tolerance. If a man comes to the front door of your house and tells you frankly that he wants to go in so he can murder your wife and children and burn your home, you feel no call to "tolerate" his entrance.

Communism tells us frankly that its purpose is to overthrow the American government by force and violence, otherwise it is not Communism but Socialism. It should be outlawed in every state in the union.

OCT 13 1940

The people of Georgia are proud of the fact that Attorney General Ellis Arnall has taken a firm and patriotic stand on this question and has encouraged the elimination of the Reds from the ticket.

HENRY WINSTON

their mandate for peace. The people will not be denied."

Henry Winston left Seattle to continue his tour, which will culminate in a mass meeting in Chicago on Oct. 18. The Chicago meeting will be held in Forum Hall, 322 E. 43rd St., at 8 P.M.

Illinois Communists Refute Lying of 'Socialist' Leaders

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

Treacherous, Bootlicking Role of 'Socialist' Misleaders Is Exposed in Statement; Lying Assertions Are Refuted by Communist Leaders

OCT 8 1940 **(Special to the Daily Worker)**

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The following statement was issued by the Illinois State Election Committee of the Communist Party on the treacherous anti-working class role of the Social-Democratic misleaders in the 1940 election campaign in Illinois. The statement, in full, follows:

"In Illinois, just as in other parts of the country and the world, the Social Democrats demonstrated that they are stooges of the capitalist class. The Communist Party of Illinois, as everywhere else, has for years been fighting for a free ballot and the right of minority parties. Never once did the Socialist Party leadership evince any desire or demonstrate in any practical way that it is interested in this fight to break the monopoly of the two old parties of capitalism.

"On the contrary, during this last signature drive some socialist leaders acted as the finger-men, pointing out Communist signature collectors to the reactionary local officials and vigilantes. During the past few weeks hundreds of people circulating Communist election petitions in Illinois were arrested, beaten and clubbed. Even now seven such collectors are being charged with 'treason' under the vicious Illinois criminal syndicalist law. Never did the Socialist Party utter a word of protest against this reign of terror.

"Now that the Socialists have been used by the Kelly-Nash-Nudelman machine to attack the Communist Party and rule it off the ballot, the machine turned against their boot-lickers and stooges, the socialists. This is only comparable to the way Blum did the dirty work for the French reactionaries and now that he is no longer useful to them, he is being tried. The Socialists helped to rule the Communist Party off the ballot, the Democratic administration is 'paying off.'

"In the face of these facts, it little behooves the Socialist Party to issue a despicable and slanderous statement charging the Communists with being responsible for the decision of the Electoral Board to challenge their election petitions.

"The person who is alleged to have filed the objections against the Socialist Party petitions is unbeknown to us and is in no way connected with the Communist Party.

"The Communist Party urges all workers, working class organizations and individuals believing in free elections to protest to the Governor, the Electoral Board, and the Attorney General the high-handed methods used to deprive tens of thousands of voters of Illinois of the right to express themselves for candidates of their own choosing. The Communist Party further urges an intensification of the fight to change the un-American, undemocratic election laws of Illinois.

"Illinois State Election Campaign Committee Communist Party, U.S.A."

Communist Candidate Criticizes Poll Tax

Journal and Guide

OCT 12 1940

RICHMOND, Va. — James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president, accused the President and governmental executives of leading the country into a war of imperialism and vehemently attacked the disfranchisement of Southern people, particularly Negroes, as destructive of democratic principles in two campaign addreses here.

Norfolk, Va

The Communist candidate declared that the second World War has now shifted from a struggle for domination of Europe to a "mad scramble by the major countries of the world to grab what they can . . . and the United States is preparing to enter the conflict."

There is no choice between Willkie and President Roosevelt, he continued, for both are advocating policies that "will hurl the country headlong into war."

The Communist candidate, college graduate and World War veteran, further asserted that preparation for entrance in the war is not only destroying democratic principles, but also tearing down the program of social legislation.

ON RADIO

In an afternoon address over radio station WRNL. Ford asserted both the Republican and Democratic parties are united on disfranchising the Negro people, the most powerful ally of the toiling white masses in the South, 64 per cent of whom are also disfranchised, in the struggle against the disgraceful lack of democracy in the South, by the poll tax.

In urging the people of Virginia to study the platform of the Communist party and its entire program for the future of America, the Negro candidate for the second highest office of the nation said:

OCT 12 1940

"The Communist Party demands jobs for the unemployed . . . that the future of the old-aged shall be protected with old-aged insurance; that the youth shall be guaranteed an education and assured lasting employment when that education has been finished . . . that the farmers shall have assurance that the mortgage-holders in the banks and insurance companies shall not bar them of their holding; that America be kept out of the imperialistic war; that Negro people shall have full and complete opportunity, and that their rights to vote shall be upheld, without which there can be no democracy for the white workers and sharecroppers of the South."

Patterson on Ballot In Race for Congress

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

Chicago Communist Challenges Foes in Democratic and Republican Parties to Meet Him in Debate on Vital Issues

OCT 8 1940 **(Special to the Daily Worker)**

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—William L. Patterson was officially on the ballot as the Communist candidate for Congress from the First Illinois district today.

Enthusiasm ran high in the Black Belt as voters learned that they would have a chance to vote for the internationally-known Negro leader in the November elections. Patterson is opposing Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, only Negro member of Congress; and William E. King, Negro Republican. His certification by the County Clerk came after the failure of anyone to file objections to his candidacy within the stipulated five-day period.

"I will make a campaign that will become as dynamic and nationally-important as the campaign to free the Scottsboro boys," Patterson told the Daily Worker when he was informed that his name was on the ballot. "I was given the privilege of leading that campaign, and I feel deeply honored that I have been given the further privilege of representing the Communist Party—the Party of the Negro people—in the only Congressional district to elect a Negro Congressman.

"In order that the issues of life and death confronting the Negro people may be brought to

POLITICAL PARTY
AFFILIATIONS
1940

COMMUNISTS

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 20, 1940

SATURDAY, JULY 2

Communists Promise Mexico Its Land Back, Dies Committee Told

Sheriff At El Paso, Tex., Tells How Reds Lured Recruits To Their Cause

BEAUMONT, Tex.—(AP)—Sheriff Chris P. Fox, of El Paso, told the Dies committee Communists had obtained recruits by promising "when the revolution comes" Mexican citizens will receive land "taken from them" by the United States.

He mentioned Texas, New Mexico and several other Southwestern states as the prizes to be divided.

The sheriff also laid before the committee Friday a report he said had been given him of a meeting of Texas Communist leaders.

This report, which he said came from a person who attended the meeting, identified numerous teachers and students of state schools as Communist party members. At one school almost the entire football and basket ball squads were listed.

Plans for 1940 were made at this meeting, Fox testified, "with particular emphasis" on the state gubernatorial campaign.

El Paso was pictured as the focal point of Communist operations between the United States and Mexico with a former Mexican consul there as the "ringleader."

Earlier, John L. Leech, of Portland, Ore., and George Bertholon, of Los Angeles, told the committee the Communist party planned to obtain social equality with white persons for Negroes.

Bertholon, 20-year-old former Los Angeles junior college student, said the Young Communist League had won control of the student government at that school.

The Laborers Non - Partisan League and the California Federation for Political Unity, which he described as being important politically in California, The Workers Alliance and the American Youth Congress all were under leadership of Communists, he testified.

Leech said the Negro-Communist work was active throughout the South. Among other things, Communists are seeking for the Negroes the right to marry white persons, enfranchisement and government of sectors in which the Negro population constitutes the majority.

Force will be used if necessary when the Communists have obtained sufficient power, he charged.

FORD GIVES VIEWS HERE

By JOHN I. ANDERSON

James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president entered the city, Wednesday on the first of three speaking tours. Beginning his activities here with an interview with local news representatives. Mr. Ford declared the policies of the Communist Party.. He began the interview by introducing his companions: W. L. Patterson, Communist candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District of Illinois, who is also his campaign manager; Al Murphy, candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Missouri. Mr. Murphy was the share-croppers original organizer in Alabama in 1935, although still active in that movement, he is chairman of the northside communist committee here in the city; and Charlie Coxs, a Saint Louis Communist, who is one of Mr. Ford's workers.

Favor Liberality

When asked the Communist party's position on National Defense, Mr. Ford said that there were two kinds of National Defense, but the one that is supported by Mr. Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie will plunge this country into war. "We," he said, are for National Defense that envisions, one that is a solution to the unemployment problem, one that will take care of our youth, one that will preserve and extend our democracy." On answering query regarding conscription, he said, "We are opposed to conscription, we would strengthen our armed forces by strengthening our democracy. We are not in danger of an invasion. How is Hitler coming over here? Why does the U. S. National Defense Committee want to establish so many naval bases in the Latin Americas?"

Speaking further and answering other questions, Mr. Ford said, "Roosevelt's 'Good Neighbor Policy' is dead. The New Deal, which has done quite a bit in its infancy, is now scuttled by Mr. Roosevelt, who is using money needed to better the economical standards of the people for war defense."

Mr. Ford said that the idea of a third term is secondary, but the issues which the men, themselves stand for, are the important thing.

In reply to a question on whether or not the Communist here in the United States was a product and auxiliary of the Communistic rule in Russia, Mr. Ford said, the Communist people in Russia are not seeking self-rule, a real democratic government. Our very different conditions and policies are the answer to that question. Al Murphy, candidate for Lieut. Gov. said that the present administration was an aid to the big monopolies and named several big enterprises as monopolies such as DuPont's, Morgan's, Rockefeller's and Ford's enterprises. These companies, he pointed out, are not bothered by the Dies Committee, but rather the Dies Committee is helping them by quenching competition.

Mr. Ford spoke over WTMV Wednesday at 2:45 p. m. and at the Paradise DeLuxe Wednesday night. Mr. Ford declines to comment on the prospective offices that they will expect to carry but remarked that quite likely their strongest vote power will be in West Virginia.

Mr. Ford's second tour will be through the mid-west and his third tour through West California and Oregon. From there he will go to Louisville to speak.

In an address to a large audience of white and Negro listeners at the DeLuxe Gardens, Ford reiterated his stand on defense, then lashed out at his opponents in the coming election campaign.

Mr. Ford charged Ambassador Bullitt and Willkie with attempting to stir up some sort of mass hysteria with the sound of war and possible invasion and to thereby force Americans to accept conscription, setting France as an example of a country (without conscription). But Mr. Ford said France fell as a result of her involvement in an imperialist war, a war which Wall Street should like us to enter. He quoted Winston Churchill as saying that the present struggle is the continuation of the war of twenty years ago.

It was stated that, at some time in their year, both opposing candidates maintain offices in the financial district of Wall Street. Willkie, said Mr. Ford, recently stated in an "off-the-record" interview to the National Press Association in Washington, that he favored the country's being run by big business without government interference or pressure.

The main issues of today are unemployment, civil liberties, war and peace.

JAMES W. FORD

COMMUNIST CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Union 8-22-40

MR. FORD for several years one of the most noted Negroes of the U. S., ever a fighter for race rights and the unity of workers, regardless of Race ! Speaking with him will be, **ARNOLD JOHNSON**, Communist Candidate for Governor of Ohio!

Cincinnati, O.

The Public is invited to attend. Place :
LIBERTY HALL, 405 West 8th St., 3rd Floor.
Time : — SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 7:30 P. M.

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
9-24-40

Ford Returns From Tour: The Communist candidate for Vice-President is shown as he was welcomed on his return from an election tour of the midwest yesterday at Penn Station in Newark. He was greeted by a delegation from the New Jersey state election campaign committee. Left to right are Arthur White, Mrs. Ford, Cinch O'Har, secretary of the Young Communist League of Essex County and William Norman, state secretary of the Communist Party of New Jersey.

—Daily Worker Phot

10,000 in Los Angeles Hear Browder, Minor

Huge Throng Is Answer to Judge Who Banned Candidate's Tour

SEP 10 1940

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 9.—Close to 10,000 people in the Olympic Auditorium here last night cheered Earl Browder and Robert Minor, in one of the strangest and most determined election rallies ever held here.

Daily

Browder they cheered as he broke through the gag placed on him by New York Federal Court authorities by the use of electrical transcription, and Minor as he delivered a thunderous denunciation and expose of the true facts behind President Roosevelt's foreign policy and the "trade" of 50 U. S. destroyers to Great Britain.

Worker

New York

"Hitler is strong with the strength that was given him by the ruling classes of England and France and—I am sorry to say—of the United States," said Minor.

N.Y.

Two years ago Hitler was made strong by the results of the treaty signed by Chamberlain and Daladier with Hitler and Mussolini. We cannot forget that the President of the United States applauded that treaty, through which Hitler was made strong through the betrayal of democracy in Europe.

WHY THEY HATE USSR

At this point, Minor recalled the open admissions of Chamberlain in Parliament that Hitler's mission was supposed to have been the destruction of the Soviet Union. He pointed out how the Soviet Union had automatically become the enemy of all capitalist countries through its Socialist system of government with no exploitation.

"This is why Hitler's promise at Munich to make war on the Soviet Union was sweet music to the ears of the wealthy classes of the whole world, from Herbert Hoover and Lord Lothian down to Father Coughlin, Norman Thomas, and Eleanor Roosevelt," said Minor.

He spoke to a crowd unlike the usual political gathering. For tonight, the audience was one composed of determination, of a demand that the voice of the Communist Party should not be smashed under the heels of the war-mongers.

Daily

The great mass of people fell suddenly silent as Los Angeles County C.P. Organizer Paul Cline introduced Browder's address via the transcription. Every ear was strained to catch every word in a speech Cline termed "crystal-clear and concise." Giving every fact behind the refusal of the Roosevelts and the Willkies to allow Browder to speak on the West Coast.

Worker

DRAMATIC SCENE

As the record began in the midst of the hushed auditorium, the top lights went out and at the far end of the hall, high up toward the ceiling appeared a white canvas, bearing the Communist leader's picture.

New York, N.Y.

Immediately, a roar of applause came sweeping across the aisles and was only silenced when Earl Browder began to speak.

"I am forced to speak to you through a phonographic disc," he said, "because a Federal Judge, Mr. Knox by name, granted the demand made by the representative of another candidate, Mr. Roosevelt by name, that I should be forbidden to travel over the country to make speeches for my own candidacy and Party and against Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy and party.

"I was threatened with immediate imprisonment if I should dare to come to the Pacific Coast to speak to you in this election campaign. Therefore I am forced to speak in this unusual fashion which is unsatisfactory, but at least serves to point a moral."

Browder charged that the nomination of Wendell Willkie by the Republican convention was a predetermined fact, manipulated and achieved by the Roosevelt forces, "after an agreement had been reached as to fundamental policy to which all would adhere."

$1,300 DONATED

Evidence of the determination to make their voice heard was the revelation that the audience donations, which were to be used for national radio broadcasts and literature, amounted to well over $1,300.

Also appearing on the program were William Schneiderman, California State Communist Party Secretary and Henry Winston, National Secretary of the Young Communist League.

La Fayette, La., Advertiser
September 11, 1940

Wallace And The Negro Vote

The story is going around, used by the machine politicians, that Willkie believes in race equality and that if he is elected the whites had better look out for the negroes.

The following is a clipping from a recent Washington Merry-Go-Round column as published by Pearson and Allen:

"It was no accident that Henry Wallace made his Labor Day address before the Afro-American Exposition at Chicago. Inside fact is that Roosevelt politicos are counting on Wallace to help swing the negro vote, which now holds the balance of power in such key cities as New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Chicago.

"Wallace's influence with colored voters comes from the fact that he once made a speech on racial equality. The first speech was made in a Northern city and attracted little attention. Later he was asked to repeat the speech at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Friends counseled against it saying it would be political suicide.

"However, he went ahead with the speech and here is one quotation from it: 'Almost all, if not all, the propaganda about superior racial stocks has no basis in scientific fact. There is little scientific evidence to show that one racial stock is superior to another.'

"The speech attracted very little attention in the South but it was widely reported in the negro press."

Thus if Willkie is for racial equality, on which no such proof as above on Wallace has yet been set forth, it would be well to keep an eye on the Democrats because of Wallace as well as on Willkie because of his belief in racial equality.

However, "we are all Democrats down here," is still shot forth by the politicans anxious to keep the machine together and that leaves the voter troubled about race questions in a quandry. Turning socialist in reality as well as being one under the name of Democrat will not help either as far as the racial side is concerned. If you don't believe it ask Vice-Presidential Candidate Wallace.

POLITICAL - 1940
PARTY AFFILIATION

COMMUNISTS

Richmond Negroes Crowd Into Church to Hear Ford

Daily Worker

Communist Candidate Welcomed by Crowd After City Officials Refuse Meeting Hall; Ford Lashes Suppression of Democracy

New York N.Y.

By Ben Davis, Jr.
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8.—James W. Ford's meeting here Monday night was as unusual as it was successful.

The outstanding Negro leader and Communist vice-presidential candidate, making his maiden speech of the 1940 election campaign in the South, lashed into poll tax "democ-cracy" and received a profoundly Negro audience when he presented the Communist message of peace, security and the Bill of Rights.

Earl Browder said in his historic speech at the beginning of the Communist national campaign that this is "the most peculiar election campaign in the history of our republic."

OCT 9 1940

The meeting here last night was a positive expression of that peculiarity.

The Communist Party of the State, because of the war hysteria and red-baiting one would expect in a state dominated by a Carter Glass machine, did not succeed in obtaining a hall for the Ford meeting.

HELD IN CHURCH

But the meeting took place anyway. It was held in the Moore Street Baptist Church, one of the leading Negro churches of the city. Dr. Gordon Hancock, prominent Negro minister and newspaper columnist, is pastor of the church.

However, the meeting did not take place under Communist Party auspices, but under the auspices of the church itself with Dr. Hancock and the Board of Deacons participating. The church is a spacious brick structure, deep carpets on the floor, with straight pews—altogether an impressive interior.

The services began in the [illegible] church fashion, with a devotional exercise including prayer and hymns. When this was finished the meeting was turned over to Alice Burke, State Secretary of the Party, who conducted it in the interests of the Communist election campaign.

The audience, composed of about 350 church members and other community people with a handful of white citizens, then reached for the Communist election material which had been handed out at the door.

As Miss Burke introduced Ford, explaining the role and objectives of the Communist Party in this election there were warm "amens" and nods of approval from the audience particularly from the Negro women. These women gave the impression of interpreting their own experiences in discrimination and exploitation in terms of the political meaning which Miss Burke gave them.

OCT 9 1940

Until Ford was introduced there was a reverent quietness throughout the auditorium, but when Ford took the floor this developed into a restrained but proud applause at seeing a Negro candidate for the vice-presidency of the U. S.

"Thomas Jefferson, the great Democrat from your state, must turn over in his grave as these modern Carter Glasses and Woodrums, and anti-labor Smiths who defile the Democratic traditions on the Virginia people, try to destroy the freedom which Jefferson tried to establish," Ford said amidst a burst of applause.

Dr. Hancock, an extremely conservative Negro minister, summed up the feeling of the people in a few remarks following Ford's address:

"We are glad to hear you, Mr. Ford. We do our own thinking but we are interested in the truth. We are glad to see a Negro with the courage to run for the vice-presidency of the United States. I wanted the boys and girls of my church to see, shake hands with you and be inspired.

"We are not afraid of Communists at our church. I am not a Communist, but I don't fail out with people who are. The Communists are a legal party. They have a right to be heard and we have a right to hear them."

OCT 9 1940

Here in this meeting was a brief example of the spirit of the people in the South, particularly of the Negro people. They are determined to hear the message of the Communist Party in this election, and when they can't hear it under the auspices of the Communist Party, they will hear it under their own auspices. Here indeed was an example of free speech for minority groups—extended by another minority the Negro people.

When Willkie and Roosevelt conspire to make this a peculiar election in a reactionary way, the people are showing how to make it peculiar in a positive way.

In the afternoon, Ford delivered a masterful address over Station WRNL, a NBC outlet in Richmond. He left last night for Shaw University in Raleigh, N. C., the oldest Negro college in the South where he will speak and be received as a guest of the institution. From Raleigh, Ford will leave for the Deep South, in Birmingham, Ala., Nashville, Tenn., and Texas.

Ads Placed in Leading Negro Newspapers

Daily Worker
New York N.Y.

Election Committee Urges Wide Local Publicity for Oct. 21 Talk

OCT 16 1940

Preparations of an elaborate nature are being made throughout the country for the coast-to-coast broadcast of James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President, who will speak to the nation Monday, Oct. 21 at 10:45—11:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, over blue network, National Broadcasting Company (WJZ New York). On the Pacific Coast the address will be heard in a debroadcast (9:45—10:00 p. m. Pacific Coast Time).

National campaign headquarters of the Communist Party reported today that unusual interest is shown throughout the nation in the candidate's speech, especially amongst the 13,000,000 Negro people. Because of the many inquiries arriving in campaign headquarters, requesting the subject of the address, and the time, the election campaign committee has inserted advertisements in many important Negro papers from coast to coast, including the "Chicago Defender," "Baltimore Afro-American," "Amsterdam News," "California Eagle," "Pittsburgh Courier," and many others.

"The Ford coast-to-coast speech over NBC is our fourth national broadcast in this campaign,' read the statement from the National Election Campaign Committee, "and we have learned from our three previous hookups how effective and fruitful the results can be if we publicize the speeches in advance. We urge all our state and city organizations to issue leaflets, place ads in newspapers, announce the event at all meetings and organize listening-in parties for the Ford address on the 'Negro and the Elections.' Do this on a state and local basis and especially amongst the Negro people, remembering that the Communist Party is the only Party with a nationwide broadcast where an outstanding Negro leader and candidate will speak to and for his 13,000,000 people."

The following stations will carry the Ford speech: (other stations will be added during the week.)

WJZ—New York.
WBZ—Boston, Mass.
WBZA—Springfield, Mass.
WEAN—Providence, R. I.
WICC—Bridgeport, Conn.
WFIL—Philadelphia, Pa.
WBAL—Baltimore, Md.
WMAL—Washington, D. C.
WHAM—Rochester, N. Y. (Rebroadcast 11:10).
KDKA—Pittsburgh, Pa.
WENR—Chicago, Ill.
WTCN—Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.
KSO—Des Moines, Iowa.
WREN—Kansas City, Mo.
WSAI—Cincinnati, Ohio.
WRNL—Richmond, Va.
WNBC—New Britain-Hartford, Conn.
WABY—Albany, N. Y.
WMFF—Plattsburgh, N. Y.
WJTN—Jamestown, N. Y.
WLEU—Erie, Pa.
KSCJ—Sioux City, Iowa.
WOWO—Fort Wayne, Ind. 11:30-11:45.
WSGN—Birmingham, Ala.
KTHS—Hot Springs, Ark.
WDSU—New Orleans, La.
KVOD—Denver, Colo.
KLO—Ogden, Utah.
KUTA—Salt Lake City, Utah.
KGO—San Francisco, Calif.
KECA—Los Angeles, Calif.
KGHF—Pueblo, Calif.
KFSD—San Diego, Calif.
KEX—Portland, Ore.
KGA—Spokane, Wash.

Daily Worker — New York N.Y.

FORD, COMMUNIST STANDARD BEARER, SPEAKS TO STUDENTS OF HIS ALMA MATER

OCT 12 1940

By Rob F. Hall

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 11.—We were lounging on one of the stone benches that dot the Fisk University campus, enjoying the late autumn sunshine which at high noon, can be very warm in Tennessee.

Negro students, young men and girls, were pouring from the class room buildings and into the broad shaded Seventeenth Avenue, headed in the general direction of famous old Jubilee Hall.

As one group passed us we heard a student exclaim, "Ford's old man is going to speak at Chapel today."

"A , go on," replied another, and the rest was lost in the rattle of autumn leaves and the chatter of the pretty girls behind them.

Ford, to them, was Hugh Ford, eighteen-year-old sophomore and one of Fisk's most promising fullbacks. The old man, referred to is, as you have guessed, James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President of the United States, a graduate of Fisk and known to the student body as one of Fisk's greatest half backs of all time.

We had arrived at the campus only a short time before candidate Ford was scheduled to speak in the Chapel. Student Ford was busy in his classroom, and it was not until the Chapel doors were thrown open to the streaming students and faculty members that father and son had a chance for the family reunion. That took place in a few moments. People were still filing in and taking their seats when candidate Ford and student Ford espied each other across the spacious room. They started toward each other and met, quite by chance, directly in front of the platform. As they clasped hands and father smote son a wallop on the back, the audience broke spontaneously into applause.

I guess there isn't any political significance in the above story and I am not sure why I tell it except that it moved me rather deeply. It was the sort of warm human thing which gives you a glow. Here was James Ford, Communist candidate and known around the world as a great leader, writer and organizer, being embarrassed, happy and proud, to see his handsome young son, just like anybody else. The audience must have caught it that way, too, which is probably why they applauded.

A THREAT THAT FAILED

There had been quite a commotion when it was announced that Ford had accepted the invitation of his Alma Mater to address the faculty and student body in the course of his southern campaign tour. The vested interests downtown put every conceivable pressure on the administration to force it to cancel the invitation. But it failed.

The mayor said that Ford would not be permitted to deliver any "political" address in Nashville and that the police were going to be sent into Fisk Chapel with orders to stop Ford should the address become "political."

The squad of police did not put in their appearance. Present, however, was a plain-clothes detective, which marked the first time that Nashville authorities had ever had the brass to send an officer into the Fisk Chapel in the role of a censor. Students and faculty members were indignant as for the plainclothes man, he was a little sheepish when it was all over. To one of the teachers, he said, "I don't know what all the fuss was about, or why they had to send me down here on this business. Everything Ford said was all right and was the truth."

TRIBUTE GIVEN FORD

Rev. W. A. Faulkner, Dean of Men, opened the Chapel services. Secretary A. W. Allison of the Alumni Association introduced Ford. Mr. Allison paid tribute to Mr. Ford's work as a student at Fisk and spoke of his wide travels, study and activity in the labor movement, following his graduation from Fisk.

Mr. Ford spoke with feeling of his early associations at Fisk, of his leaving Filsk to join up with the armed forces in France. He spoke of the battle for democracy in the South and showed its relation to the entire struggle for Negro Rights. He warned that both old parties had betrayad the interests of the people in this struggle and were alike betraying the people through their war policies.

Following luncheon, at which Mr. Ford's party were guests of the University, Mr. Ford held a press conference at the Grace Hotel in the city. Newspaper men from the capitalist press plied him with questions, while he answered calmly, sometimes giving his answers a humorous angle, but always going into detail.

After the reporters had left Mr. Day of the Nashville Globe, a Negro newspaper, stayed on for a few more questions. But Mr. Ford turned inquisitor and sought to learn from Mr. Day about the present-day problems of the Negro people in Nashville. The Negro journalist told of discrimination in jobs in construction work now under way on Negro schools.

"NOT QUALIFIED"

All Negroes are placed in the category of common labor by the employment office, and no Negroes are given an opportunity to work at wages of skilled and semi-skilled ratings. Nashville Negro leaders had tackled the problem of the Negro employment service, urging that Negro officials be placed in charge there in place of the present white ones.

The reply was given that "no Negroes are qualified." The Committee then showed that a certain young Negro man has the highest rating in the classification of chief clerk but has been given nothing to do for over 18 months. The Commissioner of Labor then replied, "Well, if you have Negroes that are highly qualified, they ought to go East for jobs and not stay down South."

Ford is spending a few days with his family in Pratt City, steel suburb of Birmingham, and will go to New Orleans for several meetings Saturday and Sunday.

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Daily Worker

Daily Worker

New York

N.Y.

New York

N.Y.

Radio Chain Seeks To Put Reds Off Air

Advertiser

Columbia Urges Legal Moves To Bar Party, Cites Foreign Links

6-1-40

By Associated Press

NEW YORK, May 31.—Protesting an announced broadcast Sunday of the American Communist party's convention proceedings, officials of a radio chain and a former congressman today demanded that the government ban Communists from the nation's radio lanes.

Montgomery Ala

In a public statement, the Columbia Broadcasting System urged revision of the communications law "so that no broadcaster is compelled to give time to the candidates of any political party if it is proven to be subservient to a foreign power."

C. B. S. is one of three national chains scheduling the Sunday broadcast of a speech by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party, who is expected to be nominated for the presidency.

Under present radio laws, it said, radio companies were forced to "treat all candidates for public office alike."

Station WCKY in Cincinnati, however, decided to drop out of the C. B. S. network for the 15 minutes allotted the Communist program, substituting a program of patriotic music. WCAU at Philadelphia also refused to broadcast the speech.

Its president, L. B. Wilson, stated "this is the time to tighten our national defense everywhere" and added "we are certain that it is not in the public interest to broadcast pro-Nazi, pro-Communist speeches at this time."

At the same time, former Democratic Representative John J. O'Connor, of New York, threatened to seek an injunction banning the Browder broadcast on the grounds that the Communist party was not a legal or recognized political party in New York.

He had earlier appealed to the Federal Communications Commission to halt the broadcasts. Having received no reply after several hours, O'Connor announced his injunction intentions were averted because he could obtain no hearing before Monday.

FCC officials said later that O'Connor would be advised that the commission "has no authority to take the action you request."

Meanwhile, the Communist convention, in its second day, received reports that the party in this country had contributed $18,000 in the last two years, including $5,000 in the last six months, to the Communist party in Germany to aid "in its fight against the Hitler regime."

The convention also was formally notified that in 1939, a total of 196 communist newspapers were published and circulated in every major American city, an increase from 82 in 1938.

COMMUNISTS AGAIN PICK EARL BROWDER

[illegible]

NEW YORK, June 2—(AP)—Earl Russell Browder, the Wichita, Kan., boy who grew up to become America's No. 1 Communist, was clamorously nominated for president of the United States today at the Communist party's convention in Madison Square Garden.

Browder, leader of the party, is free on bail on appeal from a four-year prison sentence for using a fraudulent passport.

He was the party's candidate in 1936 and polled 80,000 votes.

Nominated for vice president was James W. Ford, Alabama Negro.

The proceedings were broadcast over two national radio networks, NBC and Mutual, in the face of an unsuccessful eleventh hour effort by former Representative John J. O'Connor, New York Democrat, to have the government ban the broadcast, and other opposition.

Network member stations in a dozen large cities, including Philadelphia, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Indianapolis and Wichita, announced they were not carrying the program, and the Catholic War Veterans, Inc., urged a national "listeners' boycott" on the ground that the affair was un-American.

O'Connor's contention was that the Communists were not a bona fide political party. The Federal Communications Commission said it had no authority to stop the broadcast.

James W. Ford to Address Giant C. P. Picnic in Illinois

Vice-Presidential Candidate to Address Election Rally and Peace Picnic; Wagenknecht, Others to Address Affair

Daily Worker

(Special to the Daily Worker)

7/1/40

New York

CHICAGO, June 30. — Thousands of persons are expected to turn out next Thursday for the Illinois Communist Party's giant July 4 Election Rally and Peace Picnic, to hear James W. Ford, Negro leader and Communist candidate for vice-president. The all-day outing will be at Justice Park Gardens, Archer and Kean Aves., Justice, Ill., and will have a full round of games, sports and dancing, as well as tempting food menus.

The speaking program will start at 5 P.M. sharp. Alfred Wagenknecht, Communist candidate for Congressman-at-large, will be chairman. In addition to Ford, there will be a local speaker. An anti-war recitation will be rendered by Lester Pine.

The picnic will be a living demonstration by the people against war, and for peace, jobs, security and civil rights. It will form a dramatic highlight of the election campaign of the Communist Party—the only party fighting for peace.

Directions for getting to Justice Park Gardens are:

Take any street car to 63rd St., then take 63rd St. to the end of the line, where busses will proceed to the picnic grounds. By auto, take Cicero to 79th, 79th to Archer Ave., and Archer southwest to Kean Ave.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
July 18, 1940

Communist Is Scheduled For Nashville Talk

Special to The Journal

NASHVILLE, July 17.—James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President, will speak in Nashville Oct. 12, according to a statement by the State Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party. Ford, a Negro, is the first of his race to be nominated for the Vice-Presidency. He is a graduate of Fisk University, Nashville.

On the same day Ford would speak over a state-wide radio network including stations in Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga and Knoxville, the announcement said.

Ford is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States and of the Executive Committee of Communist International.

Earl Browder, Kansas, and Ford were nominated for President and Vice-President, respectively, at Madison Square Garden in New York last June at a national convention of the Communist Party.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
May 23, 1940

The Communists Meet

FOR the information of our readers who might have overlooked this event, we take pleasure in announcing that a few days ago the Communist Party of Alabama held its state convention. The convention was held in Birmingham, of course.

Republicans and Democrats alike were denounced; President Roosevelt was criticized as "the leader of the War Party"; the Communists demanded a return to "strict neutrality" and declared that "any other policy is bound to involve us in a rich man's war in Europe in which the American workers and farmers have no interest whatsoever.."

The convention called for the formation of a third party—a farmer-labor party, including labor, the farmers, the negroes and the city middle classes "to carry on the struggle for peace and against the domination of our lives by monopolies."

The Alabama delegation to the national convention in New York was instructed to cast its presidential ballot for Earl Browder, now under sentence in American courts for falsifying passports, and its vice-presidential ballot for James W. Ford, the negro who every four years runs for this job.

One Rob F. Hall was re-elected secretary of the party in Alabama, and he now sends out a burning pamphlet calling on us to "free the Scottsboro boys!" Said the pamphlet: "We call upon the people of Alabama, negro and white, to express themselves through their churches, clubs, trade unions and fraternal orders, insisting that the pardon board shall free the Scottsboro boys now."

Some say the Communist Party in Alabama amounts to nothing. No matter to what the party amounts, it succeeds in making a lot of noise and in covering a lot of ground. This is a free country. Most of all, it is free to those who, masking as apostles of freedom and with hands folded in a sanctimonious pose, would crucify the the last vestige of freedom which we have to attain their goal of domination.

Wallace Is Lily-White No. 1 in U.S.

Only 1 Per Cent of Agriculture Department's 65,000 Employees Colored

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON

Democratic leaders upon whose shoulders devolves the responsibility of keeping the colored masses in the New Deal columns this fall are admittedly disturbed by the poor record of Vice Presidential nominee Henry A. Wallace on the question of giving employment in the Department of Agriculture.

Hailed at the Chicago convention as being more New Dealish than President Roosevelt himself, Mr. Wallace has allowed none of his liberalism to permeate the prejudice-ridden branches of the department over which he has had supervision for the past seven years, and the colored employed to date number just one per cent.

This department has the worst record of all the permanent departments and emergency bureaus set up by the Federal Government. The figures show that of 65,490 employees, the Department of Agriculture has only 697 colored employees, in spite of the fact that a larger majority of the twelve million colored citizens are engaged in agricultural pursuits and live in the farming areas of the deep South, which is the most backward section of the nation.

There are many smaller agencies with more col- persons on the payroll than the Department of Ag[illegible]ure. The Treasury Department, for instance, boasts of approximately 3,000 more employees of color than are found in Mr. Wallace's job-heavy department.

Few Have White-Collar Jobs

A breakdown of the employment figures in the Department of Agriculture shows that the small number of our people employed are confined to the most menial tasks. There is only one person listed as a scientist. He is Richard H. Lewis, who for twenty-eight years has served as a chemist in the Bureau of Roads.

Giles H. Hubert, associated with Fisk University, has served in a semi-detached connection as an economist in the Farm Security Administration.

Raymond E. Weir, of Washington, has served for nearly twenty years as an accountant in the Audit Bureau.

J. A. Reddick, who served as a specialist on co-operatives in the Farm Security Division, resigned recently to become president of Jackson College at Jackson, Miss.

Joseph H. B. Evans, who served as an advisor on Negro affairs, was transferred mysteriously to the National Youth Administration, leaving no person of color of similar status in the department.

43 Clerical Helpers

The remainder of the 600-odd employees are classified as non-professional with thirty-five messengers and charwomen, and forty-three clerical and administrative helpers in the Farm Security Administrator.

Assistants in the Division of Mines are classified as scientific helpers and lay inspectors. The remainder are referred to as sub-professional and junior professionals.

Under the triple-A are listed Albon Holsey and M. Campbell, field worker of Tuskegee, Ala. James Davis, of Little Rock, Ark. and Mrs. R. R. Moton, of Cappahosic, Va. They are classified as extension agents and work among the rural farmers of the deep South. Approximately 50 or more such jobs should go to colored workers.

Record in Private Life

Mr. Wallace's record for employing colored, which shows up so poorly in his official capacity is even worse in his private life. He has no colored help in his home. This is explained by the fact that when he came to Washington from Iowa, which boasts very few colored people, he brought with him his old family cook, white, who had been in the household for many years.

He lives very quietly in the Wardman Park Apartments and maintains no other servants but is served by Edward Crockett who is referred to as Mr. Wallace's valet although he really holds a messenger status in the department and is paid out of Government funds. He served Mr. Wallace's father in a similar capacity when the latter was Secretary of Agriculture.

Attached to Old Employees

Hampton Berry, a veteran chauffeur, falls in a similar category, having been affiliated with the department as a driver during most of his sixty years. The attachment which Mr. Wallace has for these old attendants of his father is said to be warm and genuine.

It seems strange to New Deal supporters that Mr. Wallace, who was hand-picked by President Roosevelt as his own crown prince of liberalism, has failed to emulate his chief in the policy of naming capable experts of color to important posts in his department.

He has numerous examples right under his nose to attest to the ability and availability of trained experts in every field of endeavor. Other executives have experienced no difficulty in finding such men.

Men in Key Posts Cited

In WPA we find Alfred Edgar Smith; NYA, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Joseph H. B. Evans Housing Division, Dr. Frank Horne; National Defense, Dr. Robert Weaver; Social Security Dr. C. A. Franklin; Labor, Lawrence A. Oxley; Consumers' Division National Defense, Frances Williams;

Education, Dr. Ambrose Caliver; CCC, Edgar G. Brown; Farm Credit Administration, Dr. R. A. King; U. S. Port Office, William A. Jackson, assistant chief clerk-at-large, and Ralph Mizzell, assistant solicitor;

Department of Justice, William L. Houston and Louis R. Mehlinger; Bureau of Census, J. A. Houchins; Department of Commerce, Enumer Lancaster;

Clerk on F. D.'s Staff

Department of War, Col. B. O. Davis; Department of State, Lester Walton, Minister to Liberia; Federal Works Administrator, John Carmody; Federal Works Agency, William J. Trent, Jr., advisor on Negro Affairs. On the White House staff as principal clerk to President Roosevelt is Fred Pryor.

The Department of Agriculture and the Navy Department rank lowest in the e[illegible]e Federal Government set-up [illegible] recognition of intelligence among colored people.

Ford Assails Jim Crow in Duluth Speech

SEP 20 1940

Daily Worker

New York, N.Y.

City Hotel Defeated in Discrimination Attempt; 400 Attend Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 19.—James W. Ford, Communist Party candidate for the vice presidency, called for a greater mobilization of the people to keep the nation from involvement in the European war, in a speech here last night before about 400 persons.

Ford hailed the fight against Jim Crow in an attempt to discriminate against him by the Spaulding Hotel where he had engaged a room. The management, after raising the price of Ford's room to $35 was forced to retreat and bring to the original $3.50.

"The great fight of Americans," said Ford, " is to win democracy not as an abstract postulate but as a way of life. This means jobs for the millions of unemployed, adequate relief for those for whom neither private industry nor our Government have made provision. equality of opportunity for the Negro people and freedom of expression for minority political parties,"

PATTERSON SPEAKS

William L. Patterson, Communist candidate for Congress from the first congressional district of Illinois, shared the platform with Ford. Other speakers were Martin Mackie, Communist candidate for governor, and Clara Jorgensen, the Party's candidate for Secretary of State. Sam Davis, one of the leading Communist workers in Minnesota was chairman.

In dealing with an attempt to discriminate against him at the Spalding Hotel because he was a Negro, Ford said:

"A brilliant victory has been won here today for civil rights and democracy which knows no color of skin. This victory should further enhearten Negroes everywhere to go to battle for democracy here at home before we talk of the denial of democracy in Western Europe."

"Jim-Crow, that un-American,

POLITICAL - 1940
PARTY AFFILIATION

COMMUNIST

The Negro People--
Powerful Force in the Election

NOV 2 1940

ONE of the remarkable developments this past week has been the crudely obvious maneuvers by which both Wall Street parties have tried to win the votes of the Negro people.

The Negro people, who are insulted, Jimcrowed, and exploited during the "normal" days of the year, suddenly have become the object of election wheedling as the November election draws near. The spectacle takes its irony from the fact that the same groups which so calmly view the shameful oppression of the Negro people all year round are the ones who now seek Negro votes.

Daily Worker

The vicious "kneeing" of a Negro by Roosevelt's secretary Stephen Early, and the efforts of both Wall Street parties to hush it up, has dramatically brought the role of the Negro people in the elections to the attention of the nation.

Prior to this, we saw the cynical fishing for the Negro people's vote in such insulting tricks as President Roosevelt's frantic appointment of the Negro Army officer, Col. Davis, to the position of Brigadier-General only shortly before he is to be retired, when even Lieutenants' promotions have been systematically denied the Negro in the Army for every year of the present Administration as in all other Wall Street administrations.

What do all these desperate efforts signify?

New York, N.Y.

THEY are a sign that despite every effort of the two capitalist parties to hem the Negro people within the walls a Jimcrow ghetto, outside the political life of America, the Negro community has refused to be thus robbed of its rightful place in the political life of the country.

Never since the Civil War have the Negro people been more conscious of their growing political power and independence than today. They have refused to be bought, flattered or cowed by the old party politicians. They have fought steadily for the right to have an honored place in the political ranks, on an equal footing. They are gaining headway in that fight. It is a fight which is crucial not only to themselves as a shamefully oppressed minority; it is just as crucial to the welfare of the American people as a whole, and to the interests of the Labor movement in particular.

If Abraham Lincoln, backed by the farmers and mechanics of the 1860's, understood very well that "This nation can not endure half slave and half free," the most farsighted of Labor's ranks realize today that the Labor movement cannot march forward without clasping the hand of its Negro brothers in a common assault against Jimcrow oppression. The Jimcrow system is a fortress of the Big Business oppressors of American labor. Its destruction is one of the absolute preconditions of American labor's advance.

* * *

IN the new position of the Negro people in America's political life, it is an irrefutable truth that the Communist Party of the United States has played an enormous role. It has made an incalculable contribution in raising the banner of the struggle for Negro Rights where in the past other parties have either feared to tackle the issue, or have collaborated openly or secretly, like the Democratic and Republican parties, to preserve its rotten profits and privileges.

JAMES W. FORD

From the early days of the Scottsboro Case, down through numberless instances of a similar nature, the American Communists have proved in the face of fire that they know how to challenge this hideous system of Jimcrow oppression.

In the candidacy of James W. Ford, the Communist Party has symbolized the battle which it has unceasingly waged for the social, political and economic equality of the Negro people as an integral part of our nation. In the fight which William Patterson is waging in Chicago, in the leadership and heroism of Negro Communists in scores of towns and cities of America, the challenge against the hypocrisies of the Roosevelt and Willkie parties of Wall Street rises like a trumpet call.

* * *

THE Negro people of America have heard this challenge. Their hearts and souls have stirred to it as to a battle cry. Let there be no mistake about it. Regardless of what they have believed about the full political program of James W. Ford's Communism, they have seen in Jim Ford a mighty portent of their destiny in the United States. They have seen James W. Ford, grand-son of a man who was lynched in Alabama, challenge the lynchers in their own dens. They have seen him rise to challenge the very thrones of the Wall Street oppressors. Over national hookups, they have heard his voice go to the nation with the challenge: **"Support for the aspirations of the Negro people is the acid test of democracy." In this political message, James Ford has placed in their hands a new weapon by which they judge all persons, all parties and events.**

Where in America is it better realized what a sham is the cry of the warmongers that this is a **"war for democracy"** than among the lynched and hounded Negro people?

In the Communist Party attack against the hypocrisies of the Roosevelt-Willkie war program, the Negro people see the confirmation of a truth which has been burned into their consciousness by generations of suffering; that Imperialism and the lynch system is utterly incapable of fighting for democracy; that it fights only for the distribution and redistribution of colonial empire.

* * *

IN short, the Negro people, in the election fight of Ford, have seen one of their own sons compel the rulers of America to retreat, to take note of the rising moral and political unity of the Negro people **which they can never again dare to ignore.**

This result could never be achieved by the truckling of certain opportunists among the Negro people who, for petty favors, hang on to the skirts of the Wall Street parties; who tried even to adapt themselves to the outrageous Jimcrow Army order of President Roosevelt and hastily covered up in the face of indignation. Certainly, the challenge of a James W. Ford constitutes a shattering exposure of the Negro opportunist surrenders, and of the Social-Democratic capitulations of a Norman Thomas to the Jimcrow system. This also has not been lost upon the Negro people.

This is why the Roosevelt and Willkie forces are afraid of the Negro vote as they have never been before. Before their startled eyes rises up the figure of this oppressed people which has reached a new stage in its history. The fight which Lincoln won, which the Hayes-Tilden Agreement of 1876 betrayed, and which has been kicked around like a football by the Democratic and Republican politicians, now goes forward under the inspiration of Communist Party leadership to new heights.

* * *

INDEED, there is a fighting spirit of independence among the Negro people. The bitter resentment of Joe Louis, for example, against the White House for strangling the Anti-Lynch Bill is surely a symptom of this fighting mood. But is the endorsement of Willkie a cure for the disease? It is as bad as the original disease. The Anti-Lynch Bill and the Jimcrow order of Roosevelt were the joint crimes of the Democrat and Republican parties alike. It was a Republican-Democratic coalition which knifed the Anti-Lynch Bill. Such is the fact. The Negro people know this.

It is not in going from one Wall Street betrayer to another that the path of liberation lies. It is rather along the path of a new Labor Party, uniting all progressive forces, that the fight can be won.

The strength and dignity of the Negro people, their advancing battle against oppression, their contribution of such men as James Ford and hundreds of others too numerous to mention, Communist and non-Communist, is a source of pride to the American people. It is equally a source of strength to the American people as a whole in their fight for peace, progress and security. To those who share our pride in this achievement of the Negro people, we urge a vote for Browder and James W. Ford as the only way to challenge the oppressors and war-makers of America.

PARTY
POLITICAL - 1940

POLITICAL- 1940
PARTY AFFILIATION

COMMUNISTS

REDS DEMAND U. S. KEEP OUT OF WAR

State Convention Adopts Peace Platform, Asks Retention of the 5-Cent Fare Here

Times
5-27-40
New York, N.Y.

The Communist party, at the closing sessions of its State convention yesterday in the Royal Windsor Hall, 69 West Sixty-sixth Street, nominated candidates for the United States Senate and Representative-at-large and adopted a platform with planks ranging from an anti-war stand to a defense of the five-cent fare.

Israel Amter, State Chairman, was named candidate for the Senate. The Congressional candidates nominated were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, veteran radical, and Frank Herron of Buffalo, secretary of the Erie County Communist Committee.

In addition the convention instructed the State delegation to the party's national convention, to be held here starting Thursday, to vote for the nomination of Earl Browder for President and James W. Ford for Vice President. It also endorsed the nomination of Peter V. Cacchione, chairman of the Communist National Campaign Committee, as candidate for Borough President of Brooklyn.

Foster Assails Hitler

In an address at the afternoon session, William Z. Foster, national chairman of the party, joined with previous speakers in urging the United States to abstain from war and in assailing Hitler and the Nazi regime. Throughout the three days of the convention Communists were outspoken in the condemnation of Nazism as well as of "Allied Imperialism."

"In the historic struggle of the great fight of the Soviet Union for the establishment of a peace front," Mr. Foster said, "we had a powerful weapon in our hands by telling the workers of the world that the way to maintain peace was to organize the democratic peoples in a great peace front and to compel the aggressors to halt.

"And if we could show them the path to peace then, it is ten times more necessary now to point out the way to peace. We have that way, comrades. Not by supporting Hitler, not by supporting Chamberlain, but by organizing the great masses of the people, the workers and farmers, the intellectuals, the great colonial peoples of China, India, the semi-colonial oppressed masses of Lain America, the oppressed nationalities all over the world together with the Soviet Union in one great powerful bloc for peace, against the imperialist war, against the warmongers who have aroused it and against the capitalistic system that gave it birth."

Roosevelt Scored in Platform

In a preamble to the fifteen-point platform adopted unanimously by the 1,400 delegates President Roosevelt was assailed as a leader of the forces seeking to draft the nation into war.

"A rapidly uniting class led by the Roosevelt administration is fanning the flames of war, preparing not for defense but for military participation in it on the side of the Allies and for its own imperialist aggrandizment," the preamble said. "The ruling class is demolishing the slight barriers erected during the New Deal period to the devastating swee pof misery and hunger."

The platform itself called for the keeping of the nation out of war and the barring of loans, credits and war supplies to the belligerents. It urged State-wide unemployment relief, extension of workmen's compensation and a $60-a-month pension for all 60 years of age or over.

It went on record against incorporation of unions and urged added safeguards for the rights of labor. It urged added farm benefits and favored repeal of the Ives Loyalty Act and the enactment of measures barring all anti-racial propaganda.

Immediate action to make available the full $300,000,000 housing allotment was recommended. A State health insurance program and a State syphilis-control program were urged. Upward revision of the corporate income tax and the higher brackets of the personal income tax were recommended, along with repeal of all sales taxes.

Ending of discrimination against women in industry was urged along with inclusion of domestics in all protective labor legislation. Added aid for education was recommended along with extension of the Federal youth program.

Legislation designed to end discrimination against Negroes was pledged. Repeal of anti-alien legislation was recommended. A food, clothing and rent control board to control prices was suggested. Continuance of the five-cent fare on New York City transit lines was demanded.

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Two thousand delegates to the party's nominating convention adopted the antidefense plank after brief discussion. They are expected to again nominate Earl Browder, national secretary, for the presidency, and James W. Ford, Negro, for the vice-presidency tomorrow. They were the 1936 nominees.

Opposition to the President's program was expressed as follows:

"Not a cent, not a gun, not a man for war preparations and the imperialist war! Resist the militarization and armaments program of the administration and congress! Stop the application of the M-Day plans! Protect the freedom and independence of the trade unions! Make the rich carry the burden of the economic crisis and war preparations! Fight against war profiteering!"

Browder, Ford Placed on Ballot in West Virginia

C.P. State Secretary Files 9,000 Petitions; Only 8,000 Needed

By Art Shields

(Special to the Daily Worker)

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5-14-40
New York, N.Y.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 13.—The Communist Party will be on the ballot in this State in the November elections with national and State candidates.

This morning John Lautner, State Secretary of the Communist Party, filed petitions with 9,000 signatures with the Secretary of State. Only 8,000 were required to place the Party on the ballot and it was announced that 8,624 signatures were accepted as valid.

The names of Earl Browder and James W. Ford, Communist Party nominees for President and Vice-President, will go on the West Virginia ballot along with the name of Oscar Wheeler, miner, who is the Party's candidate for Governor.

The victory in the signature campaign is considered highly significant in view of the fact that the dues paying membership in the Communist Party for the whole state is only slightly more than 200.

Most of the signatures were collected in the mining towns in the mountains of southern scetions of the state and more than 5,000 Negroes were among the signers.

The greatest number of signatures were obtained in a whirlwind campaign of the past few days in the company-dominated towns up the mountain creeks.

The miners readily signed the petitions, stating that they were glad of the opportunity to aid a third party which was a working class party.

"The results of the signature drive show that West Virginia workers are ready to enter the Communist Party," said Lautner "and the Party has a chance to multiply its membership greatly among them."

Lautner pointed out the importance of Party growth in the state which is the leading bituminous coal state and one of the leading war chemical producing areas of the United States.

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Remarkable successes were achieved by some of the petition gatherers. For instance, Donald Prewill obtained more than 2,000 around Fairmont and Morgantown, northern coal centers. Quincy Marion got more than 1,500 in Logan and McDowell counties while Oscar Wheeler and Guy Thorpe obtained more than 2,800 in the southeastern counties of Raleigh, Fayette and Wyoming.

Other top-notch signature getters were highly successful in Paint and Cabin Creeks near Charleston, scenes of some bitter fights with company gunmen in former years.

Successes in the southern counties are highly significant. Not many years ago miners were beaten and shot in McDowell County for mere membership in the union. It is solidly organized now, however. Logan was the scene of the famous armed march of 8,000 miners in 1921.

Among the happiest West Virginians today is Oscar Wheeler, one of the key men in the signature drive and the Communist candidate for Governor.

Another happy miner is Guy Thorpe, veteran of 22 months of fighting in Spain and also a veteran miner.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
AUG 1940

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Others Avoid South

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Ohio C.P. Parley Chooses Browder, Ford

Daily Worker

5-21

Hudson, Williamson Address Delegates; Convention Over

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AKRON, Ohio, May 20.—A roof raking demonstration greeted the nomination of Earl Browder for President and James W. Ford for Vice President late yesterday, when the Ohio state convention of the Communist Party, at its final session unanimously ratified Browder and Ford as its choice for the national ticket.

Both candidates were nominated by John Williamson, whose eighteen years of service to the working class were again approved by unanimous re-election to the state secretaryship of the Communist Party of Ohio.

In his nominating speech, Williamson said:

"We in Ohio feel keenly our responsibility in making recommendations for these high offices of our nation. Ohio has a reputation for giving the country a number of presidents—McKinley, Taft, Harding. These men did not represent the Ohio that we represent, the Ohio of the majority of the people, the Ohio of the Democratic frontiersmen, of the abolutionist movement, and underground railway, of the anti-monopoly fight headed by Tom L. Johnson, of the anti-imperialist, anti-war, struggle headed by Ruthenberg—this is the Ohio where traditions the Communist Party carries forward in nominating Browder and Ford."

Williamson further proposed "That the people of Ohio demonstrate their power by uniting behind a third party movement in order to defeat Davey and Bricker.'

"Such activities," Williamson pointed out, "will make it possible to stop the march of the warmakers—to keep America out of war. And to this end we dedicate our election campaign."

After enthusiastic endorsement of the state ticket headed by Arnold Johnson, candidate for governor the convention heard a stirring speech by Roy Hudson, representing the national committee, which concluded the sessions and sent the delegates home to continue their determined drive for 50,000 signatures in Ohio.

C. P. Convention to Be Broadcast to Millions

Daily Worker

New York N.Y.

An anticipated audience of 20,000 spectators and delegates to the Communist Party's National Nominating Convention will have a rare inside view of the dramatic proceedings when the huge arena is transformed into a vast broadcasting studio Sunday, June 2, at 11 A.M. to broadcast the Party's 1940 Presidential candidate's message to all America.

More than 25 million radio listeners from Maine to California are expected to hear the acceptance speeches of the Party's Presidential candidates as they are delivered from the platform of Madison Square Garden over two coast-to-coast hook-ups of the National Broadcasting System. The broadcasts will start at 1:30 A.M. eastern daylight saving time.

Principal speakers at the Garden meeting will be Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, and James W. Ford, member of the Party's National Committee and nationally prominent Negro leader, the Party's probable Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates.

A third coast-to-coast hook-up will carry the message of the 1940 Communist Presidential Standard Bearer over the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, will interview the candidate in a CBS studio.

The 4,300 delegates, fraternal delegates, and visitors from all 48 states in the union, Alaska and Hawaii, will have a special section of the Garden reserved for them.

Decorated with a huge 60-foot backdrop, flags, bunting, and banners, the Garden meeting, which starts promptly at 11 A.M., will be the climax of a four-day national convention. The convention which begins May 30, will hold its first three sessions at the Royal Windsor, 69 W. 66th St.

Tickets for the Garden meeting are 40c, 55c, 83c and $1.10. All seats are reserved. Tickets may be obtained at the Workers Book Store, 50 E. 13th St. The doors to the Garden will open at 9 A.M.

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47 Communist Delegations Instructed for Browder, Ford

Daily Worker

5-23-40

New York N.Y.

State delegates from 47 State organizations of the Communist Party have been instructed by their state conventions held during the last three weeks to vote for the nomination of Earl Browder and James W. Ford, Negro leader, as the Communist Party's candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

This announcement was made yesterday by Peter Cacchione, secretary of the National Election Campaign Committee of the Party, who added that the only state which has not yet instructed its delegates is New York State which has not yet held its state convention.

The New York State Communist Party will hold its state nominating convention, at which it will instruct its delegates to the Party's national convention, as well nominate candidates for state office, Friday to Sunday at the Royal Windsor, 69 W. 66th St.

The Communist Party's national nominating Convention will be held in New York City May 30 to June 2. Climax of the convention will be a public nominating session at Madison Square Garden, Sunday, June 2, at 11 A. M. at which the Party's candidates will be nominated and where they will deliver their acceptance speeches. The first three sessions of the convention will be held at the Royal Windsor. More than 4,300 delegates, fraternal delegates and visitors will attend the convention from all 48 states, Hawaii and Alaska.

5-23-40

The National nominating convention will adopt a 1940 election platform, pass resolutions stating the Party's position on the emergency issue of war which threatens to America's involvement, and hear reports of delegates, as well as nominate candidates.

Greet Call for Alliance of U.S., China, USSR for Peace Front

By Robert F. Hall

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Daily Worker

OCT 16 1940

New York, N.Y.

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Ohio C.P. Parley Chooses Browder, Ford

Daily Worker

Hudson, Williamson Address Delegates; Convention Over

5-21

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AKRON, Ohio, May 20.—A roof-rocking demonstration greeted the nomination of Earl Browder for President and James W. Ford for Vice President late yesterday, when the Ohio state convention of the Communist Party, at its final session unanimously ratified Browder and Ford as its choice for the national ticket.

Both candidates were nominated by John Williamson, whose eighteen years of service to the working class were again approved by unanimous re-election to the state secretaryship of the Communist Party of Ohio.

In his nominating speech, Williamson said:

"We in Ohio feel keenly our responsibility in making recommendations for these high offices of our nation. Ohio has a reputation for giving the country a number of presidents—McKinley, Taft, Harding. These men did not represent the Ohio that we represent, the Ohio of the majority of the people, the Ohio of the Democratic frontiersmen, of the abolutionist movement, and underground railway, of the anti-monopoly fight headed by Tom L. Johnson, of the anti-imperialist, anti-war, struggle headed by Ruthenberg—this is the Ohio where traditions the Communist Party carries forward in nominating Browder and Ford."

Williamson further proposed "That the people of Ohio demonstrate their power by uniting behind a third party movement in order to defeat Davey and Bricker.'

"Such activities," Williamson pointed out, "will make it possible to stop the march of the war-makers—to keep America out of war. And to this end we dedicate our election campaign."

After enthusiastic endorsement of the state ticket headed by Arnold Johnson, candidate for governor the convention heard a stirring speech by Roy Hudson, representing the national committee, which concluded the sessions and sent the delegates home to continue their determined drive for 50,000 signatures in Ohio.

C. P. Convention to Be Broadcast to Millions

An anticipated audience of 20,000 spectators and delegates to the Communist Party's National Nominating Convention will have a rare inside view of the dramatic proceedings when the huge arena is transformed into a vast broadcasting studio Sunday, June 2, at 11 A.M. to broadcast the Party's 1940 Presidential candidate's message to all America.

More than 25 million radio listeners from Maine to California are expected to hear the acceptance speeches of the Party's Presidential candidates as they are delivered from the platform of Madison Square Garden over two coast-to-coast hook-ups of the National Broadcasting System. The broadcasts will start at 1:30 A.M. eastern daylight saving time.

Principal speakers at the Garden meeting will be Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, and James W. Ford, member of the Party's National Committee and nationally prominent Negro leader, the Party's probable Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates.

A third coast-to-coast hook-up will carry the message of the 1940 Communist Presidential Standard Bearer over the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, will interview the candidate in a CBS studio.

The 4,300 delegates, fraternal delegates, and visitors from all 48 states in the union, Alaska and Hawaii, will have a special section of the Garden reserved for them.

Decorated with a huge 60-foot backdrop, flags, bunting, and banners, the Garden meeting, which starts promptly at 11 A.M., will be the climax of a four-day national convention. The convention which begins May 30, will hold its first three sessions at the Royal Windsor, 69 W. 66th St.

Tickets for the Garden meeting are 40c, 55c, 83c and $1.10. All seats are reserved. Tickets may be obtained at the Workers Book Store, 50 E. 13th St. The doors to the Garden will open at 9 A.M.

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47 Communist Delegations Instructed for Browder, Ford

Daily Worker

State delegates from 47 State organizations of the Communist Party have been instructed by their state conventions held during the last three weeks to vote for the nomination of Earl Browder and James W. Ford, Negro leader, as the Communist Party's candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

This announcement was made yesterday by Peter Cacchione, secretary of the National Election Campaign Committee of the Party, who added that the only state which has not yet instructed its delegates is New York State which has not yet held its state convention.

The New York State Communist Party will hold its state nominating convention, at which it will instruct its delegates to the Party's national convention, as well nominate candidates for state office, Friday to Sunday at the Royal Windsor, 69 W. 66th St.

The Communist Party's national nominating Convention will be held in New York City May 30 to June 2. Climax of the convention will be a public nominating session at Madison Square Garden, Sunday, June 2, at 11 A. M. at which the Party's candidates will be nominated and where they will deliver their acceptance speeches. The first three sessions of the convention will be held at the Royal Windsor. More than 4,300 delegates, fraternal delegates and visitors will attend the convention from all 48 states, Hawaii and Alaska.

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POLITICAL - 1940
PARTY AFFILIATION

COMMUNISTS

Patterson Wins Relief For South Side Needy

Daily Worker
New York N.Y.

Communist Candidate for Congress in Chicago Leads Battles for Negro Unemployed—Gains Wide Support in Campaign

OCT 16 1940

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—"Bill Patterson is a man who is fighting to get us something to eat. If you are having any trouble about your relief, go to Patterson campaign headquarters at 3517 Indiana Ave., and take it up with his grievance department." This is the word which is going out in the tenements and the streets of the South Side—the First Congressional District where Bigger Thomas wore out shoe leather looking for odd jobs and where William L. Patterson, Negro leader, is making his race for Congress on the Communist ticket.

But the Communists in the South Side have never confined their activity to seeking votes. Every Negro family receiving relief remembers the great demonstrations of the unemployed led by the Communists back in 1931 and 1932, when thousands of people gathered in the parks and before the City Hall to demand bread for their family. Then the destitute came to the meetings of the Unemployed Council knowing that there they would find sympathy and collective assistance. Today, they come to Patterson headquarters for the same reason.

COMMUNISTS LED FIGHT

"Had it not been for the fight led by the Communists," many are saying, "we would have never had any federal relief system. If Patterson goes to Congress, it means that we will have somebody to fight relief cuts."

Hundreds of people on relief and WPA are expected to attend the Youth Election Rally for Patterson, sponsored by the Young Communist League, Friday, 8 P.M., at Forum Hall, 322 E. 43rd St. Speakers will be Patterson and Henry Winston, of New York, National Administrative Secretary of the Young Communist League. A speech by Earl Browder, Communist presidential candidate, will be heard by electrical transcription.

One of the persons who is almost certain to be there is a girl who can be identified in this story only as Dorothy. There is no money for stationery and ink in Dorothy's bleak little flat so that she had to write her candidate, Patterson, in pencil on cheap loose-leaf notebook paper.

'HELP ME FIND WORK'

"I am writing you this letter," she began, "and need your great help and hope you will find me work.

"I was at your meeting and heard you speak and thought it was wonderful. I am one of the people who signed one of those papers to free the Scottsboro boys.

"Mr. Patterson, I am a young girl who has a baby and needs a job. I live with my mother and she is crippled. We are on relief but that doesn't help much. My father is dead and we have no support."

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

Dorothy is one of the many unemployed voters who will put Patterson in Congress on Nov. 5. For Dorothy and the thousands of others who are in the same position, Patterson is advocating a public works program of new schools, a new hospital, street repairs, and a new housing project to take care of the 180,000 people—more than 50 per cent of those living in the First District—who must now depend upon odd jobs, direct relief or WPA.

Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro Democratic Congressman and one of Patterson's opponents, has never made any real fight for relief during his four years in Washington and voted for Roosevelt's program of conscription which includes Jim Crow regiments for Negro soldiers. William E. King, the Republican candidate, voted to cut relief appropriations while serving as a state senator in Illinois although his people constitute 40 per cent of Chicago's public assistance rolls.

Mass pressure was used by the grievance department to get back on relief the father of eight motherless children ranging from 4 to 17 years of age. He had been ordered to move from the little cottage occupied by his family because he could no longer pay rent. "Move out in ten days or be evicted," the judge in Renters Court has told him promptly.

The desperate father had never been in contact with the Communist Party, but his neighbors told him to get in touch with "those people." Within a few days after the grievance department had gone to work on his case, that man received a disbursement order, a milk ticket, and the promise of further assistance.

And every person thus helped has become an enthusiastic booster for Patterson. Hundreds of other who have never belonged to the Communist Party are becoming volunteer campaign workers, visiting their neighbors at night, talking with them and handing them literature.

The old-line parties are liable to get a big shock when the votes of the South Side are counted.

Dr. Thompkins Heads Group In Truman Campaign

Plaindealer 7-5-40 Kansas City Kansas

Dr. William J. Thompkins, native of Misouri, and the president of the National Colored Democratic Association and Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia by presidential nomination, has been named general chairman of the Negro Division of Senator Harry S. Truman's campaign for reelection on the Democratic ticket. Lewis W. Clymer, St. Louis lawyer, has been appointed Dr Thompkins' executive assistant.

In recognition of Dr. Thompkins leadership among Negroes he was exempted from provisions of the recently enacted Hatch law which prohibits political activitiy on the part of federal employees. His exemption was procured by special resolution passed by the Senate.

Dr. Thompkins was formerly superintendent of the General Hospital No. 2 in Kansas City, and has operated hospitals in Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Okmulgee and Muskogee Oklahoma. He was in charge of the Western Negro Division in the campaign of Woodrow Wilson and was chairman of the John W. Davis campaign in Chicago in 1924. Dr. Thompkins directed the Negro campaign as one of the "Big Four" in 1932 with headquarters in New York City.

SOUTHERN NEGROES SEEK PLEDGES FROM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Globe
7-12-40
Nashville Tenn

NEW ORLEANS, July 1 (ANP)—A move to force the Democratic party "cut-in-the-open" on the Negro question has been organized throughout the South by Negro leaders and organizations. The movement emanated from Louisiana, the home-state of filibustering Senator Ellender, powerful Democratic party leader, who flounted a race issue in the state primary election.

A resolution was drawn up by three New Orleans Negroes and sent to every Democratic delegate and leader, who will attend the convention. Approved and endorsed by southern leaders and northern Democrats, the movement is so designed as to force the Democratic party to lessen the legislative and electoral powers of southern lily-white Democrats because they are not representative of a majority of the Southern population.

DE PRIEST BLASTS NEGRO DEMOCRATS AT PHILLY CONFAB

Labor News
7-6-40
Houston, Texas

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(ANP) — Speaking before a group assembled to hear the praises of Wendell Willkie as expounded for the benefit of the colored delegates and their alternates, former Congressman Oscar DePriest electrified the small audience with his tirade against Democrats and Negroes who vote the Democratic ticket.

"When I see women like Mary Bethune voting the Democratic ticket, I wonder what's become of decent Negroes," said Mr. DePriest.

"Business and professional men make their living off Negroes. When that Negro gets only $55 a month, that means that everybody will be on relief and with four more years of Roosevelt, this will happen.

"There is no hope, no future for the Negroes under their system. No. Negro can deep down in his heart vote the Democratic ticket and be true to himself."

Here the colorful Chicagon coined a word by calling such Negroes as support the Democratic ticket, "Foolocrats". Deploring the departure of the Negro from the former respect he had for Abraham Lincoln, Mr. DePriest declared that Negroes would have to be educated to stop abusing Lincoln. Just as the whites praise George Washington, Negroes. Mr. DePriest said, should have the same respect for Lincoln, no matter who tells them that Lincoln is dead.

"Whatever I was, am or ever expect to be, Negroes made me," said the former congressman. "There is no hope for the Negro in the Democratic party and if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected, he'll do just the same as Woodrow Wilson did. Wou will find yourself with a war on your hands. You can't trust a Democrat in season or out."

Coloring his speech with references to the time he served in the house of represntatives, Mr. DePriest told of differences he had with Hoover who he claims is the ablest American alive today, and concluded with references to Roosevelt, who he says, will not keep his word.

NEGRO DEMS WIL' MEET IN CHICAGO DUNJEE TO SPEAK

Labor News
7-6-40
Houston Texas

CHICAGO, Ill. —(ANP)— Prominent Democratic leaders of both races lead by Postmaster General James A. Farley will converge on Chicago July 12, to attend sessions of the National Colored Democratic Association's quadrennial convention at the Eight Regiment armory.

From the number of delegates who have sent in advance registration and made reservations at the hotels and boarding houses, it is expected that fully 3,500 delegates and visitors will be in attendance, with the number increasing to approximately 5,000 for the mass meeting to be held Sunday, July 14, at which time Farley, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and several senators and congressmen will be present and speak.

Roscoe Dunjee, editor of The Black Dispatch, of Oklahoma City, has been selected by the committee to deliver the keynote address on July 12. On the program with Editor Dunjee will be Mayor Edward J Kelley of Chicago, Dr. William J Thompkins. president of the association, and Mrs. Bessye Bearden, vice president of New York, who will respond to the address from the mayor of Chicago.

A platform committee will be appointed shortly after the opening of the first session to draw up a platform constituting the wishes of the Negroes of American, that should be made known to the National Democratic convention that opens here immediately after the adjournment of the colored convention.

A convention manuel, which includes the "call" of the convention indicates that the association will give considerable throught and attention to the question of the integration of Negroes into all branches of the military establishment of the U. S. as well as to the discussion of the part the association can play in obtaining for all Negroes of voting ages the right to ballot.

It is anticipated that the platform it proposes to present these two matters as planks in the platform it proposes to present to the Democratic National committee when it convenes here.

William L. Dawson is chairman of the steering committee, Mrs. C. C Wimbish is secretary and Alderman Benjamin A. Grant is treasurer. Other committee members are: Arrangements, C. C. Wimbish, Ralph Chitton, Clarence Smith, E. L. Prittchet, Thomas English; Public Relation Commission Edward M. Sneed, Dr. S. R. Wheat, Frank Sumners; Finance, James Martin, David Bills, William L. Dawson; Organization, Duke Slater, Emmett Page; Platform, Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, Nelson M Willis, Publicity, Kenneth E. Campbell, D. W. D. Hector, Dr. E. M Candler; Women's Committee. Mrs Edward M. Sneed, Mrs. Ethel Waddell and Mrs. Anna B. Hopson.

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17 RACE CANDIDATES TO SEEK OFFICES IN PRIMARIES TUESDAY

St. Louis Argus

Three Are Unopposed On Ballot For Republican Committee Offices

8-2-40
St. Louis, Mo.

The names of 17 colored candidates will be on the ballots in the City Primaries next Tuesday. Fifteen are seeking offices as Committeemen or Committeewomen on the Republican ballot, one a committeemanship on the Democratic ticket, and one a place on the circuit bench on the democratic ticket.

Keen Race In 19th Ward

The keenest race appears to loom in the 19th ward where Constable Jordan Chambers, well known leader of the Civic Cooperative Ass'n. Elks Convention Committee Chairman, business leader and civic worker, is seeking to be the first colored committeeman elected on the Democratic ticket. He will be opposed by Wm. Cullinane (white). Mrs. Ardania Morgan will be out for Democratic committeewoman of the ward against two white candidates. There are three contending for GOP Committeeman Leonard Brown, Dr. G. J. Dixon and Samuel Lane, while Mabel Penny will be in the race with three white candidates for Republican committeewoman.

Fight Looms In 23rd

Another tight battle looms in the 23rd ward. Atty. John A. Davis, well known lawyer and civic leader will be in the field for Republican committeeman with six whites. Three will be seeking the Republican committeewoman office, Minnie S. Johnson, Marcella E Kyle and Naomi Oldham, the incumbent.

Down in the 6th Ward all is calm with Republican Committeeman Langston Harrison and Committeewoman Luella Shobe unopposed. Mr. Harrison, dean of Negro politicians in St. Louis finished the term of Richard Kent after he resigned as committeeman and was elected four years ago. He is also rounding out his 20th year as constable.

Over in the 5th ward two are on the Republican ballot for committee woman. They are Sabra West Parker and Mrs. Beatrice Scott.

8-2-40

In the 20th Ward Mrs. Maude T. Oswald, incumbant, is unopposed for Republican committee woman, while Lucius Griggs will fight it out with John Hurley (white) who has been Republican committeeman of the ward for 16 years.

Atty. Courtney Davis will face 27 in the race for the nine posts on the Democratic ticket. Davis is a graduate of Sumner High School and received his LL.B. from the U. of Chicago. He has practiced law here 16 years and resides at 1519 Pendleton avenue

CHANCES OF FARLEY BOLT OUT

Renomination Urged On Floor By Mitchell, Illinois Negro

EXECUTIVE TALKS TO HARRY HOPKINS

Barkley Terms Willkie Political Chameleon In Parley Speech

BY RICHARD L. TURNER

Age Herald
7-19-40

CHICAGO, July 16—(AP)—Word that the assembled Democrats would receive a message from President Roosevelt tonight— stating his attitude toward a third term—sent this previously lagging convention to a fever pitch of excited expectancy.

At the same time, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told reporters that while Mr. Roosevelt "does not wish to push himself upon the convention" and had "particularly asked his friends not to work for him," it was her opinion that he would accept the nomination which the delegates were obviously ready to bestow upon him.

CONVENTION PROGRAM

CHICAGO, July 16—(AP)—The program for Wednesday, July 17, at the Democratic National Convention:

Convention called to order at 11 a.m., Central Standard time.

Prayer by Dr. A. M. McDonald, superintendent of the Chicago Baptist Association.

Address by Senator James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina.

Address by Homer Mat Adams, president of Young Democratic Clubs.

Recess.

Convention called to order at

Prayer by the Rev. William McInnes, Mayfair Presbyterian Church.

Report of platform committee.

Action on platform.

Birmingham

Mr. Roosevelt's message, he said himself in Washington, had been confided to Senator Alben W. Barkley, for delivery to the convention upon the completion of Barkley's speech tonight accepting the permanent chairmanship of the convention. Barkley informed reporters that the message would disclose the chief executive's views on the third term and other convention matters.

Delegates, and Roosevelt leaders alike, impatiently awaited the announcement. It was obvious, meanwhile, that anything short of a flat, complete and final refusal to run would not stop them in their drive to make the president the party's nominee.

The word from Washington had sent reporters scurrying for Barkley, but when found—leaving the hotel suite of Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt liaison man here—he of course laughingly declined to have his secret pumped from him. He conceded, however, that he had talked directly with the president by telephone.

Barkley had prepared a speech in which he referred to Wendell L. Willkie, the former Democrat who is now Republican presidential nominee, as a "political chameleon," an address bristling with charges of Republican "deceit" and "mis-statements."

Farley Bolt Possibility Out

Meanwhile, James A. Farley, the Democratic national chairman, emphatically repudiated any idea that he would bolt to Willkie if the convention renominated Mr. Roosevelt.

When a reporter asked Farley whether, in view of his well-known opposition to third terms, he would support the Republican nominee, he asserted:

"Everybody who knows anything about me knows full well that I will support the choice of this convention."

These quick-fire events capped a day which produced a renewed series of quasi-nominating speeches for the president. Secretary Perkins called for a third term at a women's breakfast meeting. Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, urged it before the convention itself.

And Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister not only appealed to the convention for a third term but added—to a loud and lengthy outburst of applause—the convention's first mention of "that true Democrat, beloved friend and great American, Eleanor Roosevelt."

Age Herald
7-17-40

As the convention pushed through its second day of routine and speech-making, some delegates were reported to be growing restless at the lack of any definite word of what Mr. Roosevelt intends to do after the convention nominates him—as it obviously intends to do—for a tradition-shattering third-term campaign.

The conviction persisted that he would accept. But some turned out to be shuddering their way through jittery moments of uncertainty and suspense. The president's liaison man, Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, talked with Mr. Roosevelt by telephone fully five minutes, but at the end of the conversation, the convention was still in the dark.

Barkley Accepts Chair

Barkley spoke in accepting the post of permanent chairman of the convention and receiving the gavel tendered him by Speaker Bankhead, temporary chairman. The Kentucky senator's address bristled with charges of Republican "deceit" and "mis-statements," called upon the party to fight it out on the record of the Roosevelt defense and foreign policies, and said the Republican platform was "written in mud by the feet of a weasel."

Today, he said, the country is "confronted with the alternative of defending and preserving our democratic institutions as we have built them and enjoyed them or of seeing them confounded by the convergence of antagonistic ideologies." He continued:

"In the midst of these alternatives, there is but one choice that the American people can make with honor to themselves and fidelity to the traditions and principles for which the nation was created and to which it is dedicated.

"That choice is to fight against those who would assault our territory, our independence, our ideals or our vital interests, or anything which we are committed or pledged to defend and preserve, whether that assault is launched from a foreign source or is instigated by disloyal or subversive influences within our own borders."

The platform committee, meanwhile was at work with two possible rows in sight—one over the third term issue itself (a fight considered certain to end in a one-sided victory for the third termers if the issue should be raised) and one over foreign policy. The committee was scheduled to complete its work and present the platform to the convention tomorrow.

Floor Fight Threatened

The rules committee, at the same time, struggled with the question of the apportionment of delegates. Southerners threatened a floor fight because they considered that the plan most discussed gave inadequate representation to their section. The committee approved the seating of a delegation from the Philippine Islands, raising the total number of convention votes to an even 1,100.

The delegates proved apparently little interested in the day session of the convention itself. When Bankhead called it to order, fully half of the bright red chairs on the convention floor were empty, and there were vast stretches of empty seats in the galleries. Nor did they fill up to any great extent as the session progressed.

Eddie Howard, Middle Western radio star, sang the Star-Spangled Banner, with the help of the printed words, and Mrs. McAllister, lovely in a red print frock, and perky white hat, addressed the convention, reading her speech with an occasional nod of her head for emphasis.

"There are millions of human beings throughout the self-governing nations of the world who look for leadership and faith in the principles of democracy to the United States and of America and to the first citizen of the world, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

She received a loud ovation, while the great stadium organ played the Michigan song "Hail to the Victor." Then photographers insisted that she pose with Speaker Bankhead, while he impatiently directed them to "come on and shoot; we've got to get going here."

Slip Causes Laugh

One little incident had crept into her speech to give the delegates and herself a laugh. Speaking of a resolution which was to be presented later she urged "unanimous approval of this revolution."

Mitchell, a small, bespectacled man, said that eight of every ten Negroes would vote in November for the party "whose banner I hope and pray will be carried by that great humanitarian, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The session was enlivened by the singing of "America My Home," by the American Trio and by the appearance of the Rainbow Girls. They turned out to be a group of eight or ten pulchritudinous young Democrats, attired in crepe paper dresses of many bright shades. They stood at the speaker's platform and flung colored handbills into nearby seats. Bankhead challenged Willkie and the Republicans to produce anything to match them.

~~ROOSEVELT NAMES HEIR~~

Age
7-27-40
New York N.Y.

THE SIGNIFANCE of the 28th quadrenniel convention of the Democratic Party in Chicago was not that President Roosevelt accepted the "draft" of his party and thus broke the third term tradition which had been been adhered to by every Democratic President since Thomas Jefferson, as this was expected, but that the President hand picked his running mate for the Vice-Presidency. He selected Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, as the man whom he thinks comes closest to personifying the ideals of the New Deal, next to himself. Thus Mr. Wallace becomes heir to the reforms initiated by the Roosevelt administration and has, if the Democrats win in November, a possible chance of succeeding to the Presidency within the next four years.

Before 1932, Mr. Wallace was a Republican editor and publisher of a farm journal in Des Moines, Iowa; he is the son of a former Republican cabinet minister. It was this fact that caused a revolt among the dyed-in-the-wool Democarts on Thursday night at the convention, a revolt for a time threatened the harmony of the Democratic Party. Appeals for party loyalty from Ex-Governor Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, and other leaders were effective in halting the revolt before it got completely out of hand and brought about Mr. Wallace's nomination, but there is much discontent among the rank and file of the party, especially in the South.

Thus the Democrats enter the Presidential campaign with two handicaps—the third term issue and Mr. Roosevelt's party loyalty. That the President has no great regard for the ability of his fellow Democrats is shown by the fact that the two new cabinet members, Secretary Henry L. Stimson of the War Department and Secretary Frank Knox of the Navy, as well as Secretary Harold L. Ickes of the Department of the Interior, are also Republicans. 7-27-40

Mr. Roosevelt is following the example of Adolph Hitler in personally selecting his successor, and by his domination of the Democratic National Convention has proven that he, too, is something of a dictator and is per~~sonally grabbng all the power for hmself~~ that he can.

Negro Dem. Leader Is Presidential Elector In Mass.

Negro Labor News
Houston Texas

OCT 12 1940

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—(ANP)—Dr. Silas F. Taylor, prominent Democratic leader and former member of the state parol board and director of colored voters, was chosen presidential elector Saturday by the Massachusetts State Democratic Convention at Springfield.

Dr. Taylor also is credited with introducing the anti-lynching plank in the state Democratic platform and fighting for more liberal social security laws and covering domestic workers.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
November 1, 1940

Negroes for Priest Open Headquarters

Percy Priest Negro division headquarters will be opened in the assembly room of the Negro Y. M. C. A. this morning, under the management of John Young, organizer of the Davidson County Young Democratic Club for Negroes.

Young has been active in the Priest campaign since its start, and will conduct an active drive through election day, he said last night.

Young said last night that he will be assisted in the headquarters by a number of volunteer workers, including several leaders in Negro women's organizations.

POLITICAL - 1940
PARTY AFFILIATION

DEMOCRATIC

Greenwood S C Index-Journal
October 16, 1940

DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN APOLOGIZES

Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn (he was personally selected by President Roosevelt) apologized Monday for and completely disowned the circular put out by the Colored Division of the Democratic National Committee, attacking Wendell L. Willkie because of his German ancestry.

Here is Democratic Chairman Flynn's statement:

> I deeply regret the preparation of a circular for speakers by the Colored Division of the Democratic National Committee in which reference is made to Wendell Willkie's German ancestry. I repudiate it and deplore its issuance.
>
> The circular was not submitted to the publicity division of the national committee for its approval prior to its issuance. This was in violation of positive instructions. Neither our director of publicity or I had the slightest knowledge of its existence until it was called to our attention by newspaper men.
>
> No one for a moment questions Mr. Willkie's 100 per cent Americanism. He himself discussed his ancestry in a most forthright manner in his acceptance speech. I had hoped that the 1928 campaign, when Governor Smith was the Democratic candidate for President, marked the end of bigotry and intolerance in American politics. I am chagrined to think that some reckless individual has done such a disservice to our great President and party as to issue this stupid document.

Chairman Flynn's apology may have come in time to check the damage done the Democratic cause in the North and East and again it may not.

The effort, which Flynn called "stupid," by the Colored Division of the Democratic National Committee, may have seemed quite brilliant to that organization but it had a flareback to it which the authors did not dream of.

Wendell L. Willkie and every one of his brothers wore American uniforms in the World War and fought well.

There was a different Germany before this Hitler person and his conspirators got control of it and to say that every person with any German blood in him is a dangerous person in America is precisely what Hitler has been saying about all individuals not members of his crowd. That Aryan stuff of his was of the same piece.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 12, 1940

NEGRO DEMOCRATS PLAN HUGE RALLY FOR MONDAY

The Roosevelt rally for colored voters to be held at the Memorial auditorium Monday night, with Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, of the First Illinois congressional district, as the speaker, will be one of the biggest outpouring of colored people ever to attend a political rally in the south, City Judge Martin A. Fleming, who is aiding with plans for the meeting, said yesterday.

Representative Mitchell, the only Negro democrat ever to be elected to congress, will arrive here Monday afternoon at 4:35. Judge Fleming said that all Negroes owning automobiles and supporting the president are invited to bring their cars to Terminal station Monday afternoon to participate in a motorcade. They will escort the Negro congressman from the train to the residence of Cal Hardwick, Jr., where he will be a guest during his visit to Chattanooga.

The motorcade will travel down Market street and then east on Ninth to Hardwick's place, Fleming announced. In this campaign, Fleming said, the colored people are calling East Ninth street "Roosevelt boulevard."

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
October 13, 1940

PAMPHLET BLAME IS BEING DENIEI

BOSTON, Oct. 12 — (AP) —Julia D. Rainey, Boston lawyer an chairman of the Negro division o the Democratic National commit tee, today repudiated a pamphle calling attention to Wendell L Willkie's German ancestry.

The pamphlet, issued in New York, bore the heading "Democratic campaign facts—1940" and the further reference "speakers bureau colored division, Hotel Biltmore New York City."

"I repudiate it," Rainey declared, "and please quote me on that We did submit some material to Michelson (Charles Michelson publicity director of the Democratic national committee) for his approval, but none of it containe any reference to Willkie's ancestry."

Some of the material submitted to Michelson, Rainey said, might have appeared in the pamphlet but he was certain none of it reflected on the Republican nominee's ancestry.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
October 8, 1940

Negro F. D. R. Group To Lay Plans for Meet

The Negro Roosevelt - for - President campaign committee will meet tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock at headquarters, 752 East Ninth Street, to make plans for the big meeting at the Auditorium Monday night.

Arrangements for the rally are moving forward and a large crowd is expected to hear Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, of Chicago, America's only Negro congressman. He will be introduced by Representative Estes Kefauver.

All friends and supporters of President Roosevelt, both women and men, are invited to attend the committee meeting tomorrow, and all Rooseveltians, both white and colored, are urged to attend the Auditorium session.

Robert B. Buckner is chairman of the publicity committee and made the announcement today in behalf of Sid Byers, chairman of the campaign committee.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
October 11, 1940

John H. Young Negro Leader In Priest Race

John H. Young, president of the Davidson County Young Democratic Club for Negroes, has been named manager of the Negro Division of the congressional campaign of J. Percy Priest, Mike Goodloe, Priest manager in Davidson, announced last night.

Young, who has been actively campaigning among the Negroes for support of President Roosevelt, last night issued a statement on Priest:

"I am sure my people consider Mr. Priest the type of Christian gentleman who should be in office in such a crisis as now exists. We are confident that his every act will be an unbiased one.

"By specific act, Mr. Byrns (Joseph W. Byrns, Jr., incumbent) has proved himself no friend to the many Negro voters who helped elect him. The Negro vote that was divided between Candidates Hudson and Atkinson in the primary will be solid behind Mr. Priest in the November election."

Headquarters, Young said, will be at the Negro Y. M. C. A.

Nashville Tenn Banner
October 17, 1940

Newspapers Refute Flynn's Accusations

◆

Editor's Note: National Democratic Chairman Edward J. Flynn charged yesterday that newspapers of the country are under "a financial dictatorship of their advertisers" to the detriment of President Roosevelt's reelection candidacy. Following is the reaction of newspapers throughout the United States to Mr. Flynn's statement. The reply of The Banner is on today's Editorial Page.

◆

(By International News Service)

New York Times: "The Democratic 'smear' document to which Mr. Flynn refers was given front-page prominence by the New York Times in its edition of Saturday October 12, for the reason that it contained a direct personal attack on Mr. Willkie because of his German ancestry. It used the expression 'his whole background is German' and tried to give the impression that Mr. Willkie was pro-German. This attack on one of the candidates for the United States presidency was of outstanding news interest and, therefore an important story. It also contained efforts to play upon Negro race prejudice.

"The Republican 'smear' pamphlet to which Mr. Flynn referred contained no direct personal attack on President Roosevelt and thus lacked the news importance of the Democratic document. It also made an appeal to Negro race prejudice. The New York Times gave one column on Page 16 to the Democratic 'expose' of the Republican pamphlet.

"The nature of one document made it a front-page story; the nature of the other did not."

New York Herald Tribune: (In reply to Flynn's charge that it suppressed an article by Dorothy Thompson explaining why she favored President Roosevelt's election.)

"Mr. Flynn is completely in error. The Herald Tribune printed Miss Thompson's article 'explaining why she was for the reelection of Roosevelt' on Wednesday, October 9. It has never 'suppressed' any article by Miss Thompson. As stated in its columns, her article of October 14, devoted to 'an incomplete and inconclusive discussion of the Axis powers' attitude toward the American presidential election,' was regarded by the editor as, 'taken by itself,' 'misleading' and 'tending to inject into the campaign an un-American issue.' It was, accordingly 'withheld from publication pending the full development of Miss Thompson's views on the subject.'"

Tom R. Hutton, editor of the Binghamton, N. Y., Press: "You owe an apology to honest newspapers and newspapermen all over the country for falling into an Ickes tantrum of uninformed generalities about the good faith of newspapermen who have been consistently fair through the years and on whom no advertiser pressure could be exerted under any circumstances . . ."

C. B. Blethen, publisher of the Seattle Times: "Speaking specifically for the Seattle Times, but also for the American press in general, it pleases me to say:

"You lie, Mr. Flynn!"

"His major charge, that newspapers are dishonest because it is to their own financial advantage or that of their advertising patrons to be so, is self-disproving," said the Los Angeles Times. "There is no more firmly established fact in the publishing business than that dishonesty is the quickest possible form of suicide for a newspaper. Loss of reader confidence—its only real asset—"is dishonesty's immediate result. When that is lost it has nothing left of value, either as a medium of public information or of advertising.

"Mr. Flynn should try something else."

The Oregon Daily Journal commented:

"No advertiser dictated, or even suggested, the Journal's position. Nor did any political boss . . . Chairman Flynn is seeing things under the bed."

The Independent Journal, supporter of President Roosevelt in 1936, is backing Wendell Willkie in the present campaign.

The Oregonian, independent Republican, said:

"Boss Flynn of the Bronx, currently serving as chairman of the Democratic National Committee makes his charge of dictatorship against the American press because he knows that the press is so free from dictatorship that it will give his charges plenty of publicity."

CHICAGOANS LAUNCH DRIVE TO ELECT ROOSEVELT, WALLACE

OCT 20 1940

The independent campaign in Illinois for President Roosevelt will reach its climax in Chicago on the evening of October 29th, when Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York addresses a mass meeting at the Chicago Stadium under the auspices of the National Committee of Independent Voters for the election of Roosevelt and Wallace, of which Mr. LaGuardia is national chairman.

Mayor LaGuardia will be the most important national figure who will speak in Chicago for President Roosevelt during the campaign, and, accordingly, extensive plans are being made for the meeting by the co-chairmen of the Illinois branch of the National Committee, Miss Charlotte Carr, of Hull House, and William F. Clarke, dean of the Law School of DePaul university.

This was announced this week at the formal opening of the Illinois headquarters of the National Committee at the Hotel Chicagoan.

Chicago Bee

Labor unions, both of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. are joining with the leading independent voters' organization and liberal and progressive supporters of the President in Chicago in planning the details, which are to be announced later.

The doughty New York mayor, who cast his lot with the New Deal after the nomination of Wendell Willkie by the Republicans, is starting Tuesday on a series of speaking forays throughout a number of states, and will come to Chicago as a climax to his speaking efforts. His first address will be in Newark, N. J., and thence he goes to Pittsburgh and Boston before proceeding on a rapid series of engagements through the Middle West.

Mayor LaGuardia will not make a tour as such, but will return to this office in New York by airplane as often as possible, so as to maintain the close scrutiny he exercises over his administration. Another factor that precludes his making a tour as such is the work of the Joint Defense Commission of the United States and Canada, of which he is co-chairman for the United States.

Simultaneously, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, close associate of LaGuardia when he was a Congressman from New York, and who now is honorary chairman of the National Committee of Independent Voters, will be embarking on a speaking trip of his own, which will carry him into his home state and on to the great dam and power projects in the Northwest which the Senator fathered.

A statement issued jointly by Miss Carr and Dr. Charles F. Clarke said:

"As Independent supporters of President Roosevelt, who believe in his humane social program and in his handling of foreign affairs and national defense, naturally we are delighted that Mayor LaGuardia has consented to come to Chicago so close to the end of this historic campaign. We are confident that Roosevelt and Wallace will carry Illinois, but the enthusiasm that a visit here by Mayor LaGuardia will engender will make it doubly sure.

Chicago, Ill.

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Courier
Pittsburgh
Pa.

OCT 19 1940

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17—In a spirited address here last week, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's new running mate, Henry Wallace, vice-presidential candidate on the Democratic national ticket, said that the American people will not have to give up their way of living or deny themselves any of the comforts they have enjoyed in the past, because of the defens program.

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The former secretary of agriculture, who but recently resigned from Secretary of Agriculture to be the President's running mate, had also told his audience how he had been inspired by the eminent Negro scientist, Dr. Carver of Tuskegee University, to specialize in agricultural work as a profession.

"Because of his friendship for my father," said Mr. Wallace, "and his interest in children, George Carver often took me with him on his botany expeditions, although I was then only six years old. He told my parents I was able to identify different species of grasses. His faith in me aroused my natural interest and kindled an ambition to excell in this field. His praise did me good, as praise of a child often does, and I believe my later interest and work in corn breeding was largely due to him."

The Negro Vote for Roosevelt

OCT 19 1940

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Just as white newspapers are dominated largely by their advertising departments Negro newspapers are bound fast by the deep currents and sentiments coursing through black life. The copy being run in Negro journals that come from way down in Dixie reflects the admiration and affection black people have for the present administration in Washington.

While Mrs. Roosevelt is not a member of the official family determining policies for the nation, she nevertheless sits every morning at the breakfast table with the man to whom Negroes must give credit for all that has happened in the past seven years beneficial to America's largest minority group. It is safe to say that no public activity is engaged in by the First Lady unless the same has been thoroughly discussed with her husband.

When Mrs. Roosevelt some few months ago cast aside her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and taking a black girl by the hand led her up the steps of the Lincoln Memorial and said "Sing," it was then that the president's wife won the admiration and applause of every black mother in this nation.

In that one act Eleanor Roosevelt epitomized and gave expression to the noble sentiments which characterizes her husband's approach to every American group. Harol Ickes, another great liberal, was present on that occasion because he along with the President and his wife beliieve that Negroes in America are entitled to all of the guarantees, emoluments and privileges of citizenship.

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And how ungrateful it would were Negroes on election day to forget Roosevelt. Thousands of Negroes who otherwise could never have gone to college, have received education on NYA grants. Thousands of Negro youths have been reclaimed from lives of crime by the CCC. Thousands of adult black men and women have earned their daily bread on WPA. Resettlement projects, HOLC, FHA and the AAA have thrown millions of dollars into the black man's hands on equality with other citizens. This has all happened under the Roosevelt administration.

Today America has in the White House a man who has the courage of his convictions. He has spoken out against wrong in high places, and he has seen to it that the Negro was counted in, in the development of every constructive program.

Oklahoma City

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Okla

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 5, 1940

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"To the colored people of Hamilton county, especially those 1,200 or more who hold membership cards in the Hamilton County Negro Democratic club. Permit me to urge you, along with my personal friends of whatever political faith, to go to the polls tomorrow and cast your vote for the great humanitarian president of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt," Buckner said. "Also vote and give ac-

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Carolina Democrats Okay Third Term; Praise New Deal

Pledge To Work For Equal Teachers' Salaries; Name Watkins President

Journal & Guide
7-13-40
Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

GREENSBORO, N. C.—With an unqualified and unanimous indorsement of President F. D. Roosevelt for a third term in the White House and with praise for the whole New Deal administration, the United Negro Democratic Convention of North Carolina came to a close here last week after a two day meeting, which drew upwards of 800 people. These delegates pledged themselves to continue working for the equalization of Negro teachers' salaries.

Named first statewide president was its temporary chairman, Judge F. K. Watkins of Durham, who presided during the two day convention of Democrats here Sunday and Monday of last week. Judge Watkins was also named national committeeman.

Other officers elected were: the Rev. R. C. Sharpe, Greensboro, first vice president; Hosea V. Price, Winston-Salem, second vice president; W. H. Parker, Tarboro, third vice president; Dr. O. M. Fisher, Reidsville, fourth vice president; the Rev. J. T. Hairston, Greensboro, treasurer; Edward Saunders, Durham, secretary; E. Kermitt Hightower, Greensboro, general counsel, and R. W. Brown, Winston-Salem, chairman of the executive committee.

PLATFORM

Closer cooperation between all citizens, white and Negro, in North Carolina for a greater democracy was urged in a platform, adopted by the convention. The platform also called for greater political, educational and business opportunities for Negroes in the state.

The platform included 10 points—the perfection of all county units; collection of assessments from county units; creation of own campaign and convention funds; oversee and advocate all legislation designed to advance the welfare of Negroes in North Carolina; work for the establishment of a home for delinquent Negro girls; work for establishment of training for domestic women; work for appointment of Negroes in higher-class positions in North Carolina; work for creation of a permanent welfare commission for Negroes and a sufficient appropriation for its expense and operation; work for the appointment of Negroes on boards of education, and work for the equalization of salaries for Negro teachers in the state commensurate with the economic trend of the present time.

HOEY PRAISED

The liberal policies of Governor Clyde R. Hoey were praised by Judge Watkins, who, in discussing the national welfare, declared: "In the event of inevitability, you will find the United Negro Democrats of North Carolina and the Negro citizens of the state, in the future as well as in the past, ready, willing and anxious to do their patriotic duty."

The following delegates to the National Negro Democratic Convention in Chicago, July 13 to 15, were appointed: the Rev. R. C. Sharpe, Hallie Emerson, E. Kermitt Hightower, Lonnie E. Reynolds and Waldo C. Falkener, of Greensboro; R. W. Brown, H. V. Price, L. Hill, and Aldine Robinson, Winston-Salem; Dr. O. M. Fisher, Dr. C. A. Clarke, and A. H. McLaurin, Reidsville; W. H. Parker, N. N. Grey, and G. M. Matthewson, Tarboro; Dr. J. W. Butterfield, Wilson; Joe Blount and Jack Dupree, Farmville; Mrs. R. I. Johnson, I. H. Smith and Dr. Wilbur Mann, New Bern; Dr. J. H. Perry, Burlington; Edward Saunders, G. W. Holloway, J. H. Strickland, L. E. Austin, Dr. J. W. Cortiss and C. W. White, Durham and T. V. Mangum, Statesville.

Farley Accepts Bid To Address Colored Democrats In Chicago

Journal & Guide
7-6-40
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—James A. Farley, postmaster general of the United States and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has accepted the invitation to be the guest speaker at the convention of the National Colored Democratic Association, meeting in Chicago, July 12, 13 and 14.

Other prominent Democrats who have accepted invitations to speak at the mass meeting are Senators Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky, democratic majority leader of the Senate; William H. Smathers, New Jersey; Elmen Thomas, Oklahoma; Harry S. Turman, Missouri; Sherman Minton, Indiana; Joseph F. Guffey, Pennsylvania, and Congressman Jack Nichols, Oklahoma, as well as Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Democratic national committeewoman of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the graduate school of Howard University, is heading a committee of the convention which will draft an open letter to the nation, in which an inventory will be made of the Negro's plight, and an organized plan set forth whereby the civil, political, economic and industrial abuse that the Negro suffers, may be alleviated.

N. A. A. C. P. TO OFFER PLANKS TO DEMOCRATS

Call

To Present Anti-Discrimination Platform at Chicago Convention

7-12-40
Kansas City Mo

CHICAGO. — Suggested planks touching upon problems affecting the Negro will be presented to the platform committee of the Democratic National convention opening July 15 by a committee representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The planks urge inclusion of Negroes in the armed services; passage of the federal anti-lynching bill; legislation abolishing poll tax and white primaries; abolition of color line in employment; equitable distribution of federal monies to state to aid education, health, housing, relief, farm aid and other services; extension of social security to agricultural, domestic and casual labor; abolition of the color line in federal government posts, enforcement of civil rights laws in all sections of the United States.

The planks, which are identical with the ones presented to the Republican National convention in Philadelphia, will be offered to the Democrats by a committee consisting of Charles H. Houston, Washington; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City; A. Maceo Smith, Dallas; and Irvin C. Mollison, Chicago.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
November 7, 1940

Negro Democrats Organize

Fifty members of the Negro Democratic Club, celebrating the victory of the ticket they supported, formed a permanent organization last night at 173 South Third. Dr. J. E. Walker was named permanent chairman.

Jackson, Miss., News
November 6, 1940

NEGROES FOR ROOSEVELT

Many negro qualified electors in Jackson who went to the polls Tuesday cast their ballots for Roosevelt, openly proclaiming their intention to do so as they entered the voting booths.

The light vote cast for the black and tan electoral ticket elsewhere in the state indicates negroes doing the same thing.

The negro may not be erudite, and his head is easily befuddled with the intricacies of public affairs, but of late years he is beginning to learn to favor the side on which his bread is buttered.

Farley's Immortal Words!

A GOLDEN TRIBUTE FROM THE PEN OF ATTY. JOS. E. BOWMAN,

Union - 7-11-40

A noted Colored Democrat of Columbus, Ohio, who was Candidate for Supreme Court Judge, tied with the winner for several days, and who as Candidate for Delegate at Large to the Democratic National Convention, polled an unprecedented vote of 205,000 ! and won !

Cincinnati - Ohio

Columbus, O.,
July 2, 1940.

"We must never permit the ideals of this Republic to sink to a point where every American father and mother, regardless of race, color or creed, cannot look proudly into the cradle of their new-born babe and see a future president of the United States." That rare pearl fell from the lips of the Honorable James A. Farley in his recent St. Patrick's Day address.

Before Mr. Farley had made that declaration, to me he was but another high-powered politician whose chief end was party success. But that statement awakened in me a new interest in the man, for those are the words of a Simon pure democrat and a great statesman. At once I wanted to know more of him. That desire was soon satisfied when I received a complimentary copy of his latest book, "Behind the Ballots." That book is a genuine human document characterized by extraordinary frankness and charm. It is a success story illustrating the value of common honesty, sincerity and courage in politics. It should, and will, become the text book of every youth in the land, contemplating a political career.

JOSEPH E. BOWMAN.

Statesville. N. C. Daily
July 15, 1940

The United Negro Democrats Hold First Convention

The first biennial convention of the United Negro Democrats of North Carolina met in Greensboro June 30 through July 1, Sunday and Monday. The first session opened Sunday afternoon at the Trinity A. M. E. Zion church.

Judge Frederick K. Watkins, of Durham, state chairman and national Democratic organizer, presided over the sessions during the convention. Judge Watkins introduced the guest speaker on Sunday afternoon, Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, and president of the National Colored Democratic Association.

A brief outline of the negro Democratic organization in the state was given by Prof. D. L. Boger. The convention was largely attended, approximately 800 Democrats were present for the opening session of the two-day state convention. Business sessions were held Monday. Mr. T. V. Mangum, president of the Political Club, and Mr. A. T. Peterson, a member of the Political Club, Statesville, attended the convention. Mr. T. V. Mangum, of Statesville, was elected a delegate to the National Colored Democratic convention in Chicago, Ill., July 13th through the 15th. He left the city to attend the convention in Chicago Friday, July 12. COM.

Clinton, S. C. Chronicle
July 25, 1940

THE "FOUR HORSEMEN"

From The New York Times we pick up this item about the Chicago Democratic convention written by a special correspondent:

"Deservedly or undeservedly, Secretary Harry L. Hopkins is being blamed for some of the irritation among the delegates over the vague situation which prevailed in the convention prior to Mr. Roosevelt's statement read to the convention before his nomination.

"As one delegate expressed it, 'The boys knew they had rings in their noses but they did not know who held the leading strings.' "

The leading strings were held by President Roosevelt, who, though absent, was directing every move of the convention and everybody knew it.

And when the public is told that the President was assisted by Hopkins, Ickes, Byrnes and others as his liaison men, the names of Guffey, Hague, Kelly and Flynn, the four most notorious machine bosses in the United States, should not be omitted.

Flynn, one of the powers of the Tammany organization, is the chief federal patronage dispenser for all New York. Senator Joe Guffey of Pennsylvania, who for eight years has distributed the federal patronage in his state, is reputed to have gotten more jobs from the New Deal administration than any other politician in the entire country. He has to his credit also the slick trick of "selling" the president the idea of capturing the Negro vote through federal patronage, and has been cited as using WPA for political purposes in his state.

Mayor Eddie Kelly of Chicago, the third of the quartet, is the dominant partner of the rotten Kelly-Nash machine now in complete control in the state of Illinois. He, with Ickes, has been among the loudest "hollerers" for the third term.

And last, there is Frank Hague, the smelly Democratic boss of New Jersey.

These four "political horsemen", controlling more than 200 votes in the convention, or about one-fifth of the whole, were the real power behind the fake "draft" movement. Don't think for a minute that these "big boys" are in politics for their health.

Nashville. Tenn. Tennessean
July 22, 1940

COMMUNIST RIGHTS DEFENDED BY UNIT

Roosevelt, Jackson Asked To Uphold Power of Petition, Vote

WASHINGTON, July 21—(AP)—Contending that the right to petition and vote was being denied citizens by "self-styled vigilante and 'patriotic' groups," a group of 65 prominent persons have asked President Roosevelt and Attorney General Jackson to enforce laws guaranteeing these rights.

"We refer in particular," they said in an open letter, "to the attempt to prevent, by illegal and violent methods, the efforts of the largest minority party in the country, the Communist party, to conform to the statutory requirements in the different states for placing its candidates on the ballot.

AS CITIZENS

"It is as citizens who are not members of the party and who do not subscribe to its principles, program or policy that we state our belief . . . in the constitutionally guaranteed right of minority parties, however unpopular, to be heard by the voters and to be judged by them in the manner prescribed by law."

The letter was made public by the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights.

Citing "typical instances" of "arrests, intimidations and outright constitutional violatons," the letter continued:

'DESTROY LIBERTY'

"These acts threaten to destroy the very liberty that is consonant with the name America and to imperil our national security by showing hysteria, prejudice and hate."

Signers of the letter included Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president emeritus Mt. Holyoke College; Dr. E. A. Ross, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union; Dr. Franz Boas, anthropologist; the Rev. Clarence E. Boyer, Madison Square Church House, N. Y.; Paul Robeson, Negro singer; Max Lerner, editor The Nation; Malcolm Cowley, editor, the New Republic; Rabbi Michael Alper, of New York; and Rockwell Kent, artist and author.

QUITS AS DISTRIBUTOR OF WILLKIE ATTACK

New York Times

New Haven Man Says He Broke With 'Guardians of Republic'

New York N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14—Theodore Heller, who admits mailing out pamphlets expressing a belief that Hitler wanted Wendell L. Willkie elected, said tonight that he had washed his hands of the "Guardians of the Republic," who, he declared, induced him to undertake its distribution. The literature, he admitted, went out from his postoffice box, No. 418, but he declared he had given up the box and had broken all connection with the organization.

He said a man named Lewis came from New York with the original draft of the pamphlet and that he sent out a few copies after making several changes in the text.

"When the Republicans began making a fuss about the document, I withdrew from the project and turned in my postoffice box key," he added.

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Heller said he did not know whether "Lewis" was the first or the last name of the man who came to see him as representative of the "Guardians of the Republic."

He admitted that he had been called before both the assistant city attorney and the office of the State's Attorney to discuss the pamphlet and insisted that he had given the authorities all the facts.

"It would be simply wasting time for a Senate committee to bring me down to Washington," he said. "Sure, I'll go down there, if they want me to, but they will have to pay my fare."

Heller, who lives at 43 Fayette Street, and who has a real estate and general contractor office at 39 Church Street, has been a paid ward worker for the Democratic party in this city. He was busy today inducing citizens to register as voters. Officials at city Democratic headquarters said, however, that he had been forced to resign all connections with party activities. It was admitted that he had been hired at $25 a week some time ago to assist in the old-age tax registration.

POLITICAL - 1940
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DEMOCRATIC

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Democratic Party Shows True Colors by Bringing Bilbo to Kansas; Negroes Resent Move

Telegrams of Protest Pour In; Delegate to Convention in Nominee Burke's Home Town Had to Drive 100 Miles to Sleep

NOV 1 1940

Kansas Negroes will go to the polls next Tuesday and vote Governor Payne Ratner and the entire Republican ticket back into office with an overwhelming majority over the Democratic ticket headed by William Burke for governor.

Governor Ratner not only has kept his campaign promises to Negroes but he has done more than he promised. He has removed the two Negro schools from politics, has given qualified women an opportunity in clerical and stenographic positions of importance at the state capitol, has appointed the first Negro beauty parlor inspector, has put Negroes on the state payroll in positions of trust and responsibility, appointed the first Negro to supervise the janitor force in the state K.E.R.C. building.

Progress Will Continue

In the reelection of Governor Ratner, the Negroes of Kansas know that the progress made in his administration will continue.

Just as Negroes know that under Ratner they will continue to prosper and progress, they know also that if William Burke were elected governor, their progress would cease. Because Burke's past record shows that he is no friend of the Negro.

Burke and the Democratic party of Kansas showed their contempt and their indifference to the Negro vote when they brought into Kansas last week Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi to campaign for the Democratic ticket.

Burke, the Democratic candidate for governor, introduced Senator Bilbo on his campaign tour through Kansas

Negro citizens were loud in their protests this week over the bringing of Bilbo to Kansas. The resentment was state-wide. P. G. Porter, vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee in charge of Negro affairs, received scores of telegrams from various parts of the state this week, protesting against the bringing of Bilbo to Kansas by the Democrats.

One of the telegrams said that this mistake on the part of the Democratic party would mean a decisive victory for Governor Ratner.

A Political Insult

From Leavenworth, the following message was received by Mr. Porter:

"The affront of the Democratic party of Kansas in bringing Bilbo of Mississippi for counsel in their effort for Burke to defeat Governor Ratner was the greatest political insult perpetuated upon Kansas Negroes in history. Bilbo's presence will only serve to make decisive the vote which will keep Governor Ratner in office." This message was signed by T. W. Bell, George Waiden, Jesse Montgomery, Elizabeth Marshall, John Baker, Ada Montgomery, Mose Kerr, and Dr. William McKinley Thomas.

A few of the other telegrams received follow:

From Coffeyville, Kas., came the following message: "The undersigned colored residents of Montgomery county wish to protest the sending to this county by the Democratic party, Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, who has publicly advocated sending Negro citizens to Africa." It was signed by A. Hooper, Clarence Washington, Dennis Hunigan, Elmer Briley, Maude Butler, G. W. Whitaker, George Roberts, R. L. Drake, Dean Johnson, Hettie Harris, Jessie L. Russell, Jimmie Buckner, Dr. J. Payne Butler, and Marie Drake.

From Wichita:

"We, the colored citizens of Wichita, are much disturbed over the bringing of Senator Bilbo to Kansas for political purposes." It was signed by Mrs. Helen K. Dukes, Rev. J. W. Hayes, Mrs. Ida S. Bates, Rev. R. A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Perry, Rev J. E. Douglass, Dr H. T. Geeder, Atty. and Mrs. Fred C. Helm.

Independence Objects

A telegram from Independence, Kas., read as follows. "The undersigned colored residents of Independence vigorously protest the act of the Democratic party in bringing to our city Senator Bilbo, who has publicly advocated the return of Negroes to Africa." Signers were Mr. and Mrs. P. W. White, Rev. and Mrs. Charles Teal, Dr and Mrs. D. H. Davis, Mr and Mrs. Jim Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Kenola, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Wyatt, Amos Clark, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Fine, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bradley, Dr. T. W. Kirk, and Billie Payne.

Topeka sent the following message: "We, the colored citizens of Topeka, rise in protest against the bringing of Bilbo of Mississippi to the free soil of Kansas for the purpose of endorsing one of Kansas' men for the highest executive office of the state, thus proving that the candidate is not above seeking the advice of one of the nation's worse enemies to minority groups, and especially the Negro group. The voters of Kansas will repudiate such action by going to the polls on November 5 and registering their protests by vote.

"We the undersigned are in favor of this protest: Mrs. Susie Nicholson, president Country Wide Republican club; Mrs. John Brisco, president of South Topeka Republican club; Mrs. J. W. Hunnicut, president of West Side Republican Mrs. E. Donnelly, president of East Side Republican club; Mrs. Fannie Campbell, president of Shawnee Republican club; Mrs. Kittie Brashear, president of Central Republican club; Mrs. Hugh Payne, vice-chairman of Shawnee county Republican central committee; Mrs. Cora Gaines, assistant vice-chairman of Shawnee county Republican central committee.

PAYNE RATNER

Resent Bilbo In Kansas

From Lawrence, Kas., came these words: "We, the citizens of Douglas county, protest drafting Senator Bilbo of Mississippi by Democrats into the state of Kansas advising Negroes how to vote; Rev. W. S. Sims, president Ministerial Alliance; James L. Bowers, trustee, St. Luke A.M.E. church; Johnson Smothers, master, Western Star Lodge A.F. and A.M.; A. E. Strode, president, Welfare league; Salena Holmes, president Ninth Street Baptist church auxiliary; Fred Taylor, president, Colored Republican club; Rev. G. N. Jackson, secretary, missionary department Baptist church; Gertrude Clark, N.A.A.C.P. secretary; A. A. Hill, superintendent North Lawrence Baptist Sunday school; Farinda Lambkin, president, Colored Women's Republican club; George R. King, president Lawrence Citizens forum; May White, president East Side club; Sophia Snowden, president Sierra Leon club; Amanda Coleman, president Patroness club; Minnie Lucas, Mabel Pitts, secretary Colored Republican club.

Parsons, Kas., citizens wired as follows: "We, the undersigned citizens, Labette county, do hereby protest to the sending of the Democratic U.S. Senator Bilbo of Mississippi into our state of Kansas by the State Democratic Central Committee, knowing that Senator Bilbo was the author of a bill to send Negroes back to Africa." Felix Roberts, E. Percy Roberson, Albert Ray, Oscar T. Richardson, Warrenetta Terry, Hortense Cummings, Marion Madison, and O. A. Grimes, signed the telegram.

In addition to these, other telegrams were received from Atchison, Kas., Kansas City, Kas., and other Kansas cities.

The record of Senator Bilbo as far as Negroes are concerned is well-known. He was the leader of the senate filibuster straight against the anti-lynching bill, speaking for 48 hours straight against this measure which is so important to Negroes all over the country.

"If it becomes necessary," Bilbo said on the senate floor, "to defeat this unthinkable, un-American and undemocratic piece of legislation, I am ready to speak 30 or 40 days longer. To defeat this measure, so help me God, I would be willing to speak every day of the year."

Other statements made by Bilbo during the filibuster which show his true colors are recalled.

He said, "It is absolutely essention to the perpetuation of our Anglo-Saxon civilization that white supremacy in America be maintained; first, draw the color line between the white man and the black man while we live together, denying the colored man social and political equality."

On the question of sending Negroes back to Africa, listen to Bilbo's words: "I repeat, if we are going to preserve our civilization, the races must be segregated, separated, and best of all, the Negro must be returned to his fatherland in Liberia, Africa.

"Send these 12,000,000 Negro citizens of America back to their fatherland, and there will be a job for every white man and woman in America, and there will be no need for spending any more billions of the taxpayers' money to take care of the unemployed of our country and all will be quiet along

THE NEGRO MUST CHANGE HIS PARTY

OCT 31 1940

By Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.
Wilberforce, Ohio

One of my friends said to me that he was a Republican bcause he felt it his duty to support the party that freed his race. I said to him: "You know I have deep respect for you and your opinions, but I can't go along with you on your heory of "once a Republican, always a Republican'.

"Nor do I believe that the Republican party is MY party. How is it MY party? Do I own it? Have we Negroes had anything to do with managing it? Many years ago the Negroes did have representatives on the Republican National Committee, but they have been cut down to one lone member."

Once a politician upbraided me in the presence of an older man, saying that the colored people should be grateful to the Republicans because the Republicans emancipated them. Before I could answer, the old man said:,"Yes, I am a Republican for just that reason and perhaps that is the only reason left for I was actually emancipated by President Lincoln's famouse Proclamation in 1963. But, this younger man was born free and hence was not emancipated by the Republicans or anybody else."

He added that most of the Negroes that Lincoln emancipated are dead and that the Republicans had better get another argument. Our race has paid the Republicans all we owe them.

The Republicans who freed our forefathers, are also gone. Lincoln is dead. Charles Sumner is dead. General . S. Grant is dead. General Garfield is dead. Major McKinley is dead. Yes, they are all gone. When these men lived, the Republicans encouraged the Negroes to hold office. We had United States Senators from the South, and U. S. Congressmen from the South. There were Negro postmasters, collectors of customs, collectors of internal revenue, U. S. marshals, etc. The Republican party recognized the Negro as a citizen and encouraged him in those days and I confess if we had that Republican party today, I might be a Republican.

But what have we today? We have the "Lily-white Republican"—those who want to drive the Negroes out of the party. There has not been a single collector of customs or U. S. marshal appointed anywhere in the South in a quarter of a century. The Republicans have ignored, poked fun at and insulted the Negroes time and time again. The Republicans have given no encouragement to the aspirations of the Negroes.

Where is the Republican who has tried to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments which their fathers and grandfathers passed? The Republicans were in control for twelve years under Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, and they didn't lift their voices against peonage or against disfranchisement. They did not even appoint a first class postmaster. And although the Negroes were unanimous for an anti-lynching bill, during the twelve years the Republicans were in power, they would not pass it.

For two generations the Negroes have blindly voted the Republican ticket hoping against hope but nothing was ever done for them. Indeed, so great was the contempt that the Republicans had for the Negroes, that the Republican President Hoover would not even have his picture taken with a Negro.

By this time we have overpaid the Republicans, and should emancipate ourselves from their slavery.

For many years neither party offered us anything, and we were in despair. Thousands of Negroes did not vote at all. But now we have an opportunity to change. And we should change parties. We should no longer be Republicans. We should at least became Roosevelt Democrats since we see advanced policy of the Democrats under our President.

Mr. Willkie changed his party; why should not we? But the Republicans tell US that WE should not change. Mr. Willkie changed becausce he did not like Democratic policies. He is a utilities executive. He wanted to control the electric power of this country for private enterprise. His company Power Company. When the Roose- is the Commonwealth and Southern velt administration started to give cheaper power to the people through the Tennessee Valley Authority, Mr. Willkie fought the administration, and when he could not influence the Democratic administration as he wanted, he changed from Democrat to Republican.

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Mr. Hoover, too, changed his party when he found he had an opportunity to be used by the big interests who were exploiting the country to make him President.

So when Negroes vote for Roosevelt and Wallace they do not have to make any excuses. This year there will be millions who will change from Republicans to Democrats, as they did in 1936, as the campaign develops and the issues become clearer.

It is a fight of the Common People vs. Protected Privilege. Since most of we Negroes are among the common people, and since most of us were not emancipated by Lincoln, we do not owe anything to the Republicans, have no other alternative than to vote the Democratic ticket this year.

Parties are used to put over governmental principles. Since the principles of President Roosevelt are our principles, we must vote that way.

(Paid Advertisement)

The Christian Recorder

Philadelphia Pa.

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the Potomac and the country will be well."

This is the man that the Democrats brought out to Kansas to campaign for them. No wonder the Negroes are turning thumbs down on the Democratic ticket and will vote en masse for Ratner.

Negroes have no patience with Bilbo and since the Democrats are courting the favor of the Mississippi senator, the Negroes of Kansas do not want the Democratic candidate in office.

Burke's Record Not Good

The record of William Burke, the candidate for governor, is none too creditable.

In 1930, when a Hi-Y convention was held in Little River, Kas., a young Negro, Paul Jackson of Newton, Kas., was a delegate. He found that while accommodations were arranged for all the other delegates to the conference, he was told that he could not stay in Little River over night, but must return to Newton. The convention lasted for several days and each night Jackson drove 50 miles to Newton and each morning drove back to Little River for the convention.

In commenting upon this situation in a letter to William H. Towers this week, Jackson said: "The secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at Newton, Kas., made every effort to correct this injustice and humiliation, but nothing could be done.

"If Mr. Burke is so influential in Little River as he has recently stated on many occasions, I don't know why as an influential citizen, he would permit this humiliation to be heaped upon me because of my race; especially when I was attending a conference that sponsored brotherly love and racial equality.

"If Mr. Burke has so much influence in Little River and still the town cannot boast of a single colored citizen, how would we fare if he would be elected governor?"

Jackson also expressed his resentment of the visit of Senator Bilbo to Labette county. "I assure you that all Negroes resent the fact that the Democratic party would send him to speak to the citizens of Kansas, when they know about his bitter hatred for the Negro people. He does not come as a wolf in sheep's clothing, but as a wolf flaunting his power of oratory."

Ratner vs Burke

This letter of Jackson's revealing the treatment he received at a Hi-Y convention in William Burke's home-town brings to light a sharp contrast between the two candidates for governor.

Burke comes from a town where there are no Negroes, and not having had close contact with Negroes Burke has no understanding nor special knowledge nor liking for Negro people. Governor Ratner, on the other hand, comes from Parsons, where there are nearly 2,000 Negroes. He has known Negroes as neighbors and fellow - citizens. He has worked with them and cooperated with them on community problems. This difference between the two men is striking, Which would the Negro voters rather have in the governor's mansion —a friend of long-standing like Ratner or a man like Burke, who is close to Senator Bilbo and his kind?

In Parsons, before he became governor, Payne Ratner was on the legal committee of the Parsons branch of the N.A.A.C.P. and in that capacity he fought two segregation cases. He has proved time and again in fairness and friendship for the Negro.

Keeping a friend as head of the state government is important. Ratner is that friend. With Ratner into office next Tuesday will go the entire state Republican ticket

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This clipping from

Chattanooga Tenn.
Evening Times
Nov. 1, 1940

Colored F.D.R. Backers To Stage Rally Friday

Colored Roosevelt-for-president voters will have a general rally Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Judge Martin A. Fleming's city courtroom. Judge Fleming will speak, as will Democratic Campaign Manager Fletcher R. Morgan and several colored orators, including Walter B. Parks, Robert Buckner and Dr. E. F. McIntosh.

Monday at 7:30 p.m., eve of the election, there will be two colored rallies for the Roosevelt group. One will be at Newton Normal school, in the Fourth ward, and the other at New Zion Baptist church, Wall street, in the Seventh ward.

College Inn, 923 East Ninth street, was crowded with Negro democrats Wednesday evening at a rally called by democratic leaders. Parks and Walter B. Cullom made speeches.

POLITICAL - 1940
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DEMOCRATIC

DEMOCRATS NAME NEGRO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

OCT 12 1940

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 10—(ANP)—Dr. Silas F. Taylor, prominent Democratic leader and former member of the State parole board and director of colored voters, was chosen presidential elector Saturday by the Massachusetts State Democratic convention at Springfield.

Dr. Taylor also is credited with introducing the anti-lynching plank in the State Democratic platform and fighting for more liberal social security laws covering domestic workers.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,
Survey our empire and behold our home!"

OCT 10 1940

* * *

The Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, in convention assembled at the Tutwiler today, will survey an economic empire to whose making it contributes much. The finest thing that can be said of the state chamber is that there is truly no one in Birmingham, conservative or progressive, capital or labor, anti-New Deal or New Deal, factory or farm, who cannot in all sympathy, trust and applause, salute the organization as it gathers here. Ever since Ben Russell, Tom Martin, Algernon Blair and other catholic-spirited business men succeeded in getting this state chamber established its policies and personnel have been mercifully free of the blind political and economic disputes that have destroyed so much progress, and inspiringly equipped with a sense of things to which all Alabamians may subscribe without dissension for the good of the state.

B'ham Age Herald

* * *

Featured speakers will be Gov. Dixon at luncheon and President Norris of the Southern Railway, at the evening banquet. From the nature of things, the governor stands for all the people of this state and the president of the Southern stands for serving all the people of this state. That makes their presence appropriate to a state chamber which stands for and serves us all.

* * *

H. G. Wells has arrived in this country and is going to lecture. Of two lectures in the South, one will be in Birmingham, Oct. 21. According to H. V. Kaltenborn, Wells thinks we should stay out of the war. Here's hoping that in course of his American remarks the famous Britisher will comment on the scare Americans had when his story of an attack on this planet from the Planet Mars was broadcast too realistically. One interpretation of the phenomenal reaction was that Americans had grown credulous and jumpy. Another, it has always seemed to us, could have been that Americans have come to be so sold on science and its wonders that their minds are maginifcently open even to such a scientific advance as would make an attack from Mars possible.

OCT 10 1940

* * *

James Clarkson Derieux, who writes editorials for The (Columbia) State, was at one time managing editor of The American Magazine. A native South Carolinian, he has served his state magnificently by coming back to it. His current editorial controversy over the New Deal with famed Editor William Watts Ball, of The Charleston News and Courier, is contributing some of the clearest thinking on present-day American political and economic problems this column has read anywhere. Educated, experienced, sharp-sighted and completely free of mind, Mr. Derieux can be counted upon always to stimulate thinking even when the thinking is not in agreement with his own.

* * *

With these kind words we must now accuse him of grievous wrong. Noting here that, newscasters to the contrary notwithstanding, the word "Caribbean" is pronounced with accent on the "be" by all the laws of all the dictionaries in America, Mr. Derieux vows that while this may be the American way the English one accents the "rib." And he implies that without caring what course others may pursue he himself means to do as the English do. We call this to the attention of those who have accused this column of British propaganda. This shameless South Carolinian would give up to the British in their time of crisis not only destroyers, planes and guns, but America's very accents.

* * *

When so great, good and wise a newspaper as The New York Times can believe this nation is in need of Willkie alone, and when so wise, good and great a newspaper as The Louisville Courier-Journal can find in Franklin Roosevelt alone what the nation needs, isn't there an indication that perhaps the sun will go on rising and the Stars and Stripes waving no matter who is elected president of the United States in November?

* * *

In years past it has been the Negro question that, perhaps more than anything else, has kept the South loyal to the Democratic party. Now that both parties are competing for the Negro vote in doubtful Northern states, the Democratic party has become for that reason less sensitive to the Southern white point of view than heretofore. Republicans and the Willkie Democrats are entitled to make that point, we believe. But they are not entitled to call it a point in behalf of voting for the Republican candidate, for he and his party will certainly be even less sensitive to the Southern point of view. It is a point which argues not for Willkie and the Republicans but for a merciful elimination of the Negro question from the campaign in the South this time.

NEGRO KU KLUXERS OVERRULED

The Americans have excelled in the adventure of many races living together in harmony.—Franklin D. Roosevelt at Dayton.

Montgomery Advertiser

One of the curious and regrettable incidents of this presidential campaign occurred in New York a few days ago when some Negro Democratic committee workers spoke out of turn and released a statement attacking Mr. Wendell L. Willkie on the ground that for all his American birth he is yet a pure-blooded German, and also that his wife is of German extraction. The statement plainly brought Mr. Willkie's patriotism under question. It could have had no other purpose.

When the statement by the Negro politicians was first called to the attention of National Chairman, Edward J. Flynn, that gentleman was quoted as saying that he had "no comment."

The next day, however, Chairman Flynn had the decency to make the following sizzling comment on this unauthorized appeal to prejudice:

OCT 17 1940

I deeply regret the preparation of a circular for speakers by the Colored Division of the Democratic National Committee in which reference is made to Wendell Willkie's German ancestry. I repudiate it and deplore its issuance.

The circular was not submitted to the publicity division of the National Committee for its approval prior to its issuance. This was in violation of positive instructions. Neither our director of publicity nor I had the slightest knowledge of its existence until it was called to our attention by newspaper men.

Montgomery

No one for a moment questions Mr. Willkie's 100 per cent Americanism. He himself discussed his ancestry in a most forthright manner in his acceptance speech. I had hoped that the 1928 campaign, when Governor Smith was the Democratic candidate for President, marked the end of bigotry and intolerance in American politics. I am chagrined to think that some reckless individual has done such a disservice to our great President and party as to issue this stupid document.

I particularly regret the use in the circular of Mrs. Willkie's name. Reference to Mr. Willkie's family or to the President's family have no part in a political campaign.

Alabama

I have seen campaign material, put out by opponents of the President, which are too vile for public mention. I deplore the hate-Roosevelt campaign which has been fostered by people who should be ashamed of such tactics.

It is surely a pretty howdy-do when even a small group of American Negro politicians turn Ku Kluxers in order to win a momentary advantage over an opponent!

It is gratifying, however, to know that the responsible leadership of the Democratic party frowns severely upon such wanton tactics. That robust Irishman, Edward J. Flynn, is in character when in the name of his party he repudiates and denounces Ku Kluxism, even when it is practiced by a small number of members of an American racial minority that itself has suffered grievously at the hands of Ku Kluxers.

The Advertiser has heretofore condemned those who would question Mr. Willkie's thoroughgoing Americanism on the specious ground that he is of German descent. So is Santa Claus, for that matter. Mr. Willkie is a native-born Hoosier who volunteered as a soldier in 1917 and saw combat service in France—fighting Germans. He entered as a lieutenant and came out a captain. He had a fine record as a soldier. Let only those who made a more honorable record in World War I question the patriotism of Mr. Willkie now that 22 years after he has become a candidate for public office.

President Roosevelt, Mr. Willkie's chief opponent—and we mean CHIEF! . . . has never qeustioned the patriotism of Mr. Willkie, nor does he rest easy in his great chair as lesser advocates of his commit the same offense.

"The Americans," said the president at Dayton, "have excelled in the adventure of many races living together in harmony."

Columbia S. C. State
November 4, 1940

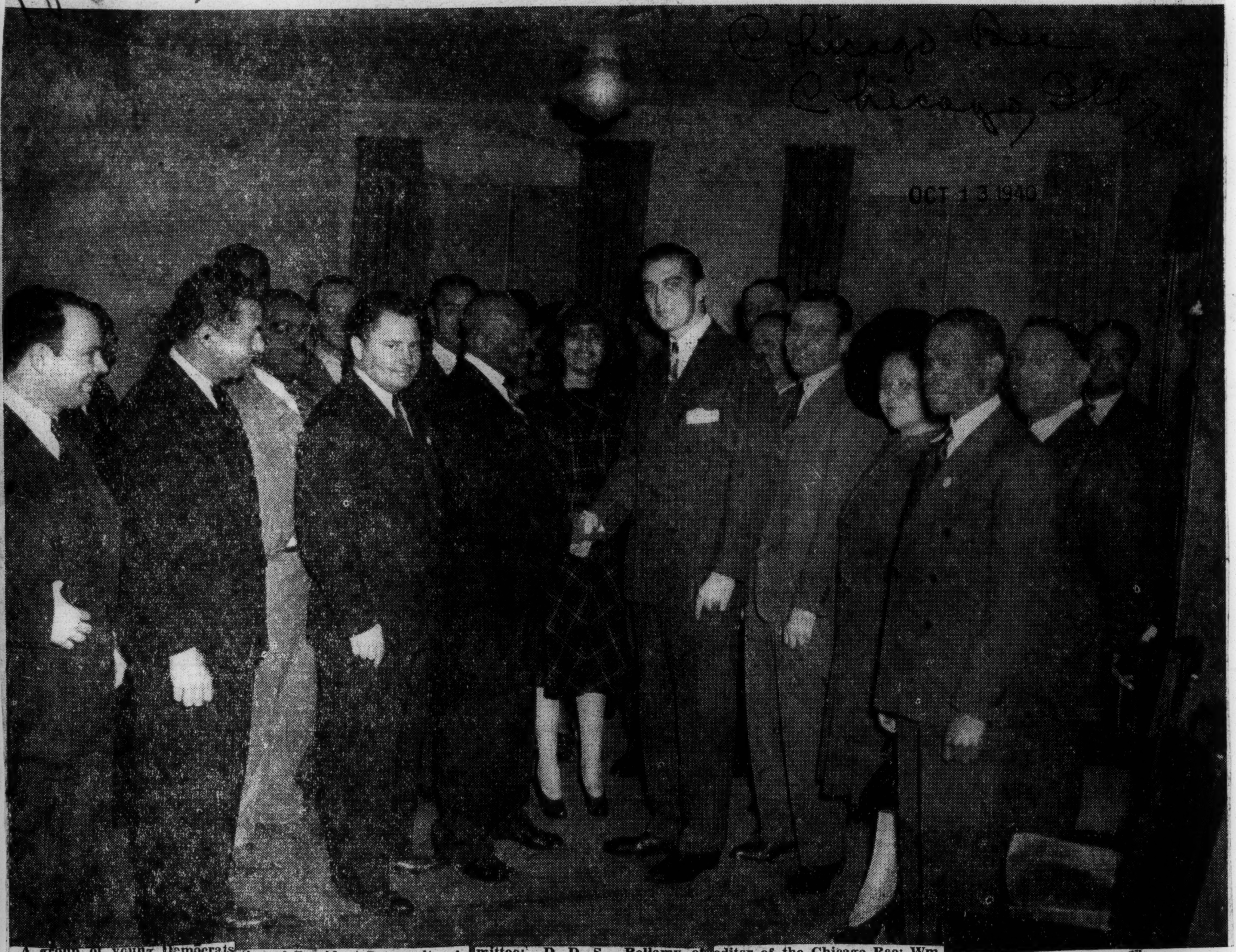
Young Roosevelt Tells Negroes "Wall Street Got ~~Al~~ But Never Papa"

New York, Nov. 3—(AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., said tonight in a campaign talk in Harlem that "Wall Street got Al Smith, but, thank God, Wall Street will never get my father."

Republicans, the speaker said, were conducting "the most vicious and most lying campaign in the history of the country" against his father.

The rally was held under auspices of the Negro youth division of the national committee of independent voters for Roosevelt and Wallace.

PRESIDENT'S SON MEETS YOUNG DEMOS



Chicago Bee
Chicago, Ill.

OCT 13 1940

A group of young Democrats who met last Thursday at the Stevens hotel in conference with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., son of the nation's chief executive, and mapped plans for the coming campaign and the re-election of President Roosevelt. Among those pictured above are (left to right) Robert Tilton, director of Young Democratic division; Nahum D. Brascher, Jr., Homer Matt Adams, national headquarters Democratic committee; D. D. S. Bellamy of WHIP; Edward D. Roderiquis, foster son of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; R. R. Wright III (in rear); Bishop R. R. Wright, shaking hands with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.; Olive M. Diggs, editor of the Chicago Bee; Wm. Childs of Wabash Ave. Y. M. C. A.; Truman K. Gibson, Jr., former director of the American Negro Exposition; Mrs. Maude E. Williams Dennis, recreation director, 5th Ward: Atty. L. H. Hall, Theodore Jones, Certified Public Accountant, and Daniel Faulkner of the Chicago-Tuskegee club.

POLITICAL - 1940
PARTY AFFILIATION

DEMOCRATIC

FORWARD with ROOSEVELT

Amsterdam News

NOV 2 1940

WALLACE

FOR

Vice - President

MEAD

FOR

U. S. Senator

The workers, Negro and White . . . KNOW WHAT ROOSEVELT HAS DONE!

"In 1932 . . . millions on breadlines, jobless, homeless, many without food . . .

"In 1932 . . . weak Unions, low wages, sweatshop labor conditions . . .

"In 1932 . . . banks closed, savings lost . . .

"In 1932 . . . HOPELESSNESS, PANIC AND DESPAIR WAS MET EVERYWHERE . . .

"In 1940 . . . Over 9,000,000 more workers added to nation's payrolls . . .

"In 1940 . . . Labor's RIGHT TO ORGANIZE PROTECTED . . . HIGHER WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS and BETTER LABOR CONDITIONS . . .

"In 1940 . . . AFTER 8 Years Of **ROOSEVELT**

New York, N.Y.

Politics

"In 1940 . . . The PROTECTION of Human Needs of Unemployed and Old Age . . . By the Establishment of SOCIAL SECURITY, providing UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE for the Unemployed . . . and OLD AGE PENSIONS for the Old Aged . . .

"In 1940 . . . Savings protected against bank closings . . .

ROOSEVELT GAVE US LEADERSHIP TO GAIN THESE THINGS

Vote! ROOSEVELT for President

● Committee To Re-Elect President Roosevelt ● Laundry Workers' Joint Board of Greater New York
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

NOV 2 1940

"The Largest Single Trade Union of Negro and White Workers in America"

POLITICAL - 1940
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Birmingham Ala. News
November 5, 1940

Two-Hour Broadcast Winds Up Democrats Appeals For Support

President, Secretary Hull, LaGuardia And Others Make Final Pleas

NEW YORK—(AP)—In a two-hour nation-wide radio roundup on election eve, Democrats highlighted by President Roosevelt and including statesmen, writers and showfolk Monday night made their final bid for the chief executive's reelection at America's polls Tuesday.

The president addressed his final words to a nation living in "the sunlight and star light of peace" and said the people's right to choose their own governmental officers constituted "the most powerful safeguard of our democracy."

"After the ballots are counted," he added, "the United States of America will still be united."

Radio wires strung from Hyde Park, N. Y.—where the president spoke—down to Washington, via New York City, and across through Chicago to Hollywood, picked up the voices of such notables as Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate Henry A. Wallace, Author Alexander Woollcott and Stage Stars Walter Huston and Joan Bennett.

Other speakers were Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Marshall Field, Columnist Dorothy Thompson, Senator James F. Byrnes (D., S. C.), and Carl Sandburg, author.

The tapping feet of Bill (Bojangles) Robinson, Negro dancer, enlivened the program, as did the music of Bandleaders Benny Goodman and Count Basie. Irving Berlin led a Carnegie Hall audience in New York in singing his composition, "God Bless America," and Marian Anderson, Negro singer, lent her operatic voice to "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

From Hollywood

More entertainment and brief comments came from Hollywood, where Huston, Thomas Mitchell, Miss Bennett, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Melvyn Douglas, Gertrude Niesen and other movie performers joined in the program.

At the NBC studios here, Senator Byrnes declared "It is one of the basic principles of American politics that the American people shall never be debarred from calling on their most able leader in time of crisis."

Dwelling chiefly on a defense of the third term issue, Byrnes asserted:

"This principle was established when the founding fathers refused to limit the eligibility of the president to reelection, because, as George Washington said, the nation should not preclude itself from the services of any man who in some great emergency might be most capable of serving the public."

LaGuardia, master of ceremonies at a Carnegie Hall rally here, declared: "This is not a political meeting. The campaign is over. This is a victory meeting for the reelection of President Roosevelt."

As he left the hall he said, "I'm going downtown on the sidewalks of New York to pick up a few more votes."

Woollcott said that "a vote for Roosevelt is a vote for fundamental decency. We have in the White House a man who, like Winston Churchill, can put into words what is in all our hearts—our faith, our hope and our charity."

Speaking from Washington, Wallace asserted he was "convinced that the problem that transcends all others is to obtain peace by adequate preparedness on all fronts" and outlined New Deal measures taken to set up "safeguards to keep the United States at peace."

Field, millionaire publisher and department store owner, said: "Business is more sound than it has been for many years. Roosevelt has laid down certain rules. Business can and will prosper under those rules. It would be unthinkable treachery to call off those rules."

He spoke from the NBC studios here.

POLITICAL - 1940
PARTY AFFILIATION

DEMOCRATIC

Willkie, A Wolf In Sheep's Clothing

Would it not have been a terrible and devastating experience for Wendell Willkie had President Roosevelt accepted the Elwood invitation to debate. In the light of what we now know regarding the stupidity of the Rejublican candidate, and his utter lack of training or preparation in the field of state craft, the Roosevelt attack upon such a helpless victim could have been characterized as nothing less than a forensic blitzkrieg.

Perhaps President Roosevelt after evaluating the Republican challenger had the same opinion of Willkie the Irishman had of the deer. It seems, according to the story told, an Irishman who had just arrived in this country was taken by his friends on a deer hunt. The Irishman had never seen a deer nor did he know anything regardingt he disposition or characteristics of that particular wild animal.

Along towards evening, following a day in the woods a deer was spotted. It dashed past the Irishman's friends to the top of the hill where stood the Irishman. The man from Erin blazed away. His friends rushed up shouting "Did you hit him?"

Black Dispatch

"No," said the Irishman "I did not hit him, and I did not need to hit him. Just let him go. If he keeps the same speed he had when he passed me he'll break his own damn neck."

Oklahoma City, Okla

Perhaps the saddest news developing in the press releases was an item shortly following the start of candidate Willkie from Elwood. The report said that the superman had lost his voice. The judgement of the Black Dispatch is that Democratic money should keep a throat specialist at Mr. Willkie's side, in order that there will be no subsidence of his diarrhea of the mouth.

When Mr. Willkie spoke in Chicago, faced by a large number of Negroes he made this statement:

> "The Negro people of this country are citizens and are entitled to any right that any other citizens of this country are entitled to."

Now that is a fine statement. The Black Dispatch puts its stamp of approval upon any such statement or interpretation of constitutional guarantees, but two days later when this same Indiana gentleman arrived in Amarillo, Texas, we find him saying:

> The South became thoroughly Democratic after the Civil War when a super-Federal government reached . . . down into the lives and ways of the Southern people . . . And the bitterness of that memory and the necessity of it recurring made many men in the South adopt permanently the Democratic party. NO ONE IN ALL THIS LAND COULD BE MORE SYMPATHETIC WITH THAT THAN I AM."

Now what was Wendell Willkie talking about in Amarillo, Texas? What did he mean when he said a "super-government reached down into the lives and ways of Southern people?"

Did he mean that the federal government reach down to eradicate the slave system which was a part of the life, ways and social structure of southern people? Did Wendell Willkie mean to tell the folk down in the Lone Star States that the federal government should have done this? What did he mean?

Or when he made that same statement did Wendell Willkie refer to that period in the South when the federal government saw too it that Negroes not only voted but were protected with federal guns while they voted? Was the Indiana damagogue talking about the period before President Hayes withdrew federal troops from the South? What was it the federal government did immediately following the Civil War that the South did not like and for which Wendell Willkie offers sympathy to the folk down in Dixie?

"And the bitterness of that memory and the necessity of preventing it from recurring." What's this man talking about? He had just said two days ago to the Negroes in Chicago that they were entitled to every right in citizenship, and yet 48 hours later this political acrobat floats down into Texas to stir up memories of the Ku Klux Klan, disfranchisement and race hate.

OCT 5 1940

Why Claud Bowers, who had immortalized himself down in Dixie with his "Tragic Era" could not have made a worse speech than his man from the Wabash. Claud Bowers pays tribute to the influences that drove the black voter from the polling places in the South and instituted the poll tax system that has today disfranchised several million white along with the blacks.

If Wendell Willkie actually believe in the political philosophy enunciated in Chicago he should have had the moral courage to have told the poor whites who assembled by thousands to hear him at Amarillo that during the "tragic area" (of Claud Bower's fertile imagination) it was the Negro sitting in legislative halls of the south who gave to south their free public school system. Thousands of poor whites, victims of false propaganda, do not know that ruling class whites had never provided free public schools for the masses prior to the Civil war. The records show that free public school became a reality in Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas between 1864 and 1875. This was the period when Negroes, according to Claud Bowers, dominated the legislatures of the south. Perhaps unlettered Negroes did commit errors, just as unlettered whites would do, but if as Claud Bowers says, Negroes dominated and controlled the legislatures of the South during the Reconstruction period, these same Negroes must be given credit for whatever law enacted that is good as well as those enacted that are bad.

Black Dispatch

Southern people themselves have just about decided that disfranchisement of black people and poll tax laws are undesirable. It is regretted that Wendell Willkie in his political extremity saw fit to dig up the almost forgotten past and stir prejudice, passion and unreasoned hate while down in the former empire established by Sam Houston and Crockett.

Oklahoma City

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OCT 5 1940 Okla

It is when the Republican candidate supports conscription of youth and opposes the conscription of capital that Wendell Willkie shows at his best. In such a discussion he is in earnest and you may depend upon him meaning what he says.. Property rights mean more to Wendell Willkie than human rights and because of his views on this question, big business forced him upon the Republican party as candidate for the presidency. If one studies carefully what the Republican candidate says regarding conscription of youth and compares same with his insane hatred of a program that would conscript wealth, a better view is secured of the man from Elwood.

All one has to do is read Wendell Willkie's speeches made during the past few days. Persual of those addresses will convince the most provincial that what the Republican candidate does not know about American foreign policies will fill a book. If he is elected to presidency the government will have to institute kindergarten classes in diplomacy. Apparently the Republican candidate knows nothing about the state department or the diplomatic corps. He thinks that President Roosevelt phones Hitler every im a hitch comes in diplomatic affairs.

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If ever a man attempted self destruction it was the occasion when Wendell Willkie challenged President Roosevelt for public discussion regarding world affairs and the democratic process. Why a man who puts his foot in his mouth every time he opens it has enough trouble of his own without borrowing those of the 130 million people who live in this country. Here we have a man who is against everything but for nothing. Every time we read a Willkie speech we recall that ditty they used to sing "I Don't Know Where I'm Going But I'm On My Way".

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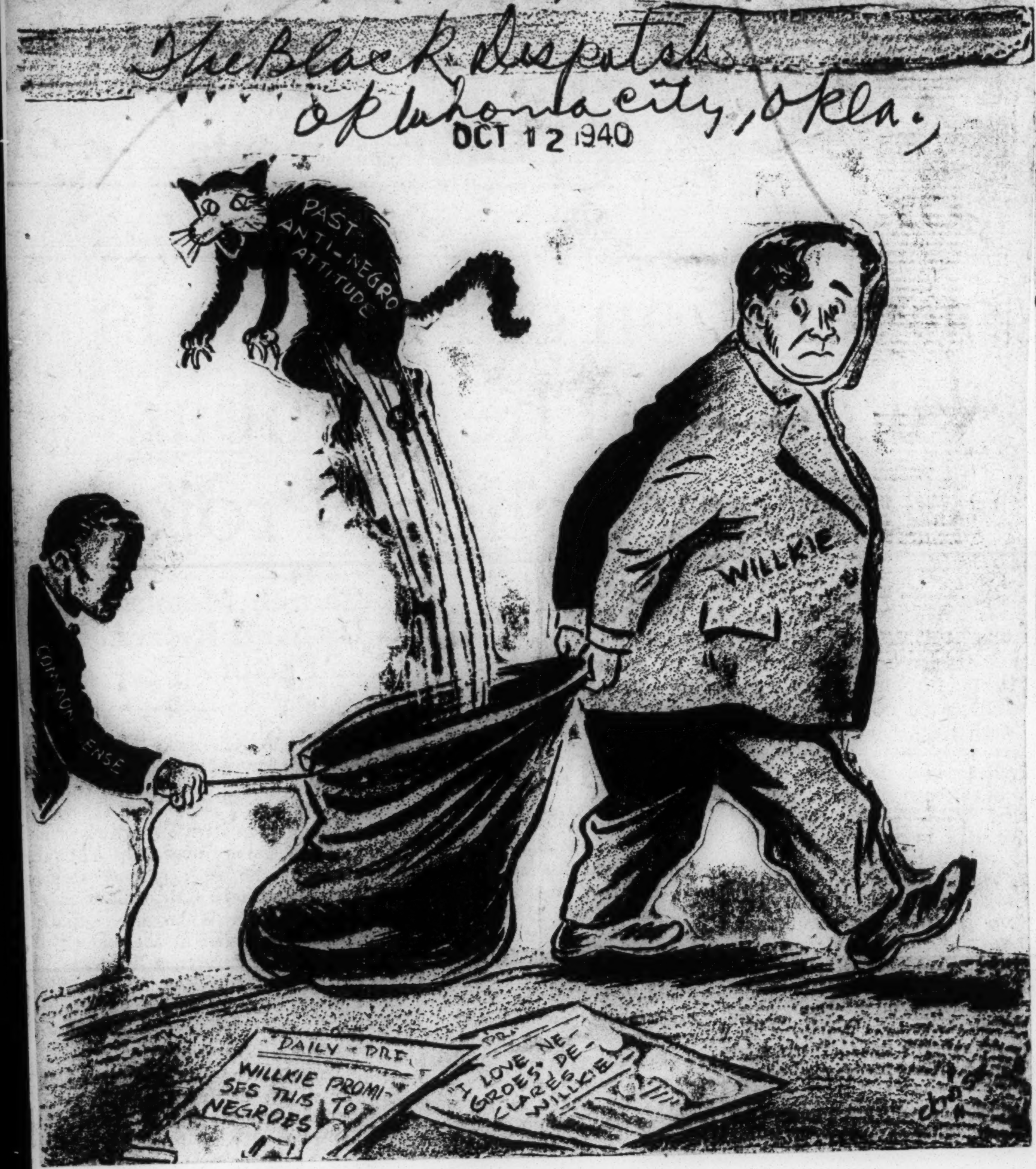
Letting The Cat Out of the Bag

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

OCT 12 1940


PAST ANTI-NEGRO ATTITUDE
WILLKIE
COMMON SENSE
DAILY PRE
WILLKIE PROMISES THIS TO NEGROES
PR
"I LOVE NEGROES" DECLARES WILLKIE

	net profits for first 6 months, 1933	net profits for first 6 months, 1940	percent increase
General Electric	$5,953,605	25,871,572	334
United Fruit	5,073,000	9,379,000	85
Republic Steel Co.	2,929,019	6,449,453	120
Atlantic Refining Co.	1,002,000	5,266,000	425
Libby-Owens-Ford Glass	2,157,083	5,176,748	140
Caterpillar Tractor	470,765	3,509,514	646
American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.	241,486	1,266,636	425
Beech Nut Packing Co.	744,487	1,461,018	96
Kimberly-Clark Corporation	311,511	1,373,651	340
Container Corporation of America	240,177	1,128,735	369
Hanna (M. A.) Co.	394,909	1,104,307	179
Eaton Manufacturing Co.	31,253	1,908,348	6,054
Borg-Warner Corporation	335,172	2,830,983	747
General Cigar	441,058	574,068	30

American industry, Mr. Willkie, is neither "drained," "thwarted," "stagnant," nor in any manner in the doldrums, as you have been asserting in your speeches, and you know it better than anyone else. It was, however, all those things under Herbert Hoover in 1932, as you also know, but it is not today under Franklin Roosevelt. Therefore, please, Mr. Willkie, stop misrepresenting.

Increased Prosperity Was Here Long Before Outbreak of European War

The above concerns are not principally "war babies." They embrace, in fact, nearly every type of industry from cigars to fruit, confectionery, glass, hardware, notions, to the heaviest construction steel. But the hue and cry that the people may expect to be raised in rebuttal by the always-prejudiced Wall Street financial wolves and the always-biased Republican orators, none of whom have even been willing to accord the Roosevelt administration due credit for any of the good that it has accomplished, will be falsely to claim that the increases revealed in the foregoing table are due to recent war profits exclusively. This is absolutely erroneous.

The Black Dispatch

The fact of the matter is, there has been a gradual and constant increase in net profits throughout the 7 years of the Roosevelt administration. Take the Caterpillar Tractor Corporation, for instance: The above table shows that the increase in net profits of this organization for the first 6 months of 1940 as compared with the first 6 months of 1933 is 646 percent. The first thought of the Republican campaign managers will be to allege that this tremendous increase is due entirely to European war profits. That this is not so may easily be demonstrated by the fact that the increase in the earnings of this corporation for the first 6 months of 1940 over the first 6 months of 1939, amounted to but 51 percent. The other 595 percent of the 646-percent total increase since this administration has been in power was the accumulation of increases during the 6 years previous to 1939, when there was no European war. So much for that.

SEP 28 1940

Oklahoma City,

Small Businesses Have Profited As Well As Large

Though I have thus far referred to the increased net profits of only 300 corporations, the facts are that they represent in like proportion or percentage the profits of 98 percent of the smaller businessmen and manufacturers of the Nation. The stocks of the small manufacturer or businessman are not listed on any exchange and the Wall Street Journal and the prominent financial writers do not take the time to compile and tabulate the profits of the smaller corporations and companies. But I know hundreds of the smaller manufacturers and businessmen, wholesale and retail, who have stated to me that their business is steadily increasing.

Okla.,

Reasons Why The Man Now In The White House Should Be Reelected

Mr. Speaker, permit me now to cite some more comparisons between the old deal and the New Deal:

Dividends received by individuals—1932, under Hoover, $2,745,000,000; 1939, under Roosevelt, $4,253,000,000; gain under the New Deal, 55 percent.

Cash farm income—1932, under Hoover, $4,682,000,000; 1939, under Roosevelt, $8,519,000,000, which includes Federal benefit payments of $807,000,000; gain, 82 percent.

Exports—1932, under Hoover, $1,611,000,000; 1939, under Roosevelt, $3,179,000,000; gain, 97 percent.

Wages and salaries—December, 1932, under Hoover, $2,403,000,000; December 1939, under Roosevelt, $3,888,000,000; gain, 62 percent.

Nonagricultural employment—1932, under Hoover, 27,245,000; 1939, under Roosevelt, 34,940,000, exclusive of about 3,000,000 taken care of by the C. C. C., W. P. A., and N. Y. A., which properly should be added to the 1939 figure; gain, 28 percent.

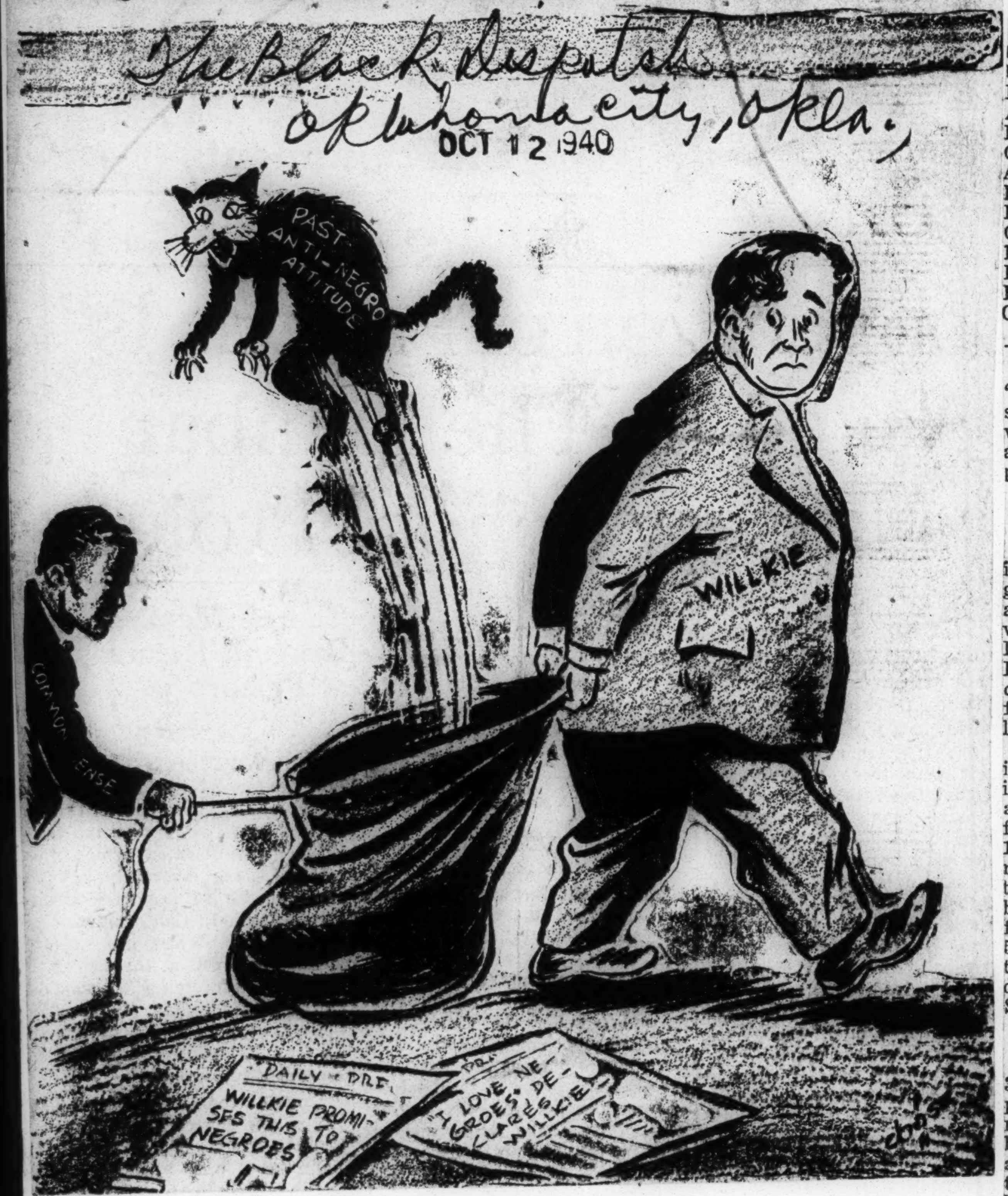
National income—1932, under Hoover, $40,000,000,000; 1939, under Roosevelt, $68,000,000,000. I predict that for 1940 the national income will reach, if indeed it does not exceed, $90,000,000,000; gain, 70 percent.

Weekly pay rolls of factory workers—December 1932, under Hoover, $80,000,000; December 1939, under Roosevelt, $197,000,000; gain under Roosevelt, 146 percent.

Production index (by Federal Reserve Board)—1932 average, under Hoover, 64; 1939 average under Roosevelt, 105; gain, 64 percent.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit to each and every American voter that even the most rabid Republican has no right justly to complain about the achievements of President Roosevelt in the face of a record like the above.

Letting The Cat Out of the Bag


PAST ANTI-NEGRO ATTITUDE
WILLKIE
COMMON SENSE
DAILY DRE
WILLKIE PROMISES THIS TO NEGROES
DRE
"I LOVE NEGROES" DECLARES WILLKIE
Cross

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
OCT 12 1940

	net profits for first 6 months, 1933	net profits for first 6 months, 1940	percent increase
General Electric	$5,953,605	25,871,572	334
United Fruit	5,073,000	9,379,000	85
Republic Steel Co.	2,929,019	6,449,453	120
Atlantic Refining Co.	1,002,000	5,266,000	425
Libby-Owens-Ford Glass	2,157,083	5,176,748	140
Caterpillar Tractor	470,765	3,509,514	646
American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.	241,486	1,266,636	425
Beech Nut Packing Co.	744,487	1,461,018	96
Kimberly-Clark Corporation	311,511	1,373,651	340
Container Corporation of America	240,177	1,128,735	369
Hanna (M. A.) Co.	394,909	1,104,307	179
Eaton Manufacturing Co.	31,253	1,908,348	6,054
Borg-Warner Corporation	335,172	2,830,983	747
General Cigar	441,058	574,068	30

American industry, Mr. Willkie, is neither "drained," "thwarted," "stagnant," nor in any manner in the doldrums, as you have been asserting in your speeches, and you know it better than anyone else. It was, however, all those things under Herbert Hoover in 1932, as you also know, but it is not today under Franklin Roosevelt. Therefore, please, Mr. Willkie, stop misrepresenting.

Increased Prosperity Was Here Long Before Outbreak of European War

The above concerns are not principally "war babies." They embrace, in fact, nearly every type of industry from cigars to fruit, confectionery, glass, hardware, notions, to the heaviest construction steel. But the hue and cry that the people may expect to be raised in rebuttal by the always-prejudiced Wall Street financial wolves and the always-biased Republican orators, none of whom have even been willing to accord the Roosevelt administration due credit for any of the good that it has accomplished, will be falsely to claim that the increases revealed in the foregoing table are due to recent war profits exclusively. This is absolutely erroneous.

The Black Dispatch

The fact of the matter is, there has been a gradual and constant increase in net profits throughout the 7 years of the Roosevelt administration. Take the Caterpillar Tractor Corporation, for instance: The above table shows that the increase in net profits of this organization for the first 6 months of 1940 as compared with the first 6 months of 1933 is 646 percent. The first thought of the Republican campaign managers will be to allege that this tremendous increase is due entirely to European war profits. That this is not so may easily be demonstrated by the fact that the increase in the earnings of this corporation for the first 6 months of 1940 over the first 6 months of 1939, amounted to but 51 percent. The other 595 percent of the 646-percent total increase since this administration has been in power was the accumulation of increases during the 6 years previous to 1939, when there was no European war. So much for that.

SEP 28 1940
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Small Businesses Have Profited As Well As Large

Though I have thus far referred to the increased net profits of only 300 corporations, the facts are that they represent in like proportion or percentage the profits of 98 percent of the smaller businessmen and manufacturers of the Nation. The stocks of the small manufacturer or businessman are not listed on any exchange and the Wall Street Journal and the prominent financial writers do not take the time to compile and tabulate the profits of the smaller corporations and companies. But I know hundreds of the smaller manufacturers and businessmen, wholesale and retail, who have stated to me that their business is steadily increasing.

Reasons Why The Man Now In The White House Should Be Reelected

Mr. Speaker, permit me now to cite some more comparisons between the old deal and the New Deal:

Dividends received by individuals—1932, under Hoover, $2,745,000,000; 1939, under Roosevelt, $4,253,000,000; gain under the New Deal, 55 percent.

Cash farm income—1932, under Hoover, $4,682,000,000; 1939, under Roosevelt, $8,519,000,000, which includes Federal benefit payments of $807,000,000; gain, 82 percent.

Exports—1932, under Hoover, $1,611,000,000; 1939, under Roosevelt, $3,179,000,000; gain, 97 percent.

Wages and salaries—December, 1932, under Hoover, $2,403,000,000; December 1939, under Roosevelt, $3,888,000,000; gain, 62 percent.

Nonagricultural employment—1932, under Hoover, 27,245,000; 1939, under Roosevelt, 34,940,000, exclusive of about 3,000,000 taken care of by the C. C. C., W. P. A., and N. Y. A., which properly should be added to the 1939 figure; gain, 28 percent.

National income—1932, under Hoover, $40,000,000,000; 1939, under Roosevelt, $68,000,000,000. I predict that for 1940 the national income will reach, if indeed it does not exceed, $90,000,000,000; gain, 70 percent.

Weekly pay rolls of factory workers—December 1932, under Hoover, $80,000,000; December 1939, under Roosevelt, $197,000,000; gain under Roosevelt, 146 percent.

Production index (by Federal Reserve Board)—1932 average, under Hoover, 64; 1939 average, under Roosevelt, 105; gain, 64 percent.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit to each and every American voter that even the most rabid Republican has no right justly to complain about the achievements of President Roosevelt in the face of a record like the above.

POLITICAL-1940
PARTY AFFILIATION

DEMOCRATIC

Mitchell Talk Blue-Penciled

Afro-American 7-20-40

Baltimore Md.

By RALPH MATTHEWS
Editor, Washington
AFRO-AMERICAN

CHICAGO—The address which Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell delivered before the National Democratic Convention here on Tuesday had to be passed by a committee before the Illinois solon was permitted to deliver it, it was learned early Tuesday.

The action was taken, it was explained, to see that the speech "harmonized with party ideas and ideals."

Previously, E. V. Mosee of St. Louis, told the AFRO that he was advised by Senator Alben Barkley to delete a paragraph praising President Roosevelt and endorsing a third term before petitioners from the National Colored Democratic Association were presented to the platform committee.

Baltimore Md.

3rd-Term Talk Banned

It was evident here early Tuesday that there is a definite and concerted action by Administration opposition to put the quietus on any mention of a third term.

Neither Speaker William Bankhead, keynoter, nor National Chairman James A. Farley mentioned the President's name in hour-long speeches. Rep. Bankhead did mention Secretary Hull and Farley, however.

Over 20,000 heard keynoter Bankhead of Alabama rededicate the Democratic party to equal rights for all and special privilege to none. Rep. Bankhead will be remembered for leading filibusterer against antilynch legislation. Maury Maverick, San Antonio mayor, is fighting for a plank abolishing poll tax which keeps Dixie a one-party, one-class section.

First Lady Gives Views

Mrs. Roosevelt, through a letter voted her opposition to the inclusion of an equal-rights-for-women plank because she believes that such would nullify economic measures which now protect her sex against exploitation through minimum wage and hour laws.

In town is Bishop R. R. Wright to plan reorganization of the Good Neighbor League to re-elect Roosevelt if the latter is nominated. Without Roosevelt, the deal is off.

New Dealers claim 904 of 1,094 votes for re-nomination on the first ballot.

Gaines Case Made Issue

The shadow of Lloyd Gaines loomed at the convention on Monday as the case was made the basis of opposition to Governor Lloyd Crowe Stark of Missouri, who is being boomed for Vice-President.

Ranking high on the national scene for his part in cracking the powerful Pendergast political machine of Kansas City, Stark is a dark horse possibility for second place if Garner can be ditched and Roosevelt preferables—Hull, Justice Willis Douglass, Henry Wallace or Senator Jim Byrnes, in order named—cannot be nominated.

All four may be sidetracked for party harmony to appease old liners, and Stark may be a compromise candidate of the New Dealers.

Ousted Trustee Main Foe

Opposition is headed by Joseph McClemore, St. Louis attorney who with five whites was kicked off the Lincoln University board by Stark for opposing opening of a jim-crow law school, after the NAACP's Gaines case victory.

Jim-Crow Threatened

First taste of jim-crow was felt by Samuel Holmes of the Pennsylvania delegation, former State legislator who on arrival with seventy-two from Philadelphia, Sunday, was denied a room at the Stevens Hotel, national committee headquarters.

Ordered to step aside, he was admitted only after State Chairman Finnegan, who had made reservations, threatened to cancel them.

Mizelle Thought Foreigner

Already domiciled at Stevens was Postoffice Solicitor Ralph Mizelle, fair of skin and dressed in palm beach suit and big panama hat, who awoke next morning to find a copy of La Correspondencia, Puerto Rican daily, under his door, compliments of the management.

Quartered at the Stevens was a Puerto Rican delegation demanding a plank on Statehood for their Island, and also Hawaiian delegation.

Planks Sought

The platform committee heard CIO Official Henry Johnson present a plank for the National Negro Congress, urging passage of the Antilynching Bill as safeguard against fascism. Edward Braxton, clerk in the court of Magistrate Joseph Rainey, offered a petition urging the establishment of trade schools for unemployed war veterans and pensions to disabled vets, providing $60 per month for single men, $100 for married.

A boom to draft Mrs. Roosevelt started Monday with the appearance of cards labelled, "We don't want war, we want Eleanor" and the following text:

> Women constitute one-half of the world's population, and should they go on strike against childbirth, that would be the end of man. Therefore an appeasment is in order and it's high time a woman is elected President, somewhere in the war-mad world of man's making. It would electrify a world and be historic. Nominate and elect Eleanor Roosevelt for President.

Mitchell Talk Didn't Get Blue Pencil

Afro-American

Finished Writing It 30 Minutes Before Delivering It

7-27-40

Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell denied this week that his speech delivered before the Democratic National Convention last week was passed on by the committee before he could deliver it. The fact that petitions circulated by E. V. Mozee were censored had nothing to do with the speech delivered by the Illinois Congressman.

Mr. Mitchell told the AFRO that "no member of the National Committee had a copy of my address before I delivered it and none of them saw it beforehand, because I finished it only 30 minutes before it was delivered.

Didn't Know He Was to Speak

"I didn't know I was to speak to the convention," the Congressman said, "until I was notified on Saturday. I wrote the speech on Sunday, revised it on Monday and had it typed early Tuesday.

"As I stood on the platform to deliver it, I had eight copies of it in my pocket. Those were the only copies made and, of course, there could be no blue penciling."

The Congressman in his speech, which was broadcast, said, in part, the following:

"If time would permit, I could point out thousands of instances in which the condition of the colored people has been made better by this administration. But, Mr. Chairman, have I not already pointed out sufficient as would show beyond all question that colored of all groups have no quarrel with the Democratic party and its program.

Afro-American 7-27-40

Not Alarmed by GOP

"We need not become alarmed because of the paid colored propagandists who are now carrying out part of the Republican program, spreading propaganda throughout the country in an effort to shake the confidence of colored voters in the program and principles of the Democratic party.

"The colored man lived long enough with the Republican party to know it. He has learned to discriminate between election promises and actual promises. No longer, thank God, can the Republican party boast that it has the colored vote in its vest pocket.

"I venture to say that eight out of every ten colored persons who vote in November will cast their votes for the New Deal party, whose banner, we hope and pray, will be carried by the greatest of all humanitarians, the greatest of all leaders of this day, that great American loved, trusted and honored by the American people, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Demos Insert Brief Plank About Negro

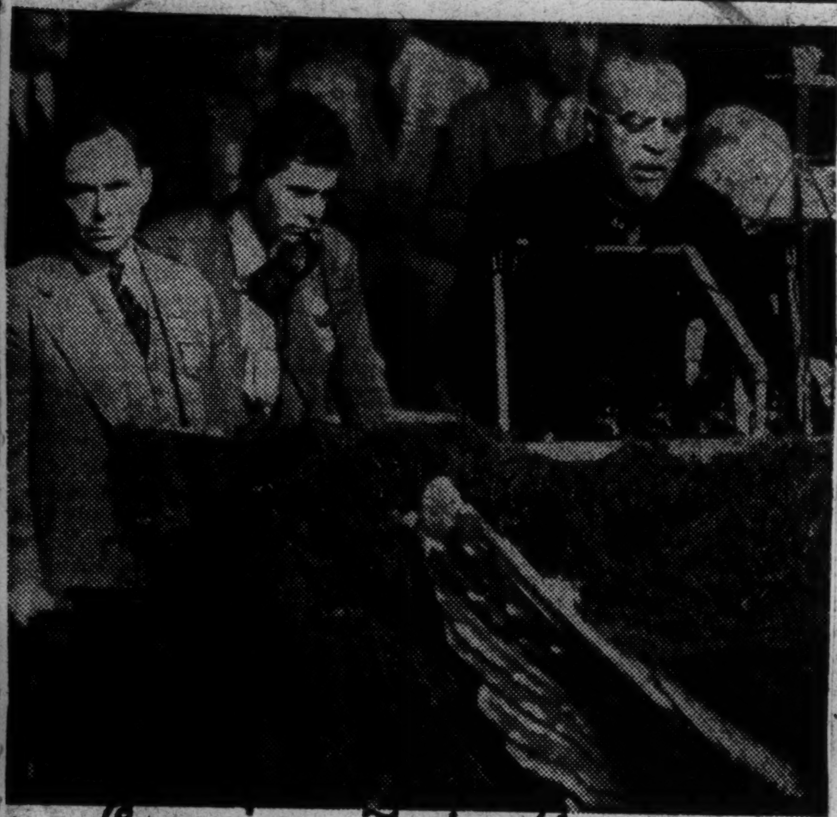
CHICAGO—(SNS)—The National Democratic Convention took direct cognizance of the Negro vote in its 1940 party platform completed Wednesday. The plank on Negroes is as follows:

"Our Negro citizens have participated actively in the economic and social advances launched by this administration, including fair labor standards, social security benefits, health protection, work relief projects, decent housing, aid to education, and the rehabilitation of low-income farm families. We have aided more than half a million Negro youths in vocational training, education and employment. We shall continue to strive for complete legislative safeguards against discrimination in government service and benefits, and in the national defense forces. We pledge to uphold due process and the equal protection of the laws for every citizen, regardless of race, creed or color."

7-19-40

Atlanta Ga.

BISHOP GREGG BLESSES GOP



Courier 9-6-40 Pittsburgh, Pa

Shown delivering the opening prayer at the second night session of the Republican national convention meeting in Philadelphia is Bishop John Andrew Gregg, bishop of the A. M. E. church.—INS photo.

No Democratic Jim Crow at Chicago

Afro American 9-7-40 Baltimore Md

CHICAGO.—"I found no jim crow in the Democratic Convention press section," Ralph Matthews, editor of the Washington AFRO-AMERICAN, said here before returning home.

"The papers were divided into active and general press sections just like at Joe Louis fights. Reporters whose newspapers required direct wire service were all in one section. Weeklies of all races were in another section called 'general press.' More whites were barred than colored because they didn't arrange for accommodations in advance.

All Had Access

"All of us had access to the big press corner in the basement where I had the use of a desk, typewriter, copy boy, Postal Telegraph wire and rest room with attendant. I washed and shaved there and received messages okey."

Predict Sec'y Wallace Will Get Heavy Support From Race

Daily World 9-23-40 Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON,—(ANP)— Back in 1938 when the ANP started its poll of possible presidential candidates and went from Democrat to Republican, the first man on the list interviewed was Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture. So impressed was the interviewer that he tabbed Mr. Wallace as one of the finer men in politics and that "tab" was justified when President Roosevelt himself selected the Iowan as his running mate for the third term.

Mr. Wallace has been conscienticus in his work in the department he headed and never made any bids for more power. He just stuck to one of the hardest posts in the cabinet. He is no stranger to the Negro and probably knows more of the problems of the Negro in the middle hard working class than any other man in the present set-up, including the president himself, long regarded as the "friend of the man lowest down."

Farm Program Popular With Race Tillers

The secretary's acquaintance with Negroes begnis with his association with the great Dr. George Carver of Tuskegee and has found expression in his contributions to the Piney Woods school down in Mississippi.

As a tribute to his all oround interest in the progress of Negroes, Mr. Wallace will find support among those whom he as known and the friends he has made in his seven ear task of aiding a faltering department of agriculture.

Interesting are the fates of other potential candidates interviewed. Mr. Garner, as predicted some time ago in these columns, now goes back to his beloved valuable, Texas, where he will retire from all political activity.

Mr. Taft still remains in the senate, a stronger figure than before; Mr. Vandenburg also remains in the senate, where his stature also takes on additional strength, Rep. Bruce Barton becomes a strong man in the party politics in supporting Wendell Willkie and will be one of the guiding genuises of the campaign; District Attorney Dewey gains in his party by his throwing of his strentgh and support to Willkie and if there is a change in the administration, look for Mr. Dewey to have an important post

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Can't Cut Much Further, Roosevelt's Running Mate Says At Exposition

Christian Recorder Phil Pa

CHICAGO — Henry A. Wallace who resigned as secretary of agriculture to become the democratic vice presidential nominee, said recently he thought the South had almost reached the minimum for its cotton acreage.

"I think the South's cotton acreage has to be reduced," he said in an address prepared for a "non-political" appearance at the American Negro Exposition. "But we can't cut much further. If we do, we stop dieting and begin starvation.

"Already too many people are trying to make a living on Southern farms and the situation has been made worse by the increasing trend toward mechanization.

"On one side, the market for cotton is contracting. On the other, fewer men are needed to raise the cotton crop. Cotton farmers are caught in a vise.

SEP 26 1940

'The situation is serious, but I don't believe at all that it is hopeless. With an ordinary amount of common sense, we can solve the cotton problem and other problems, too. Our problem is simply by comparison with the problems of some other countries that lack natural resources. We have almost everything we need. Our problem is to make use of what we have."

Discussing the future of Negroes in America, he said:

"I know of no other group that needs help more than the Negro farmers in the South. With exceptions here and there, this is true of most Southern farmers and in particular it is true of tenant farmers.

"The problem of the Negro farmer is not solely a racial problem. Alongside him are thousands upon thousands of white farmers who are just as poor and whose future seems just as hopeless. They too are victims of a system which has included one-crop farming, low prices, depleted soil and lack of opportunity to remedy these conditions.

"These are very real threats to our democracy, threats just as real and perhaps as menacing in the long run as the Nazi armies."

Nashville Tenn Banner
September 6, 1940

Negro Civic League OK's Democratic Slates

The City and County Civic League, a Negro political organization affiliated with the present city administration, met Wednesday night at the Elks Club on Fifth Avenue, North, and indorsed the national and state Democratic tickets.

Dr. G. L. Jackson, president, presided and guest speakers included Assistant City Atty. E. C. Yokley, City Claim Agent W. G. Swint, and Alfred Rutherford, attorney. W. J. Young, president of the Young Democratic Club, spoke and W. B. (Pie) Hardison, head porter at the City Hall, also addressed the meeting. The next meeting will be held September 11, at 8 p. m. at Gardner's Funeral Home.

Program For Colored Demos Confab

Bee 7-14-40

SESSIONS AT HE ARMORY
3517 Giles Avenue

July 12—10 A. M.—

Chairman of convention calls it to order; invocation, Right Reverend Bishop E. T. Demby, national chaplain; reading convention call by convention secretary; minutes of last quadrennial convention; address of welcome, Hon. Edward J. Kelly, mayor of Chicago; introduction by Hon. William L. Dawson.

Response, Mrs. Bessye Bearden, vice president, New York; "America', led by Pauline James Lee, National University of Music, chairman of music for the National Colored Democratic association convention— audience; keynote address, Honorable Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; adoption of resolution making the convention call and manual, and rules contained therein, rules of the convention, including provisions for reference of all petitions and resolutions to the committee on resolutions without reading and debate.

Appointment of committees: platform, resolution, credentials and registration, nominations, fi-nce, presiding, letter to nation; option of resolution or motion nfirming committees as apointed; announcements ,including announcements by the secre-ry of time and place of commit-e meetings.

Optional speeches: Hon. Edward M. Sneed, County Commissioner, Cook County, Ill.; Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, Alderman Benjamin A. Grant, Atty. C. C. Wimbish, president, Illinois Branch Natl. Colored Democratic association; adjournment of session.

SECOND DAY

July 13, 10 A. M.—

Call to order by president; invocation, Rt. Rev. Bishop E. T. Demby, national chaplain; Negro National Anthem led by Pauline James Lee, president Natl. University of Music, chairman of music for the Natl. Colored Democratic association; report of committees in following order: platform, resolutions, credentials and registration, letter to the nation finance, presiding, nominations; discussion of committee reports follows.

Appointment of committee of four to escort the newly elected president to the platform; address, president, National Colored Democratic association; appointment by president of committee to wait on chairman of Democratic National Committee, Honorable James A. Farley, to present him a copy of adopted platform and copy of letter to the nation.

Luncheon

Report from delegation to wait on General Farley; general announcements and optional speeches; adjournment of session.

THIRD DAY

July 14—2 P. M.—

Call to order by president; invocation, Rt. Rev. Bishop E. T. Demby, national chaplain, Tenn.; opening remarks by president; appointment by president of committee of 4 to escort honored guests to platform; musical selection.

Introduction of His Excellency, the governor of Illinois, Hon. Edward M. Sneed, commissioner of Illinois; address, His Excellency, Gov. Henry Horner; introduction of Hon. James A. Farley, chairman Democratic National Committee; Postmaster General of the United States, Dr. William J. Tompkins; address, Hon. James A. Farley; musical selection.

Address, Hon. Harry S. Truman, U. S. senator, Mo.; address, Hon. Jack Nichols, member of congress, Okla.; address, Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Democratic National Committeewoman, Pa.; address, Hon. C. C. Wimbish, president, United Colored Democratic association, Cook County, Chicago, Ill., at present Asst. Corporation Counsel; introduction of honored guests.

Remarks by honored guests: Hon. Ambrose J. O'Connell, First Assistant Postmaster General; Hon. Josh Lee, U. S. Sentor, Oklahoma; Hon. Sherman Minton U. S. Senator, Ind.; Hon. Ambrose J. Kennedy, member of Congress, Maryland; Hon. Alben W. Barkley, U. S. Senator, Kentucky;

Hon. Edwin A. Halsey, secretary, U. S. Senate; Hon. Charles C. Diggs, state senator, Michigan Hon. William A. Wallace, state senator, Illinois; Hon. Robert I Miller, Washington, D. C. National officers: Mrs. Ethel Bowles Mo.; Hon. Austin Norris, Penn. Rev. Marshall Shepherd, Penn. Hon. Anthony Overton, Chicago Hon. Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago Hon. Loring B. Moore, asst. attorney general of Illinois; Hon. Kenneth Campbell, public vehicle license commissioner, Chicago; Hon. Emmett Page, Illinois Commerce Commission;

Hon. S. R. Wheat, president Cook County Illinois Democratic Organization; Hon. Barnett Hodes, Corp. Counsel, city of Chicago. National committeewomen will be honored guests.

APOLOGIZES IN COURT FOR KISSING PICTURE; FREED

"If she don't want me to look at her any more than I won't even do that."

Thus spoke Edward La Sage, 4845 South Parkway avenue, who was hailed into court Monday, July 8, for kissing the picture of Mrs. Ethel Tillman, 4620 Calumet avenue the Sunday before. La Sage explained that he obtained the picture from a friend and promised to return it immediately. He apologized to Mrs. Tilman who forgave him with a smile.

So did Judge Weiss.

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eensboro, N. C., News
July 2. 1940

ROOSEVELT INDORSED BY NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Judge F. K. Watkins, Durham, Named First President At Convention Here.

Judge Frederick K. Watkins, of Durham, was named the first statewide president of the United Negro Democrats of North Carolina in first convention session here yesterday afternoon which was featured by unanimous indorsement of Franklin D. Roosevelt to succeed himself in the next presidency, and unanimous praise of "the whole new deal administration".

Sessions yesterday afternoon and last night at Trinity A. M. E. Zion church, attended by about 700, climaxed the two-day convention, said to be the first of its magnitude in the entire south. A banquet and convention ball at Friendly lake last night concluded activities following a public session at which speakers were Dr. Miles Mark Fisher, Durham, state chaplain, and Judge William York, Greensboro.

Other officers chosen include Rev. R. C. Sharpe, Greensboro, first vice president; Hosea V. Price, Winston-Salem, second vice president; W. H. Parker, Tarboro, third vice president; Dr. O. M. Fisher, Reidsville, fourth vice president; Rev. J. T. Hairston, Greensboro, treasurer; Edward Saunders, Durham, secretary; E. Kermitt Hightower, Greensboro, general counsel, and R. W. Brown, Winston-Salem, chairman of the executive committee.

Delegates Are Named.

Judge Watkins was named national committeeman, and the following were named delegates to the National Negro Democratic convention in Chicago, July 13-15: Rev. R. C. Sharpe, Hallie Emerson, E. Kermitt Hightower, Lonnie E. Reynolds and Waldo C. Falkener, of Greensboro; R. W. Brown, H. V. Price, L. Hill and Aldine Robinson, of Winston-Salem; Dr. O. M. Fisher, Dr. C. A. Clarke and A. H. McLaurin, of Reidsville; W. H. Parker, N. N. Grey and G. M. Matthewson, of Tarboro; Dr. S. H. Vick and Dr. J. W. Butterfield, of Wilson; Joe Blount and Jack Dupree, of Farmville; Mrs. R. I. Johnson, I. H. Smith and Dr. Wilbur Mann, of New Bern; Dr. J. H. Perry, of Burlington; Edward Saunders, G. W. Holloway, J. H. Strickland, L. E. Austin, Dr. J. W. Cortiss and C. W. White, of Durham, and T. V. Mangum, of Statesville.

A platform was adopted calling for greater political, educational and business opportunities for negroes in North Carolina, and a closer co-operation between all citizens, negro and white, of North Carolina, for greater democracy. Judge Watkins was featured speaker of the afternoon session.

With the new president in charge, last night's session was officially opened by E. Kermitt Hightower. Councilman A. C. Davis brought words of welcome. Dr. Miles Mark Fisher was introduced by Rev. R. C. Sharpe, president of the local negro Democratic organization. Dr. Fisher stressed good citizenship and interracial co-operation. Judge York spoke on good citizenship.

Platform Given.

The platform included 10 points—the perfection of all county units; collection of assessments from county units; creation of own campaign and convention funds; oversee and advocate all legislation designed to advance the welfare of negroes in North Carolina; work for the establishment of a home for delinquent negro girls; work for the establishment of training for domestic women; work for appointment of negroes in higher-class positions in North Carolina; work for creation of a permanent welfare commission for negroes and a sufficient appropriation for its expense and operation; work for the appointment of negroes on boards of education, and work for the equalization of salaries of negro teachers in the state commensurate with the economic trend of the present time.

Judge Watkins' talk sounded the consensus of the session, going for Roosevelt, and praising the services of Gov. Clyde R. Hoey. He pledged the negro Democrats' service and support to the new deal and urged its continuance.

Free Education Lauded.

Advancement of agriculture, and of free education of the youth "regardless of the cost" were pointed out as fundamentals of the government. He condemned the existence of lynching.

"We as a nation," he said, "sincerely believe that we shall be kept out of the present conflict and that we shall not become entangled nor involved unless the honor and dignity of this nation and the safety and welfare of its people are jeopardized.

'In the event of inevitability, you will find the United Negro Democrats of North Carolina and the negro citizens of the state, in the future, as ever in all the nation's past, ready, willing and anxious to do their patriotic duty".

Anderson, S. C., Mail
August 8, 1940

KENT GIVES NEGRO VIEW

Frank R. Kent, a writer much-admired by the anti-Roosevelt brigade, points out that "the Republican convention already has adopted a Negro plank, urged a strong group of Negro leaders."

The same plank will be put up to the Democrats "as a demand" but "there is reason to believe that the Negro leaders know they will not get from the Democrats the kind of declaration they want and are more or less prepared to revert to the Republican party as the Negroes' real friend."

The Times and Democrat recently printed the Republican party's delaration in favor of full political equality for Negroes and pointed out that the attitude of the two parties toward the Negro question is entirely different. — Orangeburg Times-Democrat.

Judge Rainey Named Honorary Secretary At Demo Convention

Daily World
7-19-40
Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Lawrence Wood Robert, Jr., secretary of the Democratic National Committee Saturday announced that he had appointed Judge Joseph H. Rainey of Philadelphia an honorary assistant secretary of the Democratic National Convention which will be held in this rity beginning July 15th.

Rainey, who formerly was State Athletic Commissioner in Pennsylvania, has accepted the post which is looked upon as a distinct honor. He stated that he will leave Philadelphia Wednesday in order to attend the conclave being held by Negro Democrats in this city July 12, 13 and 14 at which time it is expected that the eastern and western Negro Democratic leaders will be bickering for lead spots in the coming fall election.

Senator Joseph F. Cuffey of Pennsylvania and Dr. Luther Harr, treasurer of Philadelphia are said to be responsible for the Rainey appointment.

Democratic Post Goes to Rainey

Afro American
7-13-40
Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA — The appointment of Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey as an assistant secretary of the Democratic National Convention which opens in Chicago July 15, was announced by Lawrence Wood Robert, Jr., secretary of the Democratic National Committee, on Saturday.

Mr. Rainey, former State athletic commissioner, will leave here July 10, for Chicago, where he will also attend the conclave being held by colored Democrats July 12-14.

Senator Joseph Guffey of Pennslyvania and Dr. Luther Harr, treasurer of the City of Philadelphia, are said to be responsible for the Rainey appointment.

Negro Democrats Announce Convention Speakers

Plaindealer
7-5-40
Kansas City, Kan.

CHICAGO, July 5 (ANP) — Prominent Democratic leaders of both races lead by Postmaster General James A. Farley will converge on Chicago, July 12, to attend sessions of the National Colored Democratic association's quadrennial convention at the Eighth Regiment armory.
have sent in advance registration and

From the number of delegates who made reservations at the hotels and boarding houses, it is expected that fully 3,500 delegates and visitors will be in attendance, with the number increasing to approximately 5,000 for the mass meeting to be held Sunday, July 14, at which time Farley, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and several senators and congressmen will be present and speak.

Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Black Dispatch, of Oklahoma City, has been selected by the committee to deliver the keynote address on July 12. On the program with Editor Dunjee will be Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins, president of the association, and Mrs. Bessyse Bearden, vice president of New York, who will respond to the address from the mayor of Chicago.

A platform committee will be appointed shortly after the opening of the first session to draw up a platform constituting the wishes of the Negroes of America, that should be made known to the National Democratic convention that opens here immediately after the adjournment of colored convention.

A convention manual. which includes the "call" of the convention, indicates that the association will give considerable thought and attention to the question of the integration of Negroes into all branches of the military establishment if the U.S., as well as the discussion of the part the association can play in obtaining for all Negroes of voting ages the right to ballot.

It is anticipated that the platform committee will include these two matters as planks in the platform it proposes to present to the Democratic National committee when it convenes here.

William L. Dawson is chairman of the steering committee, Mrs. C. C Winbish is secretary and Alderman Benjamin A Grant is treasurer. Other committee members are: Arrangement C. C. Wimbish, Ralph Chilton, Clarence Smith, E. L. Prittchet, Thomas Enilish; Public Relation Commission Edward M Sneed, Dr. S. R. Wheat, Frank Sumners; Finance, James Martin David Bills, William L Dawson; Organization, Duke Slater, Emmett Page; Platform, Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, Nelson M. Willis, Publicity, Kenneth E. Campbell, D. W. D Hector, Dr E M Chandler; Women's Committee, Mrs. Edward M. Sneed, Mrs. Ethel Waddell and Mrs. Anna B Hopson.

N.A.A.C.P. To Present Planks To Democrats

Defender
7-13-40
Chicago, Ill.

Suggested planks touching upon problems affecting the Race will be presented to the platform committee of the Democratic National Convention opening July 15 by a committee representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The planks urge inclusion of members of the Race in the armed services; passage of the federal anti-lynching bill; legislation abolishing poll tax and white primaries; abolition of color line in employment; equitable distribution of federal monies to states to aid education, health, housing, relief, farm aid and other services; extention of social security to agricultural, domestic and casual labor; abolition of the color line in federal government posts; enforcement of civil rights laws in all sections of the United States.

The planks, which are identical with the ones presented to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, will be offered to the Democrats by a committee consisting of Charles H. Houston, Washington, D. C., Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahome City, Okla.; A. Maceo Smith Dallas, Texas, and Irvin C. Mollison Chicago.

New Deal 'Gifts' to Negro School Are Hit by Solon

OCT 26 1940

(The Associated Press)

Times Picayune
New Orleans,
La.

Washington, Oct. 25. — Representative Reed, Republican, New York, said today that a Democratic national committee press release "publicizing the new chemistry building" at Howard university, Negro institution here, was a "tricky performance."

He added in a statement issued through the Republican national committee:

"Appropriations made for six buildings and other projects at Howard university by Republican congresses and approved by Republican presidents were impounded on March 28, 1933, by the New Deal when it came into office. The several buildings were then released, one by one, as New Deal-Democratic 'gifts.'"

"WE WANT TALMADGE"

Savannah Journal
8-4-40
Savannah, Ga.

Last week we commented upon an article published in THE MILLEDGEVILLE NEWS anent the three leading candidates for the governorship of our great state. We noted the obvious fact that none of the candidates have made any promises to the Negroes of the state. We all know why this is true—it grows out of the fact that very few Negroes vote in Georgia, especially in the smaller towns and rural districts. Candidates for public office in a republic do not usually spend a great amount of time on persons who cannot or do not vote. We need not expect any candidates for the governorship of our state to pay much attention to us before election until we have the long overdue renaissance of political activity among the Negroes of this state.

Since none of the candidates deem it necessary or wise to say much to us about Negroes, that leaves us colored citizens free to give whatever support we have, direct or indirect, to the candidate who, if elected, will probably stop the rangling in Atlanta and above all straighten out the states finances so that school teachers can be paid. Judging by past performances it would seem that Talmadge is the man most likely to put Georgia back on the map as a financially responsible, going business concern. In view of this fact THE JOURNAL joins with the thousands of citizens of Georgia who are saying day after day "WE WANT TALMADGE" for our next governor.

Regular Delegates, Alternates Rebel Against Thompkins Ass'n

Courier
7-27-40

Fight to Direct Campaign Breaks into Open—Recorder's Set Up Denounced as Jim Crow.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO, July 25—An open rebellion against the leadership of Dr. William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds, and his National Colored Democratic Association was staged by the regularly-elected delegates and alternates to the National Democratic Convention here Wednesday and Thursday as the fight to direct the 1940 Presidential campaign among Negroes broke into the open.

Meeting in the Grand Hotel on South Parkway here, the Negro delegates denounced Dr. Thompkins' organization as a "jim-crow" set-up and moved for the organization of a national union of Democratic workers, composed of men active in their local organizations.

The group also began drafting a petition to be presented to the Democratic National Committee asking that the campaign be directed by these regularly-elected workers.

Leadership in the fight on Dr. Thompkins was taken by the New York and California delegates and alternates and supported by other groups, including some of the Chicago members of Dr. Thompkins' association. During the Wednesday meeting, the group contacted Dr. Thompkins by telephone and questioned him closely on the history and operation of his organization.

Earlier in the day, the Thompkins organization had received another setback when Mrs. Bessye Bearden, prominent New York Democrat, had resigned as a vice-president of his organization. Although the Hatch Bill would have forced Mrs. Bearden, a deputy collector of Internal Revenue, to halt her political activities anyway, the noted woman leader bitterly assailed Dr. Thompkins for allegedly failing to work for the benefit of the women of his race.

The fight on the Recorder of Deeds began after he had held the 12th quadrennial convention of his organization in the Eighth Illinois Armory on the eve of the regular Democratic convention here.

At that time, Dr. Thompkins was believed to be seeking the direction of the Negro campaign for 1940. Other contenders were Julian D. Rainey, former corporation counsel of Boston who worked with Dr. Thompkins on the 1932 and 1933 campaigns, and Attorney William L. Houston, an assistant attorney general.

The National Colored Democratic Association was organized and incorporated in 1892 and has since followed the custom of meeting in the convention city on the eve of the regular party conclave. It claims affiliated clubs in 37 states and Dr. Thompkins declared at this year's meetings that it represents 2,000,000 of the 4,000,000 qualified Negro voters.

Postmaster General James A. Farley, Senator Alben Barkley and a score of other Democratic leaders addressed the association's mass meeting at the armory last Sunday and pleaded for the support of the Negro vote.

URGED TO DE RACE IN PROGRAM

Bee
7-28-40
Chicago, Ill.

Pointing to the part the Negro has played in establishing the government of today, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, lone Negro member of the House of Representatives from Illinois First Congrssional District, Tuesday electrified the National Democratic convention audience in a stirring appeal for inclusion of America's "most forgotten man, the Negro," in the Democratic party program.

Congressman Mitchell's address which was delivered during the afternoon session Tuesday was roundly applauded by the vast assemblage as he brought greetings from 15,000,000 "loyal Americans", who pledge to the nation a continuance of that unbroken loyalty of spirit and action which have characterized our conduct in this country since 1619."

Negro Last Considered

Characterizing the Negro as America's most forgotten man, Congressman Mitchell stated that the race, "for a half century, has been last and least of all groups to come in for favorable consideration at the hands of the national government."

Through the wise and courageous leadership of this democratic administration, Congressman Mitchell asserted, a new day has dawned for the Negro which has seen him included in every phase of the administration program.

Congressman Mitchell's address was printed in its entirety in last week's issue. It has been acclaimed as one of the most trenchant and forceful of the convention addresses.

PLATFORM PLEDGES

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For the first time in its history the platform of the Democratic Party mentions Negroes, but it makes no definite and specific promises.

After recounting what it has done for Negroes, without mentioning the fight Negroes had to keep up in order to get it to do it, the Democratic plank says:

> **"We shall continue to strive for complete legislative safeguards against discrimination in government service and benefits, and in the national defense forces. We pledge to uphold due process and the equal protection of the laws for every citizen, regardless of race, creed or color."**

So far as we can recall there has been very little striving on the part of the Administration to provide safeguards against discrimination in government service.

The government departments in Washington continue to bar or to segregate Negroes, and there has been no effort whatever to eliminate color discrimination in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard which Negroes' taxes help support.

In what way does the Democratic Party propose to provide "equal protection of the laws"?

Does it propose to enact a federal anti-lynching law? Or to pass legislation implementing the 14th Amendment? Is it going to do anything to end political disfranchisement of Negroes or to end the notorious "white primary"?

The Negro plank says nothing definite in this connection.

The Negro plank in the Republican platform is only a little less vague. It pledges a square deal for Negroes, says departmental discrimination "must cease," avers that universal suffrage "must be effective," and that an anti-mob law "should be enacted," but the words "will" and "shall" are conspicuously absent.

While admittedly these two planks are the strongest that either party has penned on the Negro, there is nothing in them to arouse undue optimism.

But they show that more consideration is being given to the colored citizen than ever before, and they reveal that The Courier's long fight for equality in national defense is having its effect.

Both planks admit that there is discrimination against Negroes in government departments and especially in the national defense; both admit the immorality of this discrimination, and indicate a determination to end it.

The moral to be gleaned from these two planks is that Negroes will get consideration and concessions in the degree that they control sufficient votes to bring effective pressure to bear on their elected representatives and are intelligently organized for that purpose.

If The Pittsburgh Courier had not kept up a continuous fight for a square deal in the defense forces, there would have been no mention of this gross discrimination in the party platforms.

More than vague promises will be forthcoming if Negroes continue to organize their political strength and to everywhere increase it by qualifying to go to the polls and vote.

This presidential election more than any previous one will be closely contested and the result may be determined by a few thousand votes one way or the other, and they will be Negro votes.

This is well understood by the general staffs of both Parties, and more specific pledges than contained in either Party plank may be secured from Congressional candidates if such pledges are solicited by Negro voters.

Race Voters Oppose Nomination of Man From Deep South For Vice Presidency

Journal & Guide
7-27-40
Norfolk, Va.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A known opposition of Negro voters in the North and West to candidates from the Deep South for Vice-President of the United States on the Democratic ticcket may have been a factor in the refusal to nominate Speaker Bankhead of Alabama, Senator James Byrnes of South Carolina, or Congressman Sam Rayburn, of Texas, it became known here this week.

Byrnes especially is known for his bitter anti-Negro activity in connection with the federal anti-lynching bill. Bankhead has been no friend of Negroes. Rayburn has no special record on the Negro, but he comes from a state whose record is bad.

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Southerners Accuse Northern Democrats of 'Passing Buck'

Call 7-26-40

Kansas City, Mo

NEW ORLEANS.—(ANP)—A "caucus" held here last week to discuss and consider the contents of a special resolution drafted by Southern Negroes to be presented to the Democratic National convention charged Negro Democrats of the North as being "unconcerned with the plight of their Southern brothers' and indifferently incognito as to the future of the majority of the race's political hopes."

The resolution was sent to the National Negro Democratic committee together with scores of other Democratic leaders the country over. In it were contained special requisites for consideration of the injustices and pressure practices against "three-fourths of the Negro population" that live in the South.

The document bore out that the "Democratic Party, if it would curry the support of the all important Negro vote" must positively express itself as to its future policy in dealing with legislation effecting Negroes. It insisted that definite steps be taken to lesson the power of Southern Party leaders who represented a small minority of the Southern population, and who upheld discrimination and racial prejudice.

The charge against Northern Negro Democrats in this direction came from two disclosures: (1) In a letter to the Graphic Press, The National Negro Democratic committee expressed that its objecives for presentation to the Convention contained most of the clauses of the "Southern" resolution. (2) In the face of this, the Democrats convention, instead of lessening the power of Southern prejudiced Democrats, offered to give them "bonus" delegates in future convening, delegating more power to the "minority" represented Southerner.

Negro Democrats Bolt Thompkins Setup, Form New National Council

Tribune 8-1-40

Philadelphia Pa

CHICAGO—A group of leading Democrats, dissatisfied members of the National Colored Democratic Association, scored the alleged failures and excesses of the Dr. William J. Thompkins organization and laid the ground work for the formation of an independent Democratic association last Thursday.

Led by J. Livert Kelly, militant labor leader, they called Dr. Thompkins, Washington, D. C. recorder of deeds, into the meeting at the Grand Hotel to hear charges against him.

INSURED OWN ELECTION

Kelly followers charged that Dr. Thompkins insured his own reelection as head of the association by calling an election during the absence of all known opposition, and that he has on the organization committee two Republicans, Walter L. Robinson, of Paducah, Ky., and J. B. Caulter, of Lexington, Ky.

When Dr. Thompkins' disavowal and explanation of these charges failed to satisfy the Kelly faction, they resolved themselves into an organization known as "The National Council of Negro Democrats."

DETROITER IS HEAD

Officers of the new organization are: President, Eveters S. Cunningham, Detroit; secretary, Augustus F. Hawkins, member of assembly of California; treasurer, Herbert L. Bruce, leader 21st district, Harlem; sergeant-at-arms, J. Livert Kelly, labor leader, Chicago.

Other members of the new group are: Rev. W. A. Payton, Kansas City, Kans., chairman of executive committee of Jeffersonian league of Kansas; John C. Walker, deputy commissioner of Sinking Fund, Louisville; John H. Perrie, district leader of the Third congressional district of Topeka, Kan.; Leon H. Washington, Kentucky; J. Everett Harris, housing commissioner, Louisville; Daniel L. Burrows, assemblyman, New York City; W. L. (Bill) Harris, leader of the Fourth congressional district, Topeka, Kan.; Leon H. Washington, publisher, Los Angeles; Fred Vialet, Democratic state committee, New York City; Ross Jones, Kansas City, Kan., president of the Jeffersonian League of Kansas; Dr. A. C. Thornhill, Montclair, N. J.; Joseph C. Coles, deputy election commissioner of Detroit and Arthur Caruso, former sergeant at arms of the Michigan State legislature, 1937-38.

RACE PLANKS IN

The Guardian

7-27-40

PARTY PLATFOR

Boston, Mass

G. O. P. PLANK

We pledge that our American citizens of African descent shall be given a square deal in the econom and political life of this nation. Discrimination in the civil service, the army, navy and all other branches of the government must cease. To enjoy the full benefits of ilfe, liberty and pursuit of happiness universal sufferage must be made effective for the Colored citizen. Mo violence shocks the conscience of the nation and legislation to curb th evil should be enacted.

IN DEM. PLATFORM ADOPTED AT CHICAGO CONVENTION

Our Colored citizens have participated actively in the economic and social advances launched by this administration, including fair labor standards, social security benefits, health protection, work relief projects, decent housing, aid to education, and the rehabilitation of low-income farm families. We have aided more than half a million Colored youths in vocational training, education and employment. We shall continue to strive for complete legislative safeguards against discrimination in government service and benefits, and in the national defense forces.

We pledge to uphold due process and the equal protection of the laws for every citizen, regardless of race. creed or color.

Not a Democratic Democrat

Call, Kansas City, Mo

AUG 8 1940

Gov. Lloyd C. Stark has himself to blame for his defeat for the Democratic nomination for United States senator. The margin by which he lost could have been made up in several ways. His opponent, Senator Truman, is a hard-working public official. But he was handicapped in his race for re-election by the political earthquake which stripped him of organized support. That he built a personal following sufficient to win is the highest possible tribute to his personality.

The exact opposite is true of Gov. Stark. With the weight of a state-wide ready-to-hand organization behind him he was too much martinet and too little man to beat the single-handed Truman. Had he realized from the moment he took office that he was the servant of the people and made himself approachable, had he gone about the disagreeable parts of his duties without taking ghoulish glee in the downfall of men who had helped him rise, had he been a sincere executive and done his duty by Negroes when ordered by the U. S. supreme court to give them equal education, Gov. Stark would have won the nomination, and been started on the national career he covets.

None of these things did Stark do. Throughout his term his office has been closed to the people. He has beat his breast with boasted righteousness, when any other official would have been sunk in sorrow to have to punish erstwhile friends. He cheated Negroes of their lawful rights with full knowledge of what those rights are. In January he will walk out of office into oblivion of his own making, after a meteoric four years in which he won the state's highest office and enough national attention to be talked of as a cabinet member, vice-president and president, only to fail of election by the people of his own state who knew him.

If there ever was a career which warns men of public aspiration what not to do it is Gov. Stark's. His egotism blinded him to the reasons why people elect

to office. He took to himself as honor what they intended he should use to serve them.

Lloyd C. Stark was a name high in business circles before he ever held office. Thanks to education in the nation's naval academy, he had unusual preparation for public office. But he lacked a heart and did not understand people nor do they understand him. He can now go back to his apple trees and keep his office door barred like he has kept the governor's office in Jefferson City.

The weaknesses of his opponent does not take away from Senator Harry S. Truman. He is Jack who killed the giant which any chief executive is in these days. Government is made up of so many bureaus that a horde of public employes endows a governor with a political organization that means victory. Senator Truman kept himself at the call of Missouri. In his need the state stood by him. Stark thought of self, and by himself he is left.

Southerner Puzzled By Negro Democrats

OCT 24 1940

Phila Tribune

Phila Pa

To the Editor:

No doubt you have the news of the manner in which the Protestant Episcopal Convention shamefully treated the Negroes.

I often wonder how any Negro can ever vote for a Democrat. Every time a Negro votes Democratic he helps the southerners.

I am a white man and have a high regard for the Negroes. My ancestors came from south of the Mason-Dixon line and I still have relatives there. They often tell me there are times they would like to vote the Republican ticket, but if they did they would put the Negro population on top in cities where the Negro population is greater than the white.

I would much prefer a Negro in a high political position than some of the persons that F. D. Roosevelt is now packing in Washington, D. C.

I voted for the New Deal in 1932 and 1936 but this time for W. L. Willkie.

WILLARD WARD

"Too Bad" For Negro

OCT 24 1940

Phila Tribune

Phila Pa

To the Editor:

The Rev. Dr. Bagnall, like all other Negro Democratic educated leaders, wishes to see the Roosevelt political regime go on. That's "too bad" for the Negro. God help the Negro on November 5. Dr. Bagnall will preach as Roosevelt wants him to preach, not as Dr. Bagnall wants to preach.

ROBERT L. JONES, Sr.

POLITICAL 1940
PARTY AFFILIATION

DEMOCRATIC

SPIRITED ADDRESS OF COLORED EDITOR VOTED INTO RECORDS

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Ill.

OCT 13 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10—Signal honors were recently paid to Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, when his spirited address before the National Colored Democratic Association in Chicago was incorporated into the Appendix of the Congressional Record. Representative Thomas, of Oklahoma, asked for the unanimous consent of the house, which was given, to have the speech printed and made a part of the record which was done.

In his brilliant oration before the colored Democrats of the nation, the militant editor of the famous Oklahoma weekly, pointedly called attention to the steady progress that his people had made in Oklahoma under President Roosevelt in the past seven and a half years. He graphically told how 40,000 Negroes, in his 'fair state' below the Mason-Dixon line, who had sense enough to be Democrats are the black men and women who, by their visions and good fellowship among the citizens of their state were going to politically liberate the millions of black men and women now disfranchised.

He stated that for sixty years the Negro asked nothing of the Republican party—and got nothing. Pointing out that practically all the older men of the assembly now Democrats, were Democrats because they were dissatisfied with the Republican party's meager treatment and lack of consideration for the Negro and capped it with a statement made by the immortal Frederick Douglass, to-wit:

"Men have in their own hands the peaceful means by which they may put all of the moral, political, and economic enemies to flight, if they will faithfully, courageously, and valiantly use them."

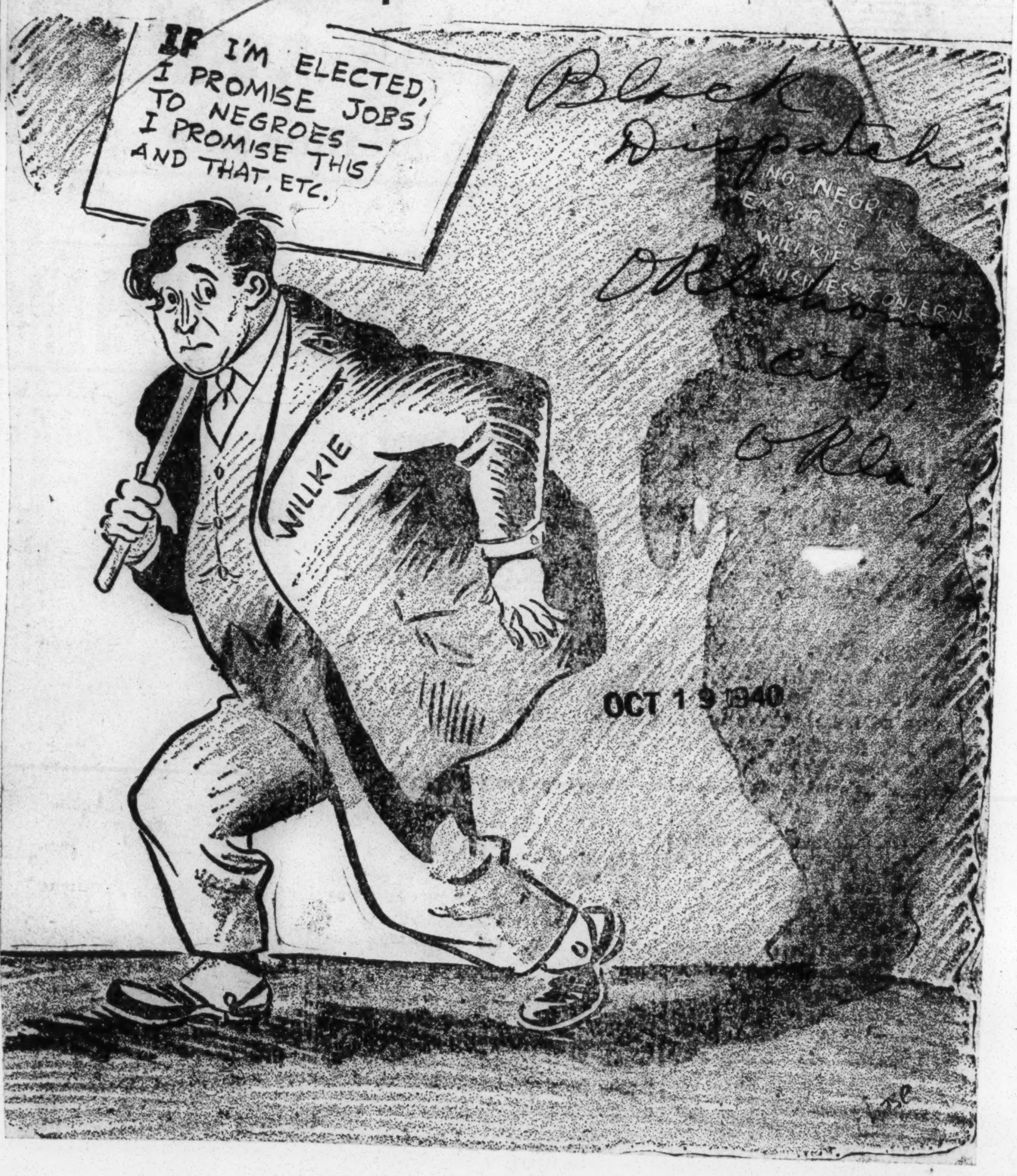
Then he told of a prominent minister, the Rev. L. K. Williams of Chicago, who admonished an old lady for singing "Jesus Leads Me and Roosevelt Feeds Me." As to his attitude on the subject, he said:

"Well, I come to Chicago today to say that in spite of the Rev. L. K. Williams, that great Republican leader, "Jesus still leads and Roosevelt still feeds the great American Nation."

Near the end of his 3,500 word speech, he pointed out the hundreds of Negroes placed in responsible jobs and named a few, such as William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds; Lester Walton, United States Minister to Liberia; Mary McLeod Bethune, Edgar Brown, Dr. Robert Weaver, Dr. Horn, Maceo Smith, Lawrence W. Oxley and Joseph H. P. Evans, earning from $4,000 to $10,000 annually.

Roscoe Dunjee's "Black Dispatch" was organized in 1915. Prior to that, his father had been the editor of the Harper's Ferry Messenger in 1884 and under the elder Dunjee, he acquired his flare for journalism. Today his publication has one of the best weekly newspaper plants below the Mason-Dixon Line, including one for engraving which has but recently been installed. The Black Dispatch's biggest sales area is in the southwest, namely, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas. Mr. Dunjee has been a fearless champion of his race and on a number of occasions has gotten into serious difficulties with the Ku Klux Klan and other subversive anti-Negro groups.

His Past Catches Up


IF I'M ELECTED, I PROMISE JOBS TO NEGROES — I PROMISE THIS AND THAT, ETC.
WILLKIE
NO NEGRO EMPLOYED IN WILLKIE'S BUSINESS CONCERNS

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

OCT 19 1940

Negro-Hating Bilbo Put His Feet On Free Soil; Resent His Presence

OCT 25 1940

He Is the Same Bilbo Who Introduced Measure to Deport All Negroes to Africa

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kansas

TOPEKA, Kans.—A New Deal blunder last week may cost the Democratic Party of Kansas thousands of Negro votes and will perhaps prove costly to the entire Democratic state ticket from its gubernatorial candidate on down, when the Negro-hating Senator Bilbo of Minsissippi was imported into Free Kansas to help corral the Negro votes for President Roosevelt and William H. Burke, candidate for Governor.

Senator Bilbo is a nationally known character among Negroes. He is known not for his practice of Democracy but for his racial intolerance, bigotry, hatreds, prejudice and support of lynchocrats, mob violence and every other un-American act to keep the American Negro down. Bilbo became a national figure when he introduced a resolution in the senate to deport all American Negroes 'back' to Africa for the purpose of protecting white supremacy. Senator Bilbo also became nationally known when he filibustered in the Senate three days against the Anti-lynching bill, and he has been an ardent foe against that bill every time it has come up. He is considered by Negroes all over the United States, especially where they have a right to franchise, as bad medicine. And those who associate with him have a dark outlook ahead, because the Negroes assume that there is some truth in the theory that birds of a feather flock together.

The Democrats made the biggest blunder in the history of Kansas where the Negro vote is considered when they allowed Senator Bilbo to beat his feet on free soil and try to tell the Negroes who to elect for Governor. Bilbo hails from a state where they lynch Negroes for pastime; where they pay Negro teachers as low as twenty-five dollars a month; where Negroes have school buildings not as good as some sheds for mules and horses; where the Negro population in the entire state of Mississippi outnumbers the whites and Negroes are not allowed to even vote; where Negroes have no rights at all according to the custom and traditions and practices of the state that a white man should respect; where the Governor of the state hit the editor of a Jackson daily newspaper over the head with his cane in the lobby of a prominent hotel because this editor wrote an editorial in his paper denouncing the misuse of public funds where Negroes were corcerned. This in brief gives you a bird's-eye picture of Senator Bilbo. And he is the man that came all the way from Mississippi to the John Brown state, 'Free' Kansas, to tell the people about Democracy.

Letters have poured into the Plaindealer offices at Wichita, Topeka and Kansas City from Negro voters all over the state protesting Bilbo's appearance in Kansas. These letters are from both Republicans and Democrats.

Negro supporters of Burke were reluctant to continue to campaign for him this week in various parts of the state because of the fact that he had the effontry to appear on the same program last week with Senator Bilbo of Mississippi at Chanute, Kansas. The Negro race knows Senator Bilbo and his coming to Kansas, in the opinion of many, has definitely placed Kansas in the Republican column for Wendell L. Willkie, and assured the re-election of Governor Payne H. Ratner. Had Bilbo remained in Mississippi the outcome perhaps would be different. Republican political leaders and friends of Governor Ratner were saying this week that until the New Deal began a desperate drive to corral enough votes to perpetuate itself in office and violate the 'No Third Term' precedent the Democratic organization generally had been smart enough to cover up its hole card. Now that their hand is exposed, their campaign road is going to be rough. Negroes are aroused. They resent the action of the Democrats in bringing Bilbo into Kansas to try to influence voters. He was as much out of his element in this state as he would be anywhere else where class, race or religious hatred will not be tolerated. One political leader and outstanding Republican in Kansas told a Plaindealer representative over at Leavenworth that he did not see how the Democratic party could make such a big mistake knowing the condition of Negroes in Mississippi as compared to Kansas Negroes where they have educational advantages on equal basis with others. He further stated that in view of the fact that their opportunities have increased under the Ratner administration whose opponent is the man Senator Bilbo came to Kansas to help, it is a colossal blunder and one that will take the Democrats many years to correct. Plaindealer representatives, in questioning several Democratic leaders over the state, both white and colored found that they were willing to admit that it was a grave error, and they sought to cover the situation by saying that the National Committee sent Bilbo to Kansas and that his meeting with Burke was a coincidence.

Atlanta, Ga Journal
October 13, 1940

German Ancestry Attack Called 'Poison Pen'

7-246

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—(INS)—A Democratic campaign pamphlet attacking Wendell Willkie for his German ancestry Saturday drew immediate fire from Willkie campaigners as a "poison pen" statement.

Alan Valentine, executive director of the Democrats-for-Willkie, issued a statement quoting from what he said was a document head "Democratic Facts 1940, Speakers' Bureau, Colored Division" released by Democratic headquarters in New York.

The excerpts quoted by Valentine referred to German ancestry, a quotation from Hitler's "Mein Kampf" stating that "Negroes are lower than apes," and the charge that "Willkie was never candidate for public office until the present international situation arose."

The pamphlet also was attacked by Samuel F. Pryor Jr., Eastern Republican campaign manager. Stating that it reflected panic in Democratic headquarters, Pryor said:

"I do not care to comment on as smear as came from the committee but I'll wager that no American Negro ever devised such a smear. I believe the Negro race will resent such tactics."

Valentine made the accusation that the document was "a bold, unscrupulous attempt to make voters believe Willkie is running for office simply to help Hitler."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 11, 1940

FLEMING, MORGAN TO ASK NEGRO VOTES FOR F.D.R

City Judge Martin A. Fleming and former State Senator Fletcher R. Morgan will deliver campaign speeches before a rally of Fourth ward colored voters in behalf of the democratic ticket tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the Newton Normal school on Grove street, Walter B. Cullom, colored, announced last night. Cullom will preside at the meeting.

The Fourth ward rally is being held under the auspices of the colored Roosevelt club, which has been busy for several days organizing Negro voters for President Roosevelt. Although the Fourth ward is the stronghold of Walter C. Robinson, who is supporting the republican presidential nominee, Wendell L. Willkie, Cullom said the colored Roosevelt supporters will give a good account of themselves at tonight's rally.

The colored Roosevet club will sponsor a campaign speech here Monday night at the Memorial auditorium by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, of the First Illinois congressional district. Mitchell is the only Negro democrat ever elected to congress.

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
October 14, 1940

The colored division of the Democratic National Committee has issued for the circulation among colored voters, particularly those in Harlem, a pamphlet in which Wendell Willkie's ancestry is criticized and he is charged with being a German sympathizer because he is of German extraction. Mr. Willkie fought against the Germans in 1917 and the Negroes will probably not make very much out of their contention.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
October 10, 1940

Negro Meetings Planned

Plans for four mass meetings of negroes before the November election were discussed by the Negro Democratic Committee at their headquarters at 173 South Third yesterday. Two of the meetings will be held in South Memphis and two in North Memphis. Workers for all wards densely populated with negroes were appointed. Dr. J. E. Walker acted as chairman.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 26, 1940

NEW DEAL TRICKERY CHARGED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — (AP) — Representative Reed (R., N. Y.) said Friday that a Democratic National Committee press release "publicizing the 'new' chemistry building" at Howard University, Negro institution here, was a "tricky performance." He added in a statement issued through the Republican National Committee: "Appropriations made for six buildings and other projects at Howard University by Republican congresses and approved by Republican presidents were impounded on March 28, 1933, by the New Deal when it came into office. The several buildings were then released, one by one, as New Deal-Democratic 'gifts.'"

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
October 27, 1940

Negro Democrats To Stage Local Rally

Debate On Roosevelt Vs. Willkie Will Feature Meeting Thursday Night

A debate on the subject of Roosevelt vs. Willkie will be held at the Biltmore Hotel Thursday night, Frederick Watkins, president of the United Negro Democrats of North Carolina, announced yesterday.

Dr. J. S. Baline of Winston-Salem and C. O. Pearson, Durham attorney, will speak for Willkie and J. S. Green, member of the Negro Democratic Club, and Dr. J. W. Butterfield of Wilson will speak for Roosevelt.

An attendance of 300 or more is expected, Watkins said. Barbecue will be served after the speaking.

Watkins spent last week on a tour through Western North Carolina and this week will appear at Negro Democratic rallies in Wilmington, New Bern, Wilson and Salisbury.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 30, 1940

Negro Democrats to Rally

Negro democrats will hold a rally in the heart of East Ninth street tonight at 7:30 o'clock, in the grill of the College Inn, East Ninth at Houston.

Announcement was made last night by Walter D. Parks, in charge of their headquarters, that Robert B. (Bee) Buckner and Parks will be the main speakers, and an invitation has been extended to all democratic candidates in the coming election to appear and "present their cause."

POLITICAL- 1940
PARTY AFFILIATION

DEMOCRATIC

Farley Must Decide Course In Ohio Today

Advertiser
3-11-40
Montgomery
Ala.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 10.—(AP)—New dissension threatened today to widen a cleavage among Ohio Democrats, but despite the feud President Roosevelt can count on their support if he wants a third term.

A showdown is due tomorrow on whether there will be an intra-party fight over selection of some of the delegates who will cast Ohio's 52 important votes at the Democratic national convention in Chicago.

One faction, shorn of power two years ago and endeavoring to regain control, is dickering with Postmaster General James A. Farley to head a partial delegate list opposing the State organization's slate.

"It must be understood," said Francis W. Poulson, State chairman from 1934 to 1938, "that in any event, such a delegation, if decided upon, would be 100 per cent for Franklin D. Roosevelt if he sees fit to become a candidate."

Heading the organization slate as a "favorite son" presidential candidate will be Charles Sawyer, national committeeman, who is leading a third term movement for Mr. Roosevelt in Ohio.

If Farley, whose name already has been entered in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, decides against seeking Ohio delegates, former U. S. Senator Robert J. Buckley may be asked to take the role of a second "favorite son." Bulkley has been a staunch New Dealer.

Farley's answer and the anti-organization faction's decision whether to contest for delegates are expected tomorrow.

Delegate-candidates would be entered only for the 16 at-large positions, which have a half-vote each, and a few in the larger metropolitan districts. The 44 district delegates will have a full vote each.

Leading figures in the faction are friends of former Gov. Martin L. Davey. He was defeated for renomination by Sawyer two years ago in the Democrats' worst primary battle in Ohio history. Sawyer lost out to Republican Gov. John W. Bricker.

There's going to be another spirited battle for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination this year. Davey and former Gov. George White are seeking third term nominations in a field of eight aspirants, which also includes Harold G. Mosler, former representative at-large and Dies committee member.

While dissention blazes among the Democrats, the Republican side is quiet with the primary filing deadline five days away. U. S. Senator Robert A. Taft, who wants the Republican presidential nomination, will get Ohio's big bloc of votes, while Gov. Bricker is virtually assured renomination without opposition.

Educator Urges 3rd Term Test

Daily World
3-4-40
Atlanta Ga.

Wilberforce U. Prexy Suggests FDR Re-election

CLEVELAND.—(ANP)—In a remarkable address, delivered Sunday to a packed audience attending the St. James Literary forum, Dr. D. Ormonde Walker, president of Wilberforce university, sounded a clarion call for the people of America to insist that President Roosevelt again be a candidate for the nation's highest office.

Declaring that the New Deal has pointed out to the man in the street the path to the American way of life, and citing the progress made by all citizens under the New Deal banner, Dr. Walker said, in part:

"I want to congratulate the St. James Literary Forum for keeping open a platform for the discussion of vital questions affecting the welfare of the citizens of America. If democracy is to be saved, it can be saved only through the enlightenment of those who enjoy its benefits. Our American democracy is in danger today in that there is an attempt to stop the hand of progress and turn the thoughts of our citizens to the period which I will designate as the Era of Pilfering Privilege.

"Whenever our country has been faced with a crisis, it has always found a man upon whom it could rely for guidance and for salvation. Such a man has always had the confidence of a majority of all the people to guide the nation through the dangers that arise in its pathway.

"The distressed American people have found a ray of hope in meeting their difficulties through the wise planning of the so-called New Deal. Democracy to them means more than the right to life and liberty. It means the right to eat, for liberty would be nothing and life would be impossible without the right to eat. A democracy therefore must secure to every citizen this fundamental right. Any form of government or any society that fails to provide food for its citizens is doomed to be set aside either by the peaceful method of the ballot as was done in 1932, or by a reversion to the primitive type—each man for himself and God for us all.

[illegible]

"There is much that is being said about a third term for a successful President and those who would prostitute our democracy for their own selfish ends are seeking to create a smoke screen by making a false issue out of the third term.

"Democracy has the right to experiment with a third term. If the people do not believe that the President should serve more than two terms the people themselves should have the right to say so, and today we have the best opportunity to put this matter to a test. Mr Roosevelt may not want a third term but the people want to experiment with him for a third term since he suits their purpose."

MR. HULL FOR PRESIDENT

Globe
3-22-40
Nashville
Tenn.

If, as Mr. Ernest Lindley says, President Roosevelt will not run for a third term and will give his support to Secretary Cordell Hull for the nomination, it would indicate that there is truth in the rumor that the New Deal seriously doubts that any Democratic candidate for the Presidency has a chance to be elected this year.

By giving Mr. Hull the nomination and going down to defeat with him, the New Deal wing of the Democratic Party would, nevertheless, retain the party machinery and be prepared thereby to attempt a comeback in 1944 under New Deal leadership. They would be able to point to the 1940 defeat of the party as proof that the "Jeffersonian Democrats," to which sect Mr. Hull belongs, have no chance to elect a President.

In the meantime, taking into consideration Mr. Hull's advanced age, it is reasonable to believe the New Dealers will name a thorough-going New Dealer for vice president. The talk of Hull for President and Robert H. Jackson for Vice President is strong confirmation of the belief that retention of the Roosevelt leadership of the Democratic Party is a matter of as much concern to the New Dealers as electing a President and is considered a task much easier of accomplishment.

One of the strongest groups of voters upon which the New Deal has depended since coming to power has been Negro voters in Northern and border states. President Roosevelt has been credited with controlling a vast majority of the Negro voters of the nation, and yet it is no secret that these voters are not Democrats. They are principally Rooseveltians. They are attached to the Roosevelt name, and no other man in the Democratic party, it is almost certain, could hope to muster a following of Negro voters equal to the number who have followed the President during the past seven years.

Mr. Cordell Hull's Negro following would be considerably less than that which supported Gov. Alfred E. Smith in 1928. The term "liberal" may be applied to Mr. Hull day in and day out, but in the minds of Negro voters, Mr. Hull is catalogued as the same kind of liberal as Mr. John Garner or Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi. There is nothing in the record to show that Mr. Hull has ever supported any legislation made any speeches or done anything for Negroes that would cause them to enthuse over his candidacy for President.

On the other hand, Negroes in Tennessee remember Mr. Hull's candidacy for United States Senator in 1930, when he denounced the sane proposal of his opponent, the Hon. Andrew L. Todd, that Federal aid be given education in the South. Mr. Hull, at that time professed to believe that Federal aid for education would mean federal control of schools and Negro children would be put in the same schools attended by white children.

It was a fear without a foundation and probably did more to defeat Mr. Todd than any other thing said against the popular Murfreesboro leader. Mr. Hull had every reason to believe that his charge was unfounded. His long years in Washington gave him a chance to observe the Federal Government running a school system with separate schools for Negro and white children, and one pronounced the best in any section where a dual school system is maintained.

Southern partisans of Mr. Hull may enthuse over his chance of being elected President, but Mr. Roosevelt and other New Dealers can not help but know that the distinguished Secretary of State will be unable to replace from other groups anything like the number of Negro votes he is certain to lose.

A real Southern liberal like the Hon Maury Maverick of Texas could command a strong Negro following among Negro voters of the North, but comparatively few men and women of the race would likely vote for Mr. Cordell Hull for the exalted office of President.

POLITICAL- 1940
PARTY AFFILIATION

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Daily World

Wilberforce U.

3-14-40

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Herald
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Says He's 3rd Term Supporter

Calls Mob Bill Report "Pure Fabrication"

[illegible]

CLEVELAND, Ohio — (SNS)— Statements circulated throughout the country in Negro newspapers, charging him with having flayed President Roosevelt on his silence on the Anti-Lynching Bill in Atlanta recently, was a pure fabrication, unworthy of answering, declared Dr. D. Ormonde Walker, president of Wilberforce University, who was interviewed here this week.

Dr. Walker further declared that the Anti-Lynching Bill had received more aid from President Roosevelt than similar bills have received from any President. He said further that President Roosevelt had declared publicly in 1935 that lynching was a menace to the orderly process of government, and that all well thinking Americans should join in stamping it out. The very fact that the bill has reached the stage of discussion in the Congress is an evidence that it has the administration's support.

PRAISES ROOSEVELT

The Wilberforce Prexy also said that Mr. Roosevelt had done too much for the Negro in tangible ways for any Negro to criticize him for seeming lack of interest in this controversial measure. Then again Mrs. Roosevelt, the wife of the President, has said that she hoped the bill would pass; but that it was a real fight because of the forces arrayed against it.

Dr. Walker further stated that he did present a resolution in the Connectional Council of the AME Church in session in Atlanta, urging the ministers and laymen of the AME Church to send petitions to their senators urging their support for the passage of the bill.

Concluding, he said that he not only did not criticize the President but is ardently advocating and urging him to seek re-election for a third term, for it is only under such liberal leadership as his that anti-lynching legislation and other legislation intending to give larger freedom and civil rights to the masses of American people may be possible. He said emphatically that we dare not take chance with a change at this time that may lead to a loss of the social gains that we have made.

Mitchell Urges Third Term For FDR In House Address

Daily World 3-26-40 Atlanta, Ga.

Challenged By 'Ham' Fish Of New York

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Declaring himself unreservedly in favor of a third term for President Roosevelt, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois in an address before the house Monday recited a resume of the accomplishments of the New Deal as far as Negroes are concerned and challenged any other party to show that it had done as much.

Going down the line, Mr. Mitchell enumerated the seven alphabetical agencies which had contributed to the Negroes welfare and "saved them not only from starving but kept them living." They were in order, the WPA, PWA, CCC, FCA, RSA, NYA and the USHA.

Stating that some 300,000 Negro families, representing 14 per cent of the total on the WPA payrolls, ha! been benefited from the acts of his organization, Congressman Mitchell further lauded the New Deal and cited figures from other departments to prove his contentions.

He was interrupted in his speech by a fellow representative who, listening to Mitchell's praise of the Farm Credit administration, wanted to know if Mr. Mitchell would be willing to have this unit put in the department of agriculture under the direction of Secretary Wallace.

Mr. Mitchell refused to answer this pointed question and refused to yield for further questioning. However, at the end of his alloted time, Hamilton Fish of New York who had asked the Speaker of the House for five minutes launched into Mr. Mitchell and demanded to know just how many unemployed Negroes there were in spite o the New Deal. Mr. Fish also asked if Mr. Mitchell knew of the suffering of the Negroes in the South under the New Deal administration.

Turning to another point in his attack, Mr. Fish declared that while Mr. Mitchell was lauding President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and the cabinet, why was it that Mr. Roosevelt refused to commit himself on the anti-lynch bill, although he was greatly interested in the welfare of other races and creeds three thousands miles away?

Mitchell Comes Out for Roosevelt Third Term

Journal and Guide 4-13-40 Norfolk, Va.

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"One word from the White House," said Mr. Fish, "and the anti-lynch bill would pass through the senate without any difficulty at all."

EXTENDS REMARKS

Representative Fish also declared that below the Mason and Dixon line, shotguns were used to keep Negroes from voting. He asserted in the course of his address, did Mr. Fish, that no Negroes were holding administrative or high positions in the South as they did under the Republican regime.

The question of segregation arose and there was a bit of bitter repartee between Mr. Fish and

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Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
May 25, 1940

NEGRO DEMOCRATS PLAN STATE MEET

Convention Will Be Held In Greensboro June 30, F. K. Watkins Announces

A state-wide Negro Democratic convention, the first ever to be held in North Carolina, will be staged in Greensboro on June 30, Frederick K. Watkins, local Negro magistrate, announced yesterday.

Watkins said he had organized Negro Democratic clubs during the past few weeks in Rocky Mount, Weldon, Greenville, Washington, Greensboro, Wilmington, Laurinburg, Monroe, Charlotte, and Winston-Salem.

Winston-Salem held a convention this week and elected 50 delegates and a like number of alternates to attend the Greensboro meeting. Other clubs will stage local conventions before the Greensboro session, Watkins said.

Three Negro Democratic clubs organized in Durham, the West End, Dowd Street, and Roosevelt, will hold a joint meeting tonight to make plans to get out a large Negro vote in tomorrow's primary.

ISSUES CALL TO NEGRO DEMOS TO ATTEND PARTY PARLEY HERE

Bee 6-29-40

Chi. Def. 6-23-40

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A call for the National Colored Democratic Association to meet in Chicago, Ill., July 12 to 14, inclusive was issued this week by Dr. William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds, for the District of Columbia, and National President of the Association.

Dr. Thompkins, whose home is in Kansas City, Mo., explained that it has been the custom of his Association to meet in the city of the regular Democratic Convention just prior to that convention, for the past 48 years, and each four years, he said finds the Association growing larger and larger.

At the same time the call was issued, Dr. Thompkins released a statement to all member clubs, indicating that the principal function of the Association this year would be the purpose of "promulgating to the National Democratic Committee a platform which sets forth the wishes of the Negroes of America as they may concern the Democratic Party." Disfranchisement of Negroes in the South is also one of the major problems confronting the association which decries the denial of the ballot to qualified Negro citizens because of color.

Pointing out that the Association is not meeting in a spirit of protestation nor one of rebuke however, Dr. Thompkins declared the meeting to be one of "Thanksgiving"—giving thanks that in a nation at peace, Negroes—Republicans and Democrats alike—have shared in and been benefited by the social programs of President Roosevelt.

Democrats Hear Thompkins' Call For F.D.R. Support

Dispatch 6/22/40 Oklahoma City

By MAR C MORELAND

ASBURY PARK,—(ANP) Close to 400 members and friends of the Progressive Colored Democrats of New Jersey, meeting in the Cuba club here Sunday, heard Dr. William Thompkins, recorder of deeds, and outstanding colored Democratic leader, in a ringing address calling for a united Jersey Democracy and support of President Roosevelt in the crisis facing the country today.

Dr. Thompkins declared that today as never before Negroes must organize their political strength to make its weight felt in state and national policy.

"I am convinced," the noted leader said, "that under the present circumstances there is no better way to use this strength effectively than by organizing ourselves intensively on a local basis and broadly on countrywide scale, making our strength felt, until we are welcomed into party organizations as eagerly in the deep South as we are in the northernmost state, until a Negro is just as welcome in the Democratic or Republican parties in Mississippi as he is in Maine."

"And my belief is," he continued, "that this will be only if and when we are so organized as to demand the attention and courtesy of an invitation to come in as equals."

Greensboro, N. C., News
June 20, 1940

Statewide Negro Democratic Convention to Open June 30

More Than 400 Expected For Two-Day Meeting Here—Five Speakers Listed On Extensive Program.

Plans are about complete for the first statewide negro Democratic convention which will bring between 400 and 500 negro Democrats from over the state here for a two-day session, June 30-July 1, it was announced yesterday by Frederick K. Watkins, Durham justice of the peace, who has been commissioned by the National Colored Democratic association as national Democratic club organizer for North Carolina.

Judge Watkins stated that this session will be the first time in history of the south that such a negro body has been called together. All southern states have been requested to send representatives from social and political clubs, he stated. A program of "good citizenship" will be stressed, and music will be presented, as well as political issues discussed. Delegates from this convention will be sent to the National Colored Democratic convention in Chicago July 14-15.

Important speakers on the two-day program include Dr. William J. Tompkins, recorder of deeds in Washington and president of the National Colored Democratic association; Judge Armond W. Scott, Washington; Arthur W. Mitchell, Washington; Mrs. Bessie J. Bearden, New York city, vice president of the association, and Dr. Miles M. Fisher, Durham, state chaplain.

Statewide committees have been named for arrangements work, these including Greensboro—R. C. Sharpe, E. K. Hightower and G. C. Simkins; Winston-Salem—Leander Hill, C. H. Jones, W. S. Scales and A. R. Robinson; Reidsville—Dr. G. A. Gatling, A. H. Clark and Dr. Ora M. Fisher; Durham—G. P. Holloway, J. H. Strickland, Edward Saunders and G. Spaulding; Rocky Mount—Dr. J. E. Pittman and J. H. Swann; Tarboro—W. H. Parker, N. N. Gray and G. M. Matthewson; New Bern—Mrs. R. I. Johnson, I. H. Smith, and Dr. Martin; Washington—Dr. J. N. Dowdy, J. S. Price and Dr. Lloyd; Greenville—W. W. Norcott, Dr. J. W. Battle and Miss Belle Attison; Wilson—Dr. J. W. Butterfield, Dr. S. H. Vick and J. H. Davis.

TO CONSIDER GIVING SOUTH MORE SEATS

Democrats Will Take Up Plan for Three Extra to States Which Back Party

FEWER VOTES FOR NORTH

Apportioning, Based Directly on Previous Election, Is Like That of Republicans

June

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—A new delegate apportionment system which would give the Southern States three additional seats each in future national conventions will be considered by a party committee in advance of the Chicago convention.

The tentative plan, which might also reduce representation of some Northern States, is modeled somewhat along the lines of the Republican system of "compensating" States and Congressional districts which go Republican. It was drafted by an Alabama group headed by Marion Rushton of Montgomery, a national committeeman.

The plan will be taken up at Chicago on Thursday by a national committee subcommittee headed by Senator Green of Rhode Island.

This group is acting under instructions from the previous Democratic national convention to draft a new plan for delegate apportionment. The South was assured that it would receive additional delegates in return for yielding to abolition of the "two-thirds rule." This rule, requiring the votes of two-thirds of the delegates to nominate a Presidential candidate, had enabled the Southern States to balance the numerical superiority of Northern States.

Under the system which will apply at the July 15 convention each State has four delegates at large (or two for each Senator) and two for each Congressional district. Six each are allotted to the District of Columbia and each of the territorial possessions, except the Virgin Islands, which has two.

The substitute proposed by the Alabama group would grant one delegate to each Congressional district, one additional to each district electing a Democratic Congressman or casting 15,000 or more votes for the Democratic candidate for the House in the preceding election, four at large for each State and three additional to States casting a majority for the party's Presidential ticket.

Advocates of the bonus plan point out that the South has voted overwhelmingly Democratic almost continuously since the war between the States. They assert that under the present practice Pennsylvania, almost invariably Republican, casts seventy-two votes in the national convention, or more than North Carolina (twenty-six), South Carolina (sixteen) and Virginia (twenty-two) combined.

They also argued that some districts in the North cast only a handful of Democratic votes, yet have the same delegate representation as districts in South Carolina which hardly ever see a Republican ballot.

The recent Republican convention changed its rule and restricted district representation in an effort to encourage leaders to build up the party in the South.

Under it, a Congressional district will have to poll at least 1,000 votes in order to get a district delegate, otherwise none. Those polling over 10,000 votes would receive an additional delegate.

Thus, if the new Democratic plan is approved by the coming convention, the South stands to pick up Democratic delegates in the future and to lose in Republican representation, unless, of course, it changes its Democratic allegiance.

Helping the Democratic convention platform drafters will be a committee of twenty women, it was made known today. Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister, director of the women's division of the national committee, said in a radio address that the women's committee would meet at Chicago on Saturday.

The group "will draw up their recommendations as to what they think the platform should say about such vital questions as foreign policy and national defense, re-employment, labor, the farm program, social security, health, housing, education, youth and civil liberties," she said.

National Negro Democratic Convention To Convene In Chicago, Illinois, July 12

Discussion of Questions Pertaining to Party to be Chief Among Many Topics

3,000 Delegates Expected To Attend

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—The National Colored Democratic convention will convene at the Eighth Regiment armory in Chicago, July 12 with 3,000 delegates and members expected to attend sessions, each of which will include the discussion of matters pertaining to the organization's function in the program of the National Democratic party. Of particular importance is formulation of suggestions relative to the Negro for incorporation in the resolutions of the Democratic platform.

Outstanding Democratic leaders of the nation will be in attendance and among the speakers will be Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, Mo., recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia and president of the convention; James A. Farley, post master general and chairman of the National Democratic committee, who will address the mass meeting of July 13. Other well known party leaders from all sections of the country will be present.

Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Black Dispatch, of Oklahoma City, has been selected by the committee to deliver the keynote address on July 12. On the program with Editor Dunjee will be Mayor Edward J. Kelly, of the City of Chicago; Dr. William J. Thompkins, president of the Association, and Mrs. Bessye Bearden, vice president, of New York, who will respond to the address from the mayor of Chicago.

Attorney C. C. Wimbish, chairman of the committee on arrangements here, predicts that this convention will be the largest assembly of Negro politicians ever gathered in the United States, with affiliated clubs from as far as California, Texas, Oklahoma, New York and other eastern and western cities, sending delegates.

A platform committee will be appointed shortly after the opening of the first session to draw up a platform constituting the wishes of the Negroes of America, that should be made known to the National Democratic Convention that opens here immediately after the adjournment of the colored convention.

A convention manual, which includes the "call" of the convention, indicates that the Association will give considerable thought and attention to the question of the integration of Negroes into all branches of the Military Establishment of the United States, as well as to a discussion of the part the Association can play in obtaining for all Negroes of voting age the right to the ballot.

It is anticipated that the platform committee will include these two matters as planks in the platform it proposes to present to the Democratic National Committee when it convenes here.

All ward, county, and state groups of the Illinois Democratic organization are represented on the several committees and are cooperating to assure the success of the convention.

The entertainment committee is sponsoring numerous social activities including dances, sight seeing tours and visits to the American Negro Exposition and many other affairs planned for the diversion of the visitors.

Of especial interest to the woden party, staged in a picturesque men members is an elaborate garsetting, to which Mrs. Roosevelt has been invited.

Persons planning to attend the convention are requested to register at the armory, 35th and Giles avenue, which will be open July 11, where the registration, lodging and transportation committees will render every possible service for the comfort and convenience of delegates and members.

William L. Dawson is chairman of the Steering Committee; Mrs. C. C. Wimbish, secretary, and Alderman Benjamin A. Grant is treasurer. Other committee members are: Arrangements, C. C. Wimbish, Ralph Chilton, Clarence Smith, Ald. Benjamin A. Grant, E. L. Prittchet, Thomas English, Public Relations, Commissioner Edward M. Sneed, Dr. S. R. Wheat, Frank Summers. Finance, James Martin, David Bills, Edward M. Sneed, William L. Dawson. Organization, Duke Slater, Emmett Page. Platform, Eld. E. B. Dickerson, C. C. Wimbish, Nelson M. Willis. Publicity, Kenneth Campbell; D. W. D. Hector, Dr. E. M. Chandler. Women's Committee, Mrs. Edward M. Sneed, Mrs. Ethel Waddell, and Mrs. Anna B. Hopson.

For additional information, address all inquiries to the office of the National Colored Democratic Convention, 362 E. 47th street, Chicago.

Black Dispatch

Okla. City

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
August 22, 1940

SEES NEGRO ISSUE

To The Commercial Appeal:

There are among us some who are still prating that citizens of the Southern states should vote the so-called Democratic presidential ticket to maintain white supremacy in the South. These belated persons need to get their eyes open to the changed conditions. The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, a thoroughly reliable journal, said editorially in its issue of July 27, 1940:

"Remember, men and brethren, that it was Senator James Francis Byrnes of South Carolina who said on the floor of the Senate Chamber in January, 1938, that 'the negroes had come into control of the Democratic Party.'"

Senator Byrnes is too high and well accredited an authority in the New Deal circles for this averment of his to be brushed aside. Those who are informed know that the Rooseveltian third-term party is against the South's way of handling its delicate and difficult race problem, and that its reason for deserting the Southern people respecting this great issue is its desire for negro votes in the Black Belt of the North.

J. N. DAVIS.

Lexington, Miss.

Post Master General To Address National Colored Democratic Body In Chicago

Senator Elmer Thomas, Congressman Jack Nichols and Other Notables To Be Present

Dunjee To Deliver Keynote Address

WASHINGTON.—James A. Farley, Postmaster General of the United States and Chairman of the Democrtaic National Committe, accepted the invitation to be the guest speaker at the convention of the National Colored Democratic Association, meeting in Chicago July 12, 13, 14.

Mr. Farley indicated his acceptance in a letter addressed to Dr. William J. Thompkins, president of the association.

Other prominent Democrats who have accepted invitations to speak at the mass meeting are Senators Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky, Democratic majority leader of the Senate; William H. Smathers, New Jersey; Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma; Harry S. Truman, Missouri; Sherman Minton, Indiana; Joseph F. Guffey, Pennsylvania, and Congressman Jack Nichols, Oklahoma, as well as Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Democratic National Committeewoman of Pennsylvania.

The meetings, all of which are to be held in the Chicago 8th Regiment Armory, will be attended by thousands of delegates and visitors from all sections of the country, culminating in the mass meeting, predicted to be the largest political gathering of Negroes ever to assemble.

The keynote address at this convention will be delivered by Editor Roscoe Dunjee of Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the Graduate School of Howard university, is heading a committee of the convention which will draft an open letter to the nation, in which an inventory will be made of the Negro's plight, and an organized plan set forth whereby the civil, political, economic and industrial abuses that the Negro suffers, may be alleviated.

Prominent Negroes throughout the country have accepted the invitation extended by Dr. Thompkins to serve with Dr. Wesley on the committee which has already begun drafting the letter.

The letter, when completed, will be turned over to the Democratic National Committee, and copies released to the press.

Black Dispatch

7-6-40

Okla City Okla

Negro Group Has Informal Visit with Henry Wallace

SEP 5 1940

By Everett Wadsworth
Special Correspondent

"A Negro is just as gualified to operate machinery, whether it be a tractor or an airplane, as anyone else. A person is not inferior because of his race, it is a matter of being given an opportunity," declared Henry A. Wallace, Democratic vice presidential nominee, to a group of callers in his suite at the Hotel Fort Des Moines Friday.

Quentin R. Mease, Crocker Y.M.C.A. executive secretary, Atty. W. Lawrence Oliver, former vice-chairman Iowa Negro Democratic league, and Everett Wadsworth, WPA recreational leader, accompanied by William Ashby, newspaper photographer, were cordially received in an informal visit by the former secretary of agriculture. He readily recalled his address given at the Crocker 'Y' in 1932 prior to his taking office in Washington.

Answering questions in his usual straightforward manner, Wallace discussed the benefits of the administration to the Negro farmers in the South and was anxious to know if they were satisfied. Showing deep interest in the food stamp popularity, the Iowa leader was delighted when he was told that WPA workers had accepted them nearly one hundred per cent in Des Moines, his home city.

Equal Opportunities

Mr. Wallace assured his visitors, in discussing Negro participation in the national defense program, that President Roosevelt would see that inroads would be made in various units "so that equal opportunities would be given to all." "The colored man, in my opinion, is equal to any race on earth, and serves as well as anybody if given the chance," was his philosophy which was voiced also by James L. LeCron, his secretary,

The "Iowa farm boy who made good" addressed notification ceremonies crowd of 10,000 as he accepted the nomination at the Coliseum Thursday night over a coast to coast hookup of five networks to the accompaniment of flash bulbs, cornstalk waving, bands, hayseed orchestras, lags, festoons banners and placecards.

"Our faith is based on the belief that the possibilities in an individual is not determined by race,religion, social background or wealth", 52-year old retiring cabinet member told his audience amidst defeaning cheers or shouts. The speaker said democracy and Americanism are identical. Both are opposed to totalitarianism with "its exaltation of might, its suppreson of freedom, and its claims to racial supremacy."

Declaring that America met the 1932 crisis with democracy and Roosevelt while Germany met with Hitler and idctatorship, Wallace asserted that a change now would cause "Hitler to rejoice."

Accompanying Wallace and his staff from Chicago were: William L. Dawson, former alderman, second ward committeeman of Chicago. William Cheeseborough, F. B. I. secret service, Washington, D. C. and two assistants were the Negro law enforcement officials detailed here for the ceremonies.

Leaders Here

Negro party leaders from throughout the nation occupied seats on the platform with other national dignitares, personaltes and officials which included Edward J. Flynn, national Democratic chairman; Marvin Jones, chairman house agricultural committee who delivered the official notification; Gov. Guy Stark of Missouri; E. H. Birmingham, chairman state central committee; former Governor Nelson G. Kraschel of Iowa; U. S. Senator Guy Gillete of Iowa, State Senator Edward Breen and other luminaries. John K. Valentine, Iowa Democratic nominee for governor, was master of ceremonies.

Observed on the stage were: Manson L. James, Iowa Negro Democratic chairman; Dr. Ora S. McClellan of St. Louis, supt. Homer Phillips hospital, largest Negro medical center in the world; Edgar Brown, national CCC Camp director of Negroes also president Negro Government Emplyoees association of Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. B. Watson, president Arkansas State college, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Judge George Vaughn of St. Louis; Felix Payne and Julius Jones of Kansas City, Missouri; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Leland, S. Edward Gilbert, of Omaha; J. [illegible] Marshall of East St. Louis; John Crayton of Hedrick.

Horace Spencer of Mason City, former state chairman; Mrs. Helen Wilson of Ottumwa, regional director; Peter Russell of Fort Dodge, former Webster County sheriff candidate; Atty. and Mrs. Lawrence Oliver, Mrs. Meredith Carl, vice president Polk County Negro alliance, and Rev. G. W. Griffin all of Des Moines.

State chairman James was actively in charge of arrangements, member of reception committee and headed a conference with National Chairman Flynn in company with several colored leaders. Seated at the press table of two hundred newsmen and photographers at the ceremonies were, Quentin R. Mease, William Ashby, Everett Wadsworth, Toussiant Howard all of Des Moines and Walter Collier of St. Louis.

The following ushers and sergeants at-arms served: Abe Wisner of Perry; Claude Frye, Sexton Dudley, T. L. Howard, James Roberts, Garnett Cannon Henry L. Mease, former state chairman; Edward J. Pernell, Polk County chairman; Lawrence Chapman, former county head; Doc White and the Rev. Ernest Thompson.

Mrs. Hazel Oliver, secretary Roosevelt Democratic league, and Mrs. Helen Wilson of Ottumwa were two of the twenty hostesses for the public reception [illegible] Secretary Wallace and staff at the Hotel Fort Des Moines Thursday as several thousands passed thru the receiving line. Both colored hostesses were interviewed over the radio by the inquiring microphone.

Wallace and his party left Des Moines Sunday night for Chicago to address the American Negro Exposition Labor Day.

Mitchell's R. R. Suit Will Go To Supreme Court

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — The discrimination suit of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell is headed for the United States supreme court for final decision. Richard E. Westbrooks, attorney for the Congressman, appeared before Circuit Judge Wililam R. Sparks Friday and was granted leave to appeal to the United States Supreme court from the decision of the special three-judge court which upheld the final orders of the Interstate Commerce commission.

The commission, by a six to five decision, held that the conduct of the train conductor in compelling the congressman to ride in a Jim Crow car on his journey from Memphis to Hot Springs was not unjust discrimination, although the congressman held a first-class ticket and was entitled to receive first-class accommodations on the interstate journey from Chicago to Arkansas.

Call Act Un-American

The attorney filed 43 assignments of error claiming that the discriminatory action of the train conductor on the Rock Island road violated the 14th Amendment of the United States constitution, the Enforcement and Civil Rights act passed by the Interstate Commerce act. contrary to the basic principles upon which this government was founded and was tantamount to the judicial approval of unjust discrimination against a native-born American citizen, solely on acocunt of his race and color. He further contended that such conduct was not only unjust but unAmerican.

Special court was presided over by the following judges: William M. Sparks of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and Charles E. Woodward and Michael L. Igoe of the United States District court. The appeal bond fixed by Judge Sparks was filed Saturday when the attorney informed the court that the congressman had sent his certified check as security.

First To High Court

This is the first case to be taken to the supreme court of the United States for a decision which directly involves the rights of all American citizens to be furnished equal accommodations and facilities, when traveling as inter-state passeghers and paying the same fares and charges. The decision of the three judges in upholding decisions against American citizens was somewhat of a surprise in view of the fact that two of the judges, Igoe and Woodward, have held many public offices in the state of Illinois.

Judge Woodward was born in Pennsylvania, attended Northwestern university and has lived in Ottawa, Ill., for many years. He is a Republican, has served as assistant attorney general of Illinois, is a Mason, Odd Fellow and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Judge Igoe was born in Minnesota, has practiced law in Illinois since 1908, was elected eight times to the Illinois legislature, has served as chief assistant to the United States attorney at Chicago, is a member of the board of South Park commissioners, United States attorney and is a Catholic.

Judge Sparks resides in Rushville, Ind.

The final decision of the United States Supreme court in this case will determine the force and effect of the 14th amendement as applied to the equality of the civil rights of a large group of loyal American citizens, Mr. Westbrooks pointed out.

Bishop R. R. Wright To Aid Pres. Roosevelt In National Campaign For Re-election

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City
Oklahoma

Feels His Work in Campaign to Be a Call of Duty

To Set Up Headquarters In Ohio

CHICAGO.—Senator Scott W. Lucas, Chairman of the Midwestern Region for the Democratic National Committee today announced that Bishop R. R. Wright of Wilberforce, Ohio, had been prevailed upon to head the Colored Division for the purpose of re-electing President President Roosevelt. In making the announcement the Senior United States Senator from Illiois said:

"We are endeavoring to bring together, as leaders of the various divisions of the campaign, the most outstanding citizens available. I have been fortunate in securing two United States senators, a congressman, and others to head up divisions, but in none do I feel greater pride than in Bishop Wright."

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The bishop, who came to Chicago in response to a telephone call from Senator Lucas, said:

"When I met Senator Lucas the other day I had no idea for what purpose he wanted to confer with me. But when he disclosed that he wanted me to help re-elect Mr Roosevelt, I felt it was the call of duty. For President Roosevelt is, to my mind, the greatest president since Lincoln. I can conceive no greater calamity in a political way that could befall our people than to put Mr. Roosevelt out this time.

"I said I would serve, with the distinct understanding that I receive no salary, that I be permitted to contribute what time I can spare from my ecclesiastical duties, to the great cause of re-electing a great president. Roosevelt is best for the nation. He is best for the Negro, and from time to time I shall let my friends know how the campaign is progressing. However, with me it is not merely a campaign, but a crusade. We just must elect Roosevelt."

Bishop Wright preached Sunday at the Chicago conference and returned to Ohio. During this week he will set up headquarters on the Seventh floor in the Stevens Hotel so that he may be in close contact with all that's going on. He promises next week to tell the people "Why I am for President Roosevelt".

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City
Okla

Editor's Speech Is Voted Into Congressional Record

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Signal honors were recently paid to Roscoe Dunjee, Editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, when his spirited address before the National Colored Democratic Association in Chicago, was incorporated into the Appendix of the Congressional Record. Representative Thomas, of Oklahoma, asked for the unanimous consent of the house, which was given, to have the speech printed and made a part of the record which was done.

OCT 5 1940

In his brilliant oration before the colored Democrats of the nation, the militant editor of the famous Oklahoma weekly, pointedly called attention to the steady progress that his people had made in Oklahoma under President Roosevelt in the past seven and a half years. He

ROSCOE DUNJEE

who, by their visions and goodfellowship among the citizens of their state were going to politically liberate the millions of graphically told how 40,000 Negroes, in his 'fair state' below the Mason-Dixon Line, who had sense enough to be Democrats are the black men and women black men and women now disfranchised.

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He stated that for sixty years the Negro asked nothing of the Republican Party—and got nothing. Pointing out that practically all the older men of the assembly now Democrats, were Democrats because they were dissatisfied with the Republican Party's meager treatment and lack of consideration for the Negro and capped it with a statement made by the immortal Frederick Douglas, 'towit:

"Men have in their own hands the peaceful means by which they may put all of the moral, political, and economic enemies to flight, if they will faithfully, courageously, and valiantly use them."

Then he told of a prominent minister, the Rev. L. K. Williams of Chicago, who admonished an old lady for singing "Jesus Leads Me and Roosevelt Feeds Me." As to his attitude on the subject, he said:

"Well, I come to Chicago today to say that in spite of the Rev. L. K. Williams, that great Republican Leader, 'Jesus still leads and Roosevelt still feeds the great American Nation'."

Near the end of his 3500 word speech, he pointed out the hundreds of Negroes placed in responsible jobs and named a few, such as William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds; Lester Walton, United States Minister to Liberia; Mary McLeod Bethune, Edgar Brown, Dr. Robert Weaver, Dr. Horn, Maceo Smith, Lawrence Oxley and Joseph H. P. Evans, earing from $4,000 up to $10,000 annually.

F. D. R. SPEAKS AT DEDICATION

New York, N.Y.

President Praises Work of Recorder Thompkins In Capital Ceremony

OCT 5 1940

WASHINGTON — Before a crowd of 2,000, half of them white, President Roosevelt lauded the progress of colored citizens in this city last Thursday during the ground-breaking ceremony for the new Recorder of Deeds Building.

Speaking briefly in an extemporaneous manner, the President went out of his way to heap lavish praise and credit on Dr. William J. Thompkins, the Recorder of Deeds, who is said to be the first man in several years to put the Recorder's office on a paying basis.

Shortly before Mr. Roosevelt arrived on the scene, Lester A. Walton, Minister to Liberia, collapsed on the speakers stand while finishing his prepared address. Friends of the well known Mr. Walton, alarmed over what had happened, rushed him to a nearby hospital where his condition was declared better. Later, he returned to his home in New York.

OCT 5 1940

Amsterdam
News
New York N.Y.

Among the other speakers on the program were: Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson, Congressman Jack Nichols of Okla.; Congressman Jennings Randolph, of W. Va.; Congressman Ambrose Kennedy, of Md., and the Rev. A. F. Elmes, pastor of the Peoples Congregational Church.

The Elks' leader praised the Roosevelt administration for naming Dr. Thompkins to the post of Recorder of Deeds. "May this office of Recorder of Deeds," Grand Exalted Ruler Wilson said, "by the charter and by the record of black men, who have administered it, ever be the bright ray of hope that it has always been to the Negro's political sky."

Nashville Tenn Tennessean
October 1, 1940

NEGRO DEMOCRATS PLAN CELEBRATION

Will Honor Accomplishments Of Club; Mayor, and Hickman Will Speak

John H. Young, president of the Nashville Young Democrats Club for Negroes, yesterday announced that his organization would celebrate the accomplishments of the club's first year voters' league at the courthouse on October 12.

The club president said that Mayor Thomas L. Cummings and County Judge Litton Hickman had accepted invitations to speak to the group. The first year voters league was organized as a non-partisan group to urge qualification of all Negro voters who have never been to the polls.

The club hopes to set a record for the largest number of first voters among the Negro population in the county's history. The club will meet at 1511 Jefferson Street, tonight to perfect plans for the celebration October 12, Young said.

POLITICAL - 1940
PARTY AFFILIATION

DEMOCRATIC

SEP 28 1940

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

The "True" Facts About The "New Deal"

Candidate Wendell Willkie, during the course of his last week trip across the continent dealt in so much misrepresentation of fact he has exposed himself to open attack from President Roosevelt's admirers.

About the most withering blow we have observed since the Willkie train left Indiana, was delivered by Congressman Sabath, of Illinois last Thursday in the House of Representatives.

It should be kept in mind that big business holds the New Deal has stultified and practically destroyed the economic structure of America. A great many voters, victims of these misrepresentations, believe this. This writer has talked to many working people who actually think the New Deal may have undermined the business structure in such a way as to prevent expansion and consequent re-employment.

It presentingin controvertible figures Congressman Sabath says he is presenting the "true facts". We assume by this Representative Sabath means that Candidate Willkie has been presenting the "false facts".

We want Black Dispatch readers to read carefully this statement of Congressman Sabath and then decide whether Wendell Willkie and the opponents of the New Deal have been honest and square with the American public.

MR. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, in the making of rash and unsupportable statements, Mr. Wendell Willkie, Power Trust candidate on the Republican ticket, is going from bad to worse.

He is naively trying to impress the country with the idea that President Roosevelt knows very, very little about foreign affairs, but that he, Mr. Willkie, knows all about them. Therefore, forsooth, Candidate Willkie blandly asks the voters to move Mr. Roosevelt out of the White House so he may move in.

Informed people cannot help but wonder where Mr. Willkie is obtaining this supernatural knowledge of foreign affairs which he would have the people believe is so superior to that of the President. For the latter has been kept fully and constantly advised by hundreds of honest, upstanding diplomatic and consular officers who report almost daily to him from the capitals of every country in the world.

Candidate Willkie Too Busy A Man To Know Much About Foreign Relations

I, myself, am one of the skeptical ones. For I know that for years Mr. Willkie has been a very busy man, what with fighting labor, manipulating stock markets, managing billion-dollar public-utility corporations, watering stock, fighting Congress and the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, and the raising of millions to bring about his nomination at Philadelphia. And still more recently with his day and night conferences with Republican leaders and Wall Street interests trying to devise ways and means to have himself elected President of the United States.

Willkie's Statements So Wild And Untrue Secretary of State Hull Himself Felt Obliged To Answer

Mr. Willkie's misrepresentations have gotten increasingly worse and more reckless. At Joliet he declared that President Roosevelt had "telephoned" Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini "and urged them to sell Czechoslovakia down the river." This statement was so palpably a blunder that Willkie's own press secretary felt obliged to issue a statement to the effect that the Republican candidate had not intended to say what he did say, but had meant to say something else. Willkie's misrepresentation was so glaringly incorrect that Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who seldom engages in political riposte, felt compelled to issue a statement in which he said that Willkie had made it "evident that he is grossly ignorant of the history of the last few years," and continued:

> The President has never communicated by telephone with either Premier Mussolini or Chancelor Hitler. All the President has ever urged upon the nations involved has been in accordance with the provisions of the Kellog Pact which provides for pacific solution of controversies as they arise.

Equal Status Urged

In September 1938 he specifically urged in messages made public immediately that a peaceful solution be found through negotiations in which all the nations involved be represented, including Czechoslovakia, and that such negotiations be undertaken by all nations on an equal basis with one of them under the threat of aggression.

Mr. Speaker, from conversations I had with the President myself before and during the Munich Conference I know personally from first-hand knowledge that he did as much as anyone could have done without involving this Nation in war to save the independence and liberties of Czechoslovakia, Poland, and all of the other nations that were subsequently overrun and destroyed by the Nazis.

Truth Does Not Bother Utility Candidate In The Slightest

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Employment up 1,000,000 over 1939.

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All Business Was Hanging On The Ropes When Roosevelt Took Over

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300 Companies Reveal Earnings Up 37 Percent

NEW YORK.—Profits of the first 300 companies to report for the second quarter of 1940 were 37 percent greater than a year ago.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
October 3, 1940

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Fletcher R. Morgan, democratic campaign manager, announced formation of the Colored Democratic Roosevelt Club, which will sponsor the rally. He said 5,000 negroes were expected to attend.

The "True" Facts About The "New Deal"

Candidate Wendell Willkie, during the course of his last week trip across the continent dealt in so much misrepresentation of fact he has exposed himself to open attack from President Roosevelt's admirers.

About the most withering blow we have observed since the Willkie train left Indiana, was delivered by Congressman Sabath, of Illinois last Thursday in the House of Representatives.

It should be kept in mind that big business holds the New Deal has stultified and practically destroyed the economic structure of America. A great many voters, victims of these misrepresentations, believe this. This writer has talked to many working people who actually think the New Deal may have undermined the business structure in such a way as to prevent expansion and consequent re-employment.

The Black Dispatch

It presentingin controvertible figures Congressman Sabath says he is presenting the "true facts". We assume by this Representative Sabath means that Candidate Willkie has been presenting the "false facts".

We want Black Dispatch readers to read carefully this statement of Congressman Sabath and then decide whether Wendell Willkie and the opponents of the New Deal have been honest and square with the American public.

Oklahoma City

MR. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, in the making of rash and unsupportable statements, Mr. Wendell Willkie, Power Trust candidate on the Republican ticket, is going from bad to worse.

He is naively trying to impress the country with the idea that President Roosevelt knows very, very little about foreign affairs, but that he, Mr. Willkie, knows all about them. Therefore, forsooth, Candidate Willkie blandly asks the voters to move Mr. Roosevelt out of the White House so he may move in.

Okla.

Informed people cannot help but wonder where Mr. Willkie is obtaining this supernatural knowledge of foreign affairs which he would have the people believe is so superior to that of the President. For the latter has been kept fully and constantly advised by hundreds of honest, upstanding diplomatic and consular officers who report almost daily to him from the capitals of every country in the world.

Candidate Willkie Too Busy A Man To Know Much About Foreign Relations

I, myself, am one of the skeptical ones. For I know that for years Mr. Willkie has been a very busy man, what with fighting labor, manipulating stock markets, managing billion-dollar public-utility corporations, watering stock, fighting Congress and the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, and the raising of millions to bring about his nomination at Philadelphia. And still more recently with his day and night conferences with Republican leaders and Wall Street interests trying to devise ways and means to have himself elected President of the United States.

Willkie's Statements So Wild And Untrue Secretary of State Hull Himself Felt Obliged To Answer

Mr. Willkie's misrepresentations have gotten increasingly worse and more reckless. At Joliet he declared that President Roosevelt had "telephoned" Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini "and urged them to sell Czechoslovakia down the river." This statement was so palpably a blunder that Willkie's own press secretary felt obliged to issue a statement to the effect that the Republican candidate had not intended to say what he did say, but had meant to say something else. Willkie's misrepresentation was so glaringly incorrect that Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who seldom engages in political riposte, felt compelled to issue a statement in which he said that Willkie had made it "evident that he is grossly ignorant of the history of the last few years," and continued:

> The President has never communicated by telephone with either Premier Mussolini or Chancelor Hitler. All the President has ever urged upon the nations involved has been in accordance with the provisions of the Kellog Pact which provides for pacific solution of controversies as they arise.

Equal Status Urged

In September 1938 he specifically urged in messages made public immediately that a peaceful solution be found through negotiations in which all the nations involved be represented, including Czechoslovakia, and that such negotiations be undertaken by all nations on an equal basis with one of them under the threat of aggression.

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SEP 29 1940

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Harlem Movie Fans Show Preference For Roosevelt Over Willkie in Poll

Amsterdam News N.Y.C.

OCT 5 1940

Seeking a medium by which to judge the possible presidential election winner in Harlem on November 5, a picked staff of five investigators were sent to visit the leading movie houses between 110th and 165th street from Lenox avenue to Broadway. The result, after a very careful checkup, indicated that, if the election were held this week, President Roosevelt would win by better than four to one in the Harlem Negro districts.

In the larger houses like the Regent at 116th street and Seventh avenue, with a mixed audience of the district's Latin and Negro citizenry, Roosevelt received five times the amount of applause to that given his Utilities rival, Wendell L. Willkie. Even more to the point, the News representative spotted 85 Roosevelt lapel button wearers to only 19 Willkie buttons. And its also worthy of noting that not one Willkie button was worn by a colored woman, whereas, 27 did sport Roosevelt emblems.

OCT 5 1940

At Loews' 125th street house, with a fair sprinkling of whites —possibly 8 or 10 percent — Roosevelt's name or picture drew highly enthusiastic applauding while Willkie received only a mild ovation and many boos. Here was counted 105 Roosevelt buttons and 37 for Willkie, ten or more of them worn by white people.

Amsterdam News New York N.Y.

The Alhambra Theatre was overwhelmingly pro - Roosevelt, Willkie getting hardly anything other than a good hissing and booing. The button brigades showed 73 for Franklin D. and 9 for Willkie. The Renaissance, Willkie came in for not only hisses and boos, but offensive comment. And of 65 buttons spotted not one was for Willkie.

At the Roosevelt, again it was all F. D. R. and the "New Deal!" Only three Willkie buttons were seen when the house emptied for the night, while more than 50 Roosevelt emblems were counted before the tabulator decided to stop counting. The same condition prevailed at the Odeon in West 145th street.

Willkie, however, gained strength up and around Amsterdam avenue and Broadway above 145th street. Here the Republican Party's Democratic candidate for president was given fairly good hands—but ran second to the President in most of these theatres. But it must be borne in mind that the Hamilton and the Dorset as well as the Coliseum cater to a mixed clientele; about 60 per cent American white and the other 40 per cent, Negro, Porto Rican, Jewish and Italian. And here was found the largest Willkie button strength in the community; 54 Willkie's to 61 Roosevelt buttons were counted at the Hamilton.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
September 26, 1940

Under the Capitol Dome

BY C. M. STANLEY

When David S. Anderson of Birmingham resigned from the State Democratic Executive Committee because of his advocacy of the election of Willkie the committee filled the vacancy by electing J. B. Aird, Birmingham lawyer and former judge of the Circuit Court.

No Apologies From Aird

Judge Aird made a speech of acceptance to the committee which was notable for the pride it showed in his support of the Democratic ticket. Some of the speeches had been apologetic. Some of the Democratic speeches elsewhere are still apologetic. Speakers disagree with some of the things the New Deal has done; they disaprove the plan to "pack" the Supreme Court; they disapprove third terms; they dislike the party's attitude toward the negro; yet they are for the ticket and propose to vote for it in spite of everything.

Judge Aird before the committee tendered none of that kind of support. He was not apologetic. He was proud of the ticket, of the party and the party's record during the past seven years.

Judge Aird is the father of Mrs. Howard E. Pill of Montgomery.

Veteran Now 103 Years Old

As time takes its toll of remaining Confederate veterans it is always interesting to read about survivors and how they fare. One of the most remarkable of all veterans is Col. Henry Pelham May of Gordo up in Pickens County who passed his 103rd birthday this week. Though the birthday was Monday friends and relatives called in large numbers last Sunday. The Tuscaloosa News takes note of this birthday event in the following words:

"It is not longevity alone that gives Colonel May a record which is probably unique in all Alabama. His has been an active life, spent on the farms of West Alabama except for several years in which he served as a cavalryman and artilleryman in the ranks of the Confederacy.

"Several counties may lay just claim to pride in the life of Colonel May. He was born Sept. 23, 1837, a few miles west of Demopolis, in what was then Sumter County. As a farm lad of 18 he moved to Sayerville, then in Greene County but now a part of Hale.

"Later he came to Tuscaloosa and attended school in an academy which occupied the site on which the Allen & Jemison Company store is now located. He moved to Northport, where he lived at the time the War Between the States broke out. It was from Northport that he enlisted in Company D of the Second Alabama Regiment, and entered military service under Capt. Joe Pegues of Tuscaloosa. He was one of 105 Confederates who marched off to battle for their cause shortly after the war began.

Back to Farm After War

"After the war he returned to farm life in New Lexington, and he was one of 35 original Ku Klux Klansmen who chased 100 carpet-bagers out of the New Lexington section. In 1898 he moved to Gordo, in Pickens County, and he continued active farm work until the age of 95.

"Colonel May still retains his mental faculties and is able to be up part of the time each day.

"On the occasion of his 100th birthday in September, 1937, a great celebration was held for him at Gordo. Speaker William B. Bankhead and Dr. Richard C. Foster delivered addresses on that occasion. Many said that Speaker Bankhead's oration at that time was probably one of the greatest delivered by him in a career noted for eloquence.

"When Colonel May was born Tuscaloosa was still capital of Alabama, the University was only six years old and Martin Van Buren was President of the United States.

"Truly an encyclopedic life has been spent by this West Alabamian, who can still play the fiddle with old-time gusto. His friends are legion and many others who do not know him will join in the hope that his years may be further prolonged."

Organist Is Coming Home

Next Sunday St. Michael and All Angels Episcopal Church in Anniston is to observe its fiftieth anniversary and the event is attracting wide interest. For Montgomery there is an old acquaintance who will participate. W. A. Kirkpatrick is coming all the way from Beaumont, Texas to serve as organist for the occasion and to resume the place he held from 1890 to 1892.

After leaving Anniston and the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, he went to Birmingham, where he was organist and choir director for St. Mary's on the Highlands and director of the Mendellsohn Club. He then came to Montgomery, where he served as organist and choir director for the First Presbyterian Church, the Church of the Holy Comforter and St. John's Church and as director of the Montgomery Choral Society. He left Montgomery in 1899 and went to Washington.

Knoxville. Tenn. Journal
September 27, 1940

Attorney Cowan To Lead Campaign

Knoxville Negroes Organize Club For Willkie

Carl A. Cowan, Negro attorney, has been named Knox County Negro manager of the "Willkie-for-President Club," it was announced yesterday.

Headquarters for the Negro division will be opened Saturday in a building on Vine Avenue at Central Street. An organization meeting is set at 2 p. m. Saturday at the new headquarters.

Cowan is a young Knoxville attorney and has been active in political afafirs here. He expects to conduct an active campaign.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 30, 1940

Truth Seeking

1940

To The News and Courier:

I fear that the Seeker After Truth (communication printed in this morning's News and Courier) never read the Democratic platform of 1932 or 1936 or the campaign speeches of our great humanitarian, if so he would realize that truth is stranger than fiction.

If this seeker after truth really desires to know, and I regard it as a political question, how can he coincide the promises of Franklin D. Roosevelt with his performances in the last seven years. A promise is a promise so, I was always taught.

Speaking of England's debt, England has been at war over a year and to the best of my knowledge, (The Associated Press) her daily expenditures were less than ours and we were at peace with the world, now, however owing to boondoggling, aesthetic dancing, art movements, we have got to boost that debt away over the legal debt limit.

You mention Hamilton Fish in your letter, I read in this morning's News and Courier that he had been renominated in Dutchess Co. N. Y. (which as we say in the South is equivalent to election). This is Franklin D. Roosevelt's home county that he has never carried since he became President.

Was Franklin D. Roosevelt's foray into the South a mere gesture when he tried to purge those real Democrats who, true to their traditions, voted against the court packing bill? Was Theodore Roosevelt ever elected but once as president?

If you are seeking for truth, ask Messrs. Flynn, Kelly, Hague and LaGuardia about the anti lynching bill.

Get the inside story on New Jersey's candidates for Governor and Senator (with Frank Hague's amen).

There is a lot of truth and visa-versa in politics if you can find it.

J. W. WHITE,
Georgetown.
203 Queen St.

Greensboro, N. C., News
May 10, 1940

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OPENS

State Sessions Here Tonight And Tomorrow.

Democratic clubs and other political bodies will be in the city today and tomorrow for the negro state convention called by Young Negro Democratic club of Greensboro, to open with a public session at Trinity A. M. E. Zion church tonight.

Candidates for public office in the state have been invited to address the gathering tonight, according to J. Archibald Joyner, general chairman for the event. Saturday's sessions will be held at Elks lodge, 709½ East Market street, these including business sessions and convention work.

Plans include a banquet session tonight. In charge of arrangements are the chairman, W. F. Frazier, Dr. J. L. Alexander, N. L. Gregg, Parry J. Brown, E. Patterson, I. R. Mitchell, Helen Jones, Rosalie Gibson and J. W. Crawford.

COTTON ED SMITH MADE TO "SWALLOW" THIRD-TERM DOSE

S. Carolina Bigot Rants But Fails to Halt New Deal Steam Roller

Globe
5/31/40
Nashville Tenn.

COLUMBUS, S. C., May 29 (ANP)—Senator E. D. "Cotton" Smith, senior senator from this state and dean of the U. S. senate, selfstyled champion of nullification, of walk out fame when a Negro prayed at the last Democratic National convention, and arch Negro baiter, was soundly spanked by his own demacratic state convention here last week.

Senotor Smith came to the convention as a delegate from his home county which had instructed their delegation for Roosevelt and a third term. Smith, who successfully defeated the attempt to purge him in 1938, arose to stem the tide of the convention going for Roosevelt and a third term.

Although he was a member of a county delegation instructed for Roosevelt he ignored this and said in part, "God and myself alone know what I have suffered for six long years of Roosevelt administration." He injected the Negro question into his speech: "the Negro is as good as you and a little better and you know it" referring to the present democratic administration.

In spite of his rambling speech in which he used all the stock phases of the rabble rousing southern politician, the South Carolina delegation voted overwhelmingly for Roosevelt and a third term. The delegation to the national convention was so instructed and to add insult to injury "Cotton Ed' Smith was made a member of the delegation with a half vote.

Negro Democrats To Meet In Chicago

Plaindealer
6/28/40
Kansas City Kans

CHICAGO, June 28 — (ANP) — The National Colored Democratic convention will convene at the Eighth Regiment armory in Chicago, July 12 with 3,000 delegates and members expected to attend sessions, each of which will include the discussion of matters pertaining to the organization's function in the program of the National Democratic party. Of particular importance is formulation of suggestions relative to the Negro for incorporation in the resolutions of the Democratic platform.

Outstanding Democratic leaders of the nation will be in attendance and among the speakers will be Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, Mo., recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia and president of the convention; James A. Farley, postmaster general and chairman of the National Democratic committee, who will address the mass meeting of July 13. Other well known party leaders from all sections of the country will be present.

All ward, county and state groups of the Illinois Democratic organization are represented on the several committees and are cooperating to assure the success of the convention.

The entertainment committee is sponsoring numerous social activities including dances, sight seeing tours and visits to the American Negro Exposition and many other affairs planned for the diversion of the visitors.

Of especial interest to the women members is an elaborate garden party, staged in a picturesque setting, to which Mrs. Roosevelt has been invited.

Persons planning to attend the convention are requested to register at the armory, 35th and Giles avenue, which will be open July 11, where the registration, lodging and transportation committees will render every possible service for the comfort and convenience of delegates and members.

For additional information, address all injuries to the office of the National Colored Democratic convention, 362 E. 47th street, Chicago.

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Bee
6/30/40
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Negro Cop, Injured In Row With Party Supports Roosevelt

Macon Telegraph
Macon, Ga.

NEW YORK, [AP] — James Sloan, Negro patrolman who was injured at Pennsylvania station Monday night shortly before President Roosevelt's train left for Washington, said Thursday he intended to vote for the president.

As heavyweight Champion Joe Louis, who is campaigning for Wendell L. Willkie, and a half a dozen Negro Republican officials gathered at Sloan's bedside, a newsman asked Sloan how he was going to vote.

NOV 1 1940

"I'm a Democrat," the policeman said.

"Will you vote for Roosevelt?" he was asked.

"I will," he replied.

Negro Demos Give Party Strong Plank

By HERMAN CLAYTON

CHICAGO ——(ANP)—Committing themselves to the renomination of President Roosevelt for a third term, the National Colored Democratic association, meeting in its 12th quadrennial convention, wound up its three day session last Sunday in Chicago.

A total of 176 delegates and alternates, swelled up some 4,000 vociferous Democrats of varying degrees and assortments, heard a battery of prominent white Democrats and officeholders, headed by Postmaster General James A. Farley, in a series of platitudinous speeches in which they praised the Negro's fidelity and allegiance to the principles of democracy and patriotism, and urged his continued support to an administration they claimed had done more for the Negro than any previous administration in history.

Daily World
7-18-40
Atlanta, Ga.

SOUND BATTLE CRY

"Keep the power on Main Street—don't let it slip to Wall Street" was the battle cry voiced by Congressman James Randolph of West Virginia sounding the note played on by Senators Minton of Indiana and Barkley of Kentucky in their presentation of the main reason Roosevelt should be renominated and elected and Willkie defeated Roosevelt was characterized as the greatest friend the Negro has ever had in the White House; the champion of their rights of the common man; the only man in the country with the experience sufficient to take our nation through the times of stress and danger which lie ahead.

To these sentiments Dr. William J. Thompkins, president of the association, State Senator Wallace of Illinois, State Senator Diggs of Michigan, Mike Sneed, Cook County commissioner of Illinois, and other prominent Negro delegates echoed hearty approval.

They pledged the Democratic Negro constituency to continued support of an administration under which the Negro had gained so much, and under which he was best calculated to advance the proposals set forth in the platform adopted by the convention.

HIT LYNCHING

This platform, presented to the executive committee of the white Democratic National convention by Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, advocates passage of the Geyer anti-poll tax bill, passage of the Gavagan-Wagner anti-lynch bill, a bill to end discrimination and jimcrowish, abolition of discrimination in federal civil service, legislation providing safeguards against discrimination in the administration of federal agencies dispensing funds to states for general welfare, and the abolition of the color line in all tax financed projects. The platform concluded with a list of special legislation recommended to be incorporated into the white convention platform.

A few of the prominent Democratic leaders in evidence about the convention hall were: Nathan Vann from the first congressional district of Indiana, an alternate to the white Democratic convention. Mr. Vann is a Gary business man. Also from Indiana, and a member of the Gary city council, was Robert Anderson. Mr. Anderson is the vice president of the city council, the first in the city's history. From Indianapolis came E. Louis Moore, who was a special officer at the convention. Others present were: Committeemen William Dawson, Anthony Overton, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wimbish, Edgar J. Brown, Duke Slater, Dr. Charles S. Wesley and many more.

LIST NEW OFFICERS

New officers of the association elected were:

Dr. William J. Thompkins, Washington, D. C., president; Marie Brewer, New York, 1st vice president; J. Berbard Smith, Oklahoma, 2nd vice president, Lorenzo Harris, New York, 3rd vice president; Tom Davis, Ohio, 4th vice president; E. M. Sneed, Illinois. 5th vice president; Betty B. Briggs, Massachusetts, secretary; Harry Leland, Nebraka, treasurer; Ethel Waddell, Illinois, assistant treasurer; Paul Jones, Pennsylvania, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Gertrude Skidmore, historian; Atty. Edith Clayton, Illinois, director of publicity; C. C. Wimbish, Illinois, chairman, organization committee; Rev. D. F. Martinez, Tennessee, chaplain; Manson James, Iowa, sergeant-at-arms and Sam Nelson, Gary, Indiana, assistant sergeant-at-arms.

The platform committee was composed of Austin Norris, Pennsylvania; Guy, New York; J W Sanford, Oklahoma; J. B. Watson Arkansas; Judge Bowman, Ohio W. L. Dawson, Illinois, E. M. Sneed Illinois, C. C. Wimbish, Illinois Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma; J. Bernard Smith, Oklahoma; Frederick Weaver, Washington, D. C.; Earl Dickerson, Illinois, Senator Wallace, Illinois; Louis Sperling, Illinois; Mrs. E. Waddell, Illinois; Mrs. Crystal Fausett, Pennsylvania; Marshall Sheppard, Pennsylvania; Rev. D. F. Martinez, Illinois; Dr. J. A. Singleton, New York; Mrs Nellie Hazelle, Pennsylvania; Julian D. Rainey, Massachusetts; Charles V. Carr, Ohio, Mrs. Thomas Dent. Illinois, and Mrs. C. C Wimbish, Illinois.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
July 18, 1940

Slum Clearance Program

We have launched a soundly conceived plan of loans and contributions to rid America of overcrowded slum dwellings that breed disease and crime, and to replace them by low-cost housing projects within the means of low-income families. We will extend and accelerate this plan not only in the congested city districts, but also in the small towns and farm areas, and we will make it a powerful arm of national defense by supplying housing for the families of enlisted personnel and for workers in areas where industry is expanding to meet defense needs.

Consumers

We are taking effective steps to insure that, in this period of stress, the cost of living shall not be increased by speculation and unjustified price rises.

Negroes

Our negro citizens have participated actively in the economic and social advances launched by this administration, including fair labor standards, social security benefits, health protection, work relief projects, decent housing, aid to education, and the rehabilitation of low-income farm families. We have aided more than half a million negro youths in vocational training, education and employment. We shall continue to strive for complete legislative safeguards against discrimination in government service and benefits, and in the national defense forces. We pledge to uphold due process and the equal protection of the laws for every citizen, regardless of race, creed or color.

Charleston. S. C. News & Courier
July 17, 1940

Great Town for Colored Show

Chicago is especially fitted to be the meeting place of the Farley-Roosevelt-Wagner convention this year. It is the only city having a colored Democratic representative in congress, Arthur Mitchell (right good negro we believe) who succeeded DePriest, colored Republican.

Nowhere in the United States, not even in New York, could the colored people be so useful in putting on a "Democratic show" as in Mayor Kelly's Kelly-Ickes-Knox town.

In the matter of demonstrations at conventions negroes, when they are given a free hand, are more effective demonstrators than white folks and, presumably, Mitchell's district and the Second Ward are represented in the galleries.

The negro influence will probably not be in evidence on the convention floor so much in Chicago as it was when old Smith "walked out" in Philadelphia in 1936, but we apprehend that it may be sufficient to prevent inclusion of a plank against the anti-Southern anti-state rights bill (the so-called anti lynching bill). This is the measure that unites the black and white "Democrats" of the Big Towns of the North against the white South.

As long as they get the offices and draw the salaries some of our Southern people don't mind whether the negroes "come into control of the Democratic party" (Senator Byrnes's words) or not. Southern New Dealers draw no color line against negroes who help to keep them in office.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 10, 1940

FLEMING, MORGAN ADDRESS NEGROES

Colored Voters Are Urged to Support 3d Term—F.D.R. Is Called 'Friend of Race'

City Judge Martin A. Fleming and former State Senator Fletcher R. Morgan, Hamilton county democratic campaign manager, yesterday urged colored voters to support President Roosevelt in the current presidential race because he has been a friend to their race.

Fleming and Morgan spoke at the colored Roosevelt club's headquarters at 752 East Ninth street.

Robert H. Buckner, chairman of the club's publicity committee, said that well over 100 attended the meeting and visited the headquarters yesterday afternoon. Open house was held for Negro voters.

Judge Fleming spoke at length of the many benefits which have come to poor men throughout the United States under the Roosevelt administration and urged that the colored voters keep faith with the president.

State-Wide Rally Planned

The colored organization will sponsor a state-wide rally Monday night at the Memorial auditorium, at which Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, of the First Illinois congressional district, will be the speaker. Representative Mitchell, who is a native southerner, is the only Negro democrat ever elected to congress. He will arrive here Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock and will be met at the Terminal station by a delegation of colored leaders, Sid H. Byers, chairman of the Roosevelt club, announced. He urged all those attending the meeting to be at the Terminal station to greet Representative Mitchell.

Representative Estes Kefauver, of the Third Tennessee congressional district, will introduce Representative Mitchell at the rally Monday night.

Buckner announced that a Roosevelt rally will be held tomorrow night in the heart of Walter C. Robinson's stronghold, the Fourth ward. Robinson, a colored republican leader, is supporting Wendell L. Willkie.

The Fourth ward meeting will be held at the Newton Normal school, Thirteenth and Grove streets, and Walter B. Cullom will preside. Another meeting of the executive committee of the Roosevelt club will be held tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock at the headquarters.

FDR's Aide Apologizes To Negro Cop

Macon Telegraph
Macon, Ga.

WASHINGTON [AP] — Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, issued a statement Thursday night apologizing to a New York Negro police officer and the police commissioner there "for having had any part" in what he described as "regrettable" altercation Monday night.

The presidential secretary prefaced his apology with the assertion that "I do not believe that I did anything wrong in this incident."

NOV 1 1940

Early encountered a police detail in a lower level of the Pennsylvania station in New York while attempting to gain permission for a group of White House employes and newspapermen to board the special presidential train bound from New York to Washington.

The next day James Sloan, a 42-year-old Negro patrolman, reported that he had been kicked in the abdomen. Early said in his statement that he did not "attack or kick any officer."

Dewey Demands Probe

NEW YORK [AP] — The office of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey Thursday entered the investigation of the "kneeing" of a police officer by Presidential Secretary Stephen Early.

Acting District Attorney Milton Schilback, in the absence of Dewey, who was on a speaking tour in the Middle West, said Police Commissioner Lewis Valentine had been asked to forward the police department's report on the incident.

An officer, James Sloan, 42, a Negro, was injured last Monday night at Pennsylvania station a short time before President Roosevelt's private train left for Washington.

A "police aided" card, signed by Sloan and filed at the West 30th street station, reported that the officer had "received his injuries with kicks by one Stephen Early." The card named two other officers as witnesses.

POLITICAL - 1940
PARTY AFFILIATION

DEMOCRATIC

Famous Churchman, Educator Tells Why He's for Roosevelt

Oct. 26, 1940

By R. R. WRIGHT, JR.

We are on the eve of another Presidential election. I supported Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936. I am for a third term. Some of my friends have asked me "Why are you for Roosevelt?"

Well, I have very good reasons. I am for the President for the same reason I was in 1936. I believe he is leading a movement toward giving the common man a larger participation in our economic life. He is putting human values above property values, although he is doing more to conserve real property values than ever before.

He is gradually breaking the throttle hold which Big Business has over the industry of the country and is forcing the unwilling business interest to be more considerate of the common man.

CONDITIONS IMPROVED

Journal

I am for President Roosevelt because under him, I have seen great improvement in conditions over what we had during Mr. Hoover's administration.

and

Under the Republicans we had the worst depression of the century, coming as a culmination of twelve years' Republican rule under Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. Under Mr. Roosevelt things improved.

Guide

Although I am not entirely satisfied with the present state, it is so far better than the soup kitchens and bread lines under Hoover that I believe Mr. Roosevelt should be given further opportunity to work out his plans.

I remember ho wmany of my people lost their savings under Hoover. Now, Mr. Roosevelt has given us a Federal Deposit Insurance and a man can put his money in the bank and go to sleep knowing that the government is protecting him.

BETTER HOUSING

Under President Hoover thousands of our people lost their homes, and President Hoover did nothing about it. But President Roosevelt had the U. S. Housing Authority established to help us get homes, and thousands of our people have taken advantage of this and tens of thousands will during the next four years—if we reelect Mr. Roosevelt.

Norfolk,

Mr. Hoover, although a professional philanthropist, did nothing about our awful slums in the cities. Mr. Roosevelt through his slum clearance program has had beautiful homes built for our people in a hundred cities of this country where rent is reasonable.

Va.

In fact the first large scale effort to relieve the disgraceful slum situation among our people ever made in this country was made under President Roosevelt as a part of his great social improvement program. During all the years of the Republicans, no effort was ever made to give the Negro relief from the heartless rent sharks and the unreasonable landlords who kept our people down.

HELPED STUDENTS

I remember how hard it was under Hoover for young Negro boys and girls to go to college because they could not pay the fees. No one cared, until President Roosevelt's administration arranged to give $15 per month to thousands of our colored students, and thousands have received their college degrees who never would have seen college but for Mr. Roosevelt.

Our great president not only helped our college youth, but he went out for the poorer youth, and through the CCC Camps, and NYA Mr. Roosevelt has helped over a quarter of a million young people, many of whom would have been caught in crime and thrown into prison, etc. I want Mr. Roosevelt continued as he can keep this up and do more, which I feel sure he will do.

Mr. Roosevelt has done more to help the poor man (and most of our people are in this class) than all the presidents since Lincoln. He has also given more high positions in the government at Washington to Negroes than all the Republican presidents since Theodore Roosevelt.

BETTER JOBS

In the Republican days we had three or four Negro men holding positions of $4,000 and $5,000 salary per year. But today it is a real pleasure to go to Washington and see so many of our very best trained young specialists whom the government has employed in its various departments at very good salaries, up to $6,000.

Yes, I am for Mr. Roosevelt, not on account of any theory but on his record of work. I believe it would be a great calamity to our race as well as the country if he should be defeated. (Of course I have no thought that the country would so far forget itself, as to defeat him.) I am anxious that the Negro people shall all go to the polls and vote. It is our duty to vote—men and women—and show Mr. Roosevelt we are with him. Give him four more years and this country will progress along the present lines as never before.

Backs FDR For Reelection

THE RT. REV. R. R. Wright, Jr., bishop in the A. M. E. Connection, who tells in a brilliant article on this page why President Roosevelt should be reelected.

Perry Howard's Bunk

OCT 19 1940

Perry Howard, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi, was in Oklahoma City last Monday. On a visit to the Black Dispatch office our good friend Howard gave what he termed eleven reasons why he would vote for Wendell Willkie November 5th, Howard insisted that the Black Dispatch print his statement which we herewith do. It will be noted we have expressed our opinion immediately following each one of Mr. Howard's eleven allegations:

MR. HOWARD: My visits to more than thirty-two states convince me that instead of the Democratic party polling 80% of the Negro vote, the converse will be true, and Mr. Willkie will poll 80% of the Negro vote in November.

Black Dispatch

THE BLACK DISPATCH: If Mr. Howard galloped through the other thirty-two states of the Union as he rushed through Oklahoma stopping a few minutes in Ok-

lahoma City talking most of that time to a white oil millionaire and later the same day making a speech out on Dixie Hill in Ponca City, where his audience could not have been over 100, we have about as much faith in his prediction as a fish has in a sun bath. Perry's gallop does not compare with Dr. Gallup.

Oklahoma City

MR. HOWARD: It is an error to say that Mr. Roosevelt has done more for the Negro than any other President. To the contrary since everything is great or small relatively, and considering what Mr. Roosevelt has done for white people by way of appointments and otherwise, he has done less for Negroes than any President in the history of the country.

Okla.

THE BLACK DISPATCH: Did any other President ever select a Negro for a federal judge? Was a Negro ever before Roosevelt's administration honored on a postage stamp? Did a Republican President ever reverse the policy of the Roosevelt administration and send a white man as minister to Liberia? Did any previous Republican administration make federal appropriations for Negro expositions? A Roosevelt Congress gave $100,000 to the Texas Centennial, $200,000 to the National Negro Exposition Atlanta and $75,000 to the National Negro Exposition, Chicago. Perry Howard should go to Chicago and look at the Ida B. Wells Housing project, and then go on to Atlantic City, Birmingham, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, New York and a score of other projects where millions have been invested in decent homes for Negroes. Did any Republican administration even talk about such a program?

MR. HOWARD: He (Mr. Roosevelt) has added more than five hundred thousand white people to pay rolls of our government, but has added less than two hundred Negroes to pay rolls, except in CCC camps, which are in the woods, and the democrats have kept the Negroes in the woods for the past three hundred years.

THE BLACK DISPATCH: Negroes like Perry Howard have kept the laboring class Negro in the woods since Appomatox. Such mis-leaders are always shouting about $10,000 jobs for a few college graduates, but never plan a program which will bring full dinner pails to the masses. It is this sort of a complex that causes Perry Howard to over look the fact that the New Deal has enrolled 250,000 Negroes in CCC camps OUT IN THE WOODS, that OUT IN THE WOODS these boys have been given $15,000,000 in clothing, $19,000,000 in food and over $20,000,000 in hard owned cash. Which is better for the race; to give twenty Perry Howards $10,000 per year to hang around Washington, or give 250,000 Negroes OUT IN THE WOODS a chance to acquire fifty four million dollars in cash from the government? Here's hoping that the present administration will extend the benefits of the government to more Negroes IN THE WOODS.

MR. HOWARD: During the last eight years practically every Negro who has resigned or retired, or who has been let out of the service, has been replaced by a white man.

OCT 19 1940

THE BLACK DISPATCH: That's a rather indefinite charge but one thing is certain when William H. Hastie resigned as judge of the Virgin Islands he was replaced by another Negro, but regardless to the phantom resignations which Perry Howard refuses to be more definite and certain about, the Negroes still have Dr. William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds, Hon. Lester Walton, Minister to Liberia; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Director of NYA; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Department of Interior; Lawrence Oxley, Department of Labor; Attorney William L. Houston, Special Assistant to the Attorney General; Edgar G. Brown, Special Advisor CCC; Emmer Martin Lancaster, Special Advisor Department of Commerce; Joseph H. Houchins, Special Assistant, Department of Census; T. Arnold Hill, Special Assistant to Dr. Bethune; George W. Crockett, Special Assistant in the Department of Wages and Hours; W. J. Trent, Race Relations Advisor WPA; Dr. Frank S. Horne, U. S. Housing Authority. If Perry would stop playing pool long enough down at the Mus-o-lit Club he might keep better informed as to what is going on up Washington way.

MR. HOWARD: We have not had a single Negro Internal Revenue Collector or Collector of Customs under the Roosevelt regime.

THE BLACK DISPATCH: Well, what of it? Suppose we had had a dozen at $10,000 per year. Would one assume that this would offset the almost 90,000 Negro boys and girls who are attending college under NYA grants? Seven thousand Negro youths are attending college, 35,500 are supported in high school and remaining 40,000 are on work programs. Professional job hustlers never can think in terms of the common wealth.

MR. HOWARD: All of our assistant United States Attorneys of color have been replaced by whites, except two.

THE BLACK DISPATCH: When President Roosevelt elevated a Negro to a federal judgeship black folk rose higher in American judiciary than ever before. Measured by the yardstick of progress 100 U. S. Attorneys would not be the equivilant of one federal judge. Perry knows that better than any one else.

MR. HOWARD: We are unable to find more than five Negroes that have been appointed under civil service in the seven years of Democratic mis-rule.

THE BLACK DISPATCH: Another case of playing pool and staying in one place too long. A trip to the Chicago post office, and an examination of the records there will nominate Perry for president of the National Ananias Society. There's really no need to discuss this false charge. A Negro has been appointed district supervisor in the Pittsburgh post office since the inauguration of the New Deal and hundreds of Negroes during the past seven years have qualified for and have been accepted for civil service employment.

MR. HOWARD: Even the little segregated groups of Negro employees, such as the mail rooms in the Department of Justice have been wiped out.

THE BLACK DISPATCH: Mr. Howard is guilty of intellectual dishonesty. He would make it appear the Government has reduced Negro employment in the federal departments. Any one who can stand for hours and see thousands of Negroes wending their way to and from federal departments would know this is not true. Perhaps there are fewer in the Department of Justice, but that does not prove race discrimination. There may be fewer whites there also.

MR. HOWARD: Segregation has been allowed to run rampant.

THE BLACK DISPATCH: Segregation ran rampant also during the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations. Segregation was rampant at the time Mable Willibrandt went down to Mississippi and sought to place Perry Howard behind prison bars for no other reason than that he insisted on heading the Republican party in Mississippi. In fact Mable Willibrandt's presence in Mississippi was indicatory of the endeavor of the Republican party to make the organization a Lillywhite, segregated organization.

MR. HOWARD: The Anti-Lynching Bill has been a football for the Democratic Congressional leaders, when you know we would not need any anti-lynching bill if there were no Democrats.

THE BLACK DISPATCH: The Anti-Lynching Bill was a political football under the administrations of Coolidge, Harding and Hoover. Why did Perry Howard remain silent then? Why would Republicans now profess great interest in anti-lynching legislation when the Republican party refused years ago to enact this type of legislation when both the House and the Senate were overwhelmingly Republican?

MR. HOWARD: Lastly, the Negro contingent in the Army has been emasculated and the Negro boy cannot even beg or fight his way into the Army Aviation Corps.

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But why did not Perry Howard tell his Oklahoma audience that in spite of the efforts of Pat Hurley to make the army lillywhite President Roosevelt has recently organized the following military units for Negroes: 349th Field Artillery, Fort Sill; 41st Engineers, Fort Braggs, N. C.; One Chemical Company, Fort Eustis, Virginia; 76th Anti-air-craft Battalion, Fort Braggs. That's progress, and during the next four years of Roosevelt fair-play Negroes will land in the air-corps of the American Army.

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DEMO LEADERS DENY BLAME, WORKER FIRED

Amsterdam News
New York N.Y.

Circular Hitting Willkie's German Ancestry Creates Storm

OCT 1 9 1940

While Republican officials hurled "smear" accusations, Democratic leaders denied any direct connection with the document and the discharge of Charles P. Ray, volunteer worker in the Negro division of the Democratic National Committee was revealed this week as a result of widespread publicizing of a pamphlet dealing with the German ancestry of Wendell L. Willkie, GOP presidential candidate.

The firing of Ray was announced by Edward J. Flynn, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as Ray, in a statement, accepted full blame for authorship of the circular. Flynn, Attorney Julian D. Rainey, chairman of the colored division and Charles Michelson, publicity director, all joined in repudiating the document in its entirety.

OCT 1 9 1940

Meanwhile, former Assemblyman Lamar Perkins, chief of the Negro Division of the Republican State Committee, along with many other GOP leaders, continued their denouncement of the circular, accused the Democrats of using a "scapegoat."

CHARLES RAY

Ray's statement was as follows:

Amsterdam
New

"The material contained in this circular was written by myself. I had intended submitting the finished copy to Mr. Rainey for his approval. Owing to the fact that I had to make a trip to Washington, the typist had the finished copy mimeographed. In the evening around 7 o'clock it was called to my attention. At that time I did not know that any copies had been given out, and I did not give any orders for the distribution of the circular. To the best of my knowledge, no one has seen this matter except myself and the typist. I was not authorized to prepare this circular and simply intended it as a suggestion to be used whenever it was brought to Mr. Rainey's attention."

New York,
N.Y.

The typist referred to by Ray, Miss Bertha Williamson, 149 Edgecombe Ave., reached by reporter, merely said: "I thought I was doing a favor."

Atty. Rainey, insisting he had no idea how the circular had happened to be prepared and declaring there is a strict rule in his office that nothing is to go out even to the newspapers unless he goes over it first, said he had ordered all copies of the mimeographed circular destroyed as soon as word reached him at his Boston home.

Flynn also released the following statement.

"I have gotten to the bottom of the incident of the mis-spoken colored circular. I have discovered that the only circulation of it was by the Republican newspapers. As far as I have been able to ascertain, only a single copy went out from the colored division, and that was obtained by a newspaper reporter who picked it up himself. That matter, like a great deal of other material, was awaiting the visa of the responsible people connected with the Democratic National Committee and represented only the idea of a volunteer. Of course it would never have been issued; whatever circulation the thing represented was through the Republican newspapers."

Monroe, N. C. Journal
October 15, 1940

Negro Committee Smearing Willkie

Considerable upstir has been made by the discovery of a phamphlet being sent to Negro voters from the Negro Division of the Democratic Executive committee in New York. It contains an attack on the parents of the Willkies, intimating that they are German sympathizers.

When it got out the National Chairman, Mr. Flynn, repudiated it, and declared that he knew nothing about it. The head of the Negro division of the National Democraiic Committee also makes denial after the fuss started.

In a pamphlet issued for the guidance of campaign speakers, the Colored Division of the Democratic National committee is directng attenton to the German ancestry of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee for President, likening his political rise to Hitler's in Germany and attempting to hold his father responsible for anti-Negro activities in Elwood, Ind., his birthplace.

The pamphlet was being mailed to prospective speakers from the Colored Division's offices at 331 Madison Avenue across the street from the National committee headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore.

Discovery of the pamphlet Saturday followed on the heels of Mr. Willkie's New York City appearances of the past week-end, at which he charged that there was a "whispering campaign" being conducted against him and described as "a coward and a cur" any one who impugned his patriotism or devotion to this country.

The pamphlet begins as follows:

"Wendell Willkie's father was born in Germany. Willkie's grandfather was born in Germany. Willkie's mother's parents were born in Germany. WilXlkie's wife was born in Kentucky of German parentage. His whole background is Geramn."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 19, 1940

M'KELLAR, COOPER TO ADDRESS RALLY

Senator, Representative Will Speak at Party Rally Here —Mules Sought for Parade

Senator Kenneth D. McKellar and Gov. Prentice Cooper have accepted invitations to address a democratic rally next Friday night in the Memorial auditorium, Arnold Morgan, secretary of the Hamilton county democratic campaign headquarters, said last night.

Morgan said that former State Senator Fletcher R. Morgan, Hamilton county democratic campaign manager, had made arrangements for the auditorium and had received word from the governor and Senator McKellar that they would be here. Representative Estes Kefauver, of the Third Tennessee congressional district, also will be on the program.

Representative and Mrs. Kefauver left Washington Thursday by automobile for Chattanooga, and were expected to reach Chattanooga last night. Kefauver, Senator McKellar and Gov. Cooper are all democratic nominees for re-election on Nov. 5. In addition to speaking for their own candidacies, they also will speak for President Franklin Roosevelt, his running mate, Henry A. Wallace, and all other democratic nominees on the ticket.

To Ride Mules

Senator Morgan is arranging for a big street parade to precede the rally at the auditorium. He is attempting to obtain thirty or forty mules for some of the important party leaders to ride in the parade. The donkey is the symbol of the democratic party, and for that reason Morgan wants to introduce them in the parade. The Hamilton county campaign manager said he intends to ride one himself.

Delegations from all counties in the Third congressional district will be invited to attend the Friday night rally. Senator McKellar has been in the state several days campaigning for the democratic ticket.

Representative Kefauver, upon taking leave from Washington Thursday, said that since congress is now marking time, his presence is not needed in the capital. He plans to remain in the district until after the election, unless some emergency should call him back to Washington. The national democratic executive committee also has advised the Third district congressman that it plans to use him on a speaking tour through Illinois and Indiana. Dates for the tour have not yet been announced.

Rally Is Third Here

The Friday night rally will be the third major democratic meeting which has been held in Hamilton county since the campaign started. At the first rally, in the Hotel Patten a few weeks ago, women leaders were given important places on the program. Last Monday night, Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, only Negro democrat ever elected to congress, spoke to an audience estimated at 3,500 at the Memorial auditorium. Mitchell, who represents the First Illinois district, was brought to Chattanooga by the Hamilton county management to speak to the colored voters.

Intense democratic campaigning in the various precincts in the county has been in progress for several weeks. Roosevelt clubs have been formed and campaign organizations perfected. Upwards of 20,000 Hamilton county voters are expected to participate in the Nov. 5 election.

The registration held last week was very heavy—nearly 15,000 new registration certificates were issued. Also, during the month of August and the early days of September, the county trustee's office reported a rush of voters to obtain poll tax receipts.

Both the republican and democratic campaign camps were busy qualifying voters during registration and the poll tax rush.

An Insult To Intelligence

NOV 2 1940

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But the glaring inconsistency of the Republican National Committee develops in the fact that there was kept from view a horrible lynching record which belongs to previous Republican administrations.

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Following President McKinley came the administration of President Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt. This famous scion of the Roosevelt clan was president only 4 years, but during this short period mobs lynched 269 persons in the United States. Republican Negroes are still shouting about Teddy Roosevelt and attempting to say he was one of the great American presidents. Perhaps he was, but even so, during the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, Republican mobs in the dear old U. S. A. were six times more prevelant and active than during the present administration.

Oklahoma City

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NOV 2 1940

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ROOSEVELT BREAKS PRECEDENT

7-19-40

So far as the Democrats of the nation are concerned, Franklin Delano Roosevelt is president of the United States for the next four years, if the vote of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago this week means anything.

Despite his declaration that he had no desire to run, Mr. Roosevelt received the largest first ballot vote in the history of his party. Despite the repeated statements referring to the unbroken tradition of only two four-year terms for a president of the United States, President Roosevelt came through, smashing precedents, traditions and customs. Thus, new history has been written for this nation and a forward step has been made in our civilization.

Of course, many factors figured into the equation which made up the final results, chief among them, being the "march of time." We are living in an ever changing world and it seems that Providence always has a man somewhere near enough to the scene to carry on despite the backwardness of the people. No one will believe that the nation will be hurt should President Roosevelt be re-elected in November. To be sure, the war clouds which hang heavily over Europe and Asia are factors which helped the third term movement. Notwithstanding the fact that we are pledged to keep out of foreign entanglements, the people of this nation have faith that President Roosevelt will pursue a sane, safe, sound and yet aggressive foreign policy to the end that we will be spared from being forced into another world conflict.

Finally, Wendell Willkie, the Republican nominee for president, has attracted a deal of attention and the Democrats reason, and logically so, that Wendell Willkie will be no match for Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the coming campaign.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS GIVE LARGE ORDER TO NEW DEALERS

Colored Party Members Make Plea For Passage of Federal Anti-Lynching Law

CHICAGO, July 18 (By Herman Clayton for ANP)—Committing themselves to the renomination of President Roosevelt for a third term, the National Colored Democratic association, meeting in its 12th quadrennial convention, wound up its three day session last Sunday in Chicago.

7-27-40

A total of 776 delegates and alternates, swelled up some 4,000 vociferous Democrats of carying degrees and assortments, heard a battery of prominent white Democrats and officeholders headed by Postmaster General James A. Farley, in a series of platitudinous speeches in which they praised the Negro's fidelity and allegiance to the principles of democracy and patriotism, and urged his continued support to an administration they claimed had done more for the Negro than ny previous administration in history.

"Keep the power on Main Street—ont' let it slip to Wall Street" was ie battle cry voiced by Congressian James Randolph of West Viriinia, sounding the note played on y Senators Minton of Indiana and Barkley of Kentucky in their presenition of the main reason Roosevelt hould be renominated and elected nd Willkie defeated. Roosevelt

7-19-40

as characterized as the greatest iend the Negro has ever had in ie White House; the champion of ie rights of the common man; the nly man in the country with the experience sufficient to take our na on through the times of stress and inger which lie ahead.

To these sentiments Dr. Willian . Thompkins, president of the as ociation, State Senator Wallace o llinois, State Senator Diggs o ichigan, Mike Sneed, Cook Coun commissioner of Illinois, an her prominent Negro delegate hoed hearty approval.

They pledged the Democratic Ne ro constituency to continued sup ort of an administration unde hich the Negro had gained s uch, and under which he was bes lculated to advance the proposal t forth in the platform adopted b e convention.

This platform, presented to th execctive committee of the whit Democratic National convention b Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, advocates passage of the Geyer-anti poll tax bill, passage of the Gavagan-Wagner anti-lynch bill, a bill t end discrimination and jim-crowism, abolition of discrimination i federal civil service, legislation providing safeguards against discrimination in the administration of federal agencies dispensing funds t tates for general welfare, and the abolition of the color line in all tax financed projects. The platform concluded with a list of special legislation recommended to be incorporated nto the white convention platform.

Climaxing the long four-hou ession, generously sprinkled with perfunctory applause, the eloquen resentation of this report by Al erman Dickerson was greeted with enuine warmth and spontaneity onically, the convention, so wildl eering for a cessation of all sem lance of separation and distinction as itself a conspicuous and en usiastic example of what it would stroy.

By its complete withdrawal int parate quarters it voluntarily rced upon itself the jim crow labe was trying to escape. It minimized the problem of the so-called liberal white democratic delegates in keeping their hotel lobbies and counsel rooms free of the annoying presence of black Democrats.

All the black Democrats were conveniently congregated in black neighborhoods. It was indeed a black holiday for a black group naively seeking to break through the bounds that held them captive in a black work of discrimination and

curtailed opqportunity.

In the meantime, downtown at the white Demcratic headquarters in the Stevens hotel, the white Democrats held forth. Here, with but rarely occasional interruptions from a stray delegate or so from the black division, they were at work fashioning the official, bona fide platform for the party. However, when Negroes did appear they were warmly welcomed and the report of the platform committee was generously applauded.

A few of the prominent democratic leaders in evidence about the convention hall were: Nathan Vann from the first congressional district of Indiana, an alternate to the white Democratic convention. Mr. Vann is a Gary business man. Also from Indiana, and a member of the Gary city council, was Robert Anderson. Mr. Anderson is the vice president of the city council, the first in the city's history. From Indianapolis came E. Louis Moore, who was a special officer at the convention. Others present were: Committeeman William Dawson, Anthony Overton, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wimbish, Edgar J. Brown, Duke Slater, Dr. Charles S. Wesley and many more.

New officers of the Association elected were:

Dr. William J. Thompkins, Washington, D. C., president; Marie Brewer, New York, 1st vice president; J. Berbard Smith, Oklahoma, 2nd vice president; Lorenzo Harris, New York, 3rd vice president; Tom Davis, Ohio, 4th vice president; E. M. Sneed, Illinois, 5th vice president; Betty B. Briggs, Massachusetts, secretary; Harry Leland, Nebraska, treasurer; Ethel Waddell, Illinois, assistant treasurer; Paul Jones, Pennsylvania, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Gertrude Skidmore, historian; Atty. Edith Clayton, Illinois, director of publicity; C. C. Wimbish, Illinois, chairman, organization committee; Rev. D. F. Martinez, Tennessee, chaplain; Manson James, Iowa, sergeant at arms and Sam Nelson, Gary, Indiana, assistant sergeant at arms.

Race Group Faces Democrats, Demands Jobs, Anti-Lynch Law

CHICAGO—(SNS) — Charging "open and notorious discrimination" in the army and navy and citing the recent "lynching" at Brownsville, Tennessee, Walter White, N. A.A.C.P. secretary, headed a committee of five which appeared before the resolutions committee of the Democratic National Convention at the Blackstone hotel here July 12 demanding a plank on the Negro in the platform of the Democratic party.

[illegible] 7-16-40 [illegible]

Mr. White, spokesman for the group, described in detail the lynching of Elbert Williams at Brownsville, Tenn., and painted a picture of the terror to whom Negro citizens in that town have been subjected since a few of them, led by the N. A.A.C.P. branch, had indicated their intention to register and vote in the presidential election next November.

White Heads Committee Of Five Men

Secretary White said the Brownsville "lynching" was the fourth of 1940 and indicated the need for federal action against mobs. He pointed out that the lynching had occurred as a result of Negro Americans trying to exercise their right to vote and called upon the Democratic party for immediate passage at this session of Congress of the anti-lynching bill which already has passed the House and is now on the Senate calendar.

The N.A.A.C.P. committee also suggested a declaration by the Democrats in the platform for the integration of Negroes in all branches of the armed services. It was pointed out that Negro citizens are being called upon to be[illegible]e burden of defense but are not permtted to enlist in the navy except as mess attendants and are barred from the air corps, the coast artillery, the engineering corps and other branches of the army except the infantry and the cavalry.

The committee also asked for the abolishment of the poll tax and the lily-white primaries; abolition of the color line in employment; equitable distribution of federal funds to states to aid education, health, housing, relief, farm aid and other services; extension of Social Security to agricultural, domestic and casual labor; abolition of the color line in federal government posts and enforcement of civil rights laws in all sections of the United States.

The N. A. A. C. P. committee appeared before the resolutions committee at the invitation of Senator Robert F. Wagner chairman. Other members of the committee besides Mr. White included Irvin C. Mollison, Chicago; Roscoe Dunjee Oklahoma City, Okla.; W. Robert Ming, Waishington, D. C.; and Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago.

Party Vows to Strive for Legislative Safeguards Against Discrimination

PLATFORM

The 4,000-word platform of the Democratic party for the 1940 campaign included the Negro as follows:

Our Negro citizens have participated actively in the economic and social advances launched by this administration, including fair labor standards, social security benefits, health protection, work relief projects, decent housing, aid to education, and the rehabilitation of low-income farm families.

[illegible] 7-18-40 [illegible]

We have aided more than half a million Negro youths in vocational training, education and employment.

We shall continue to strive for complete legislative safeguards against discrimination in government service and benefits, and in the national defese forces.

We pledge to uphold due process and the equal protection of the laws for every citizen, regardless of race, creed or color.

The National Democratic convention was opened Monday when Postmaster General James A. Farley sounded his gavel in the huge Chicago stadium on Chicago's westside.

Twenty-five Negro delegates and alternates representing 13 states and the Virgin Islands were in their seats ready for the business of the convention.

Of the estimated 50,000 persons here for the convention, approximately 1,500 are members of the Negro race from about 27 of the 48 states according to checks made of hotel registration lists.

The meeting of the National Colored Democratic Association, July 12, 13, 14, at the Armory the three days preceeding the opening of the National Democratic convention was sparsely attended.

The Nomination And The Third Term

IN THE NOMINATION of President Franklin D. Roosevelt by the Democratic National Convention for a third term, not only has a long precedent been broken, but the wild acclaim given him by the American people through their representatives, should be a lasting tribute to the man. The American principles of government by the people and the observance of the wishes of the people take on a new phase.

Daily World 7-21-40 Atlanta Ga.

Whether the President gets reelected or not, he is the first to be regularly nominated for a third term.

The surveyors and analytical experts will soon be on the trail telling the hows and whys and wherefores, but the fact remains that the American people are making new demands and are becoming reconciled to the trends of modern evolutions. The government first of all exists for the benefit of the people and not the office seekers and politicians.

Well did Senator Lister Hill, that stalwart Alabaman, present the name of the President. His oratory was superb, his analysis was in keeping with a tribute to a great statesman and his eloquence had the flavor and fervor of one seasoned in the sincere appreciation of the whole American people, of a strong man who from the state of an invalid, brought himself to health and vigor from a veritable living death. That dauntless courage that armed him with the faith and the steel to fight the terrible malady over which few had triumphed, has borne him through the perilous days that tried the soul of the nation.

With the suave Willkie of the G. O. P. in the battle, this should be an interesting campaign. The issue of the third term will be settled by the American people this coming November.

NEGROES VOICE DEMANDS TO DEMOCRATS

Party Leaders Hear Proposals For Specific Platform Planks

Equal Rights In Army, Navy Among Points Up For Action

7-15-40

[*Convention Bureau of The Sun*]

Chicago, Ill., July 14—The Democratic platform-drafting committee faced today the representatives and spokesmen of an estimated 4,249,000 Negro votes in thirty-seven States—votes now loyal to the party in power but making exacting and far-reaching demands for continued allegiance.

To present these demands, a delegation led by a Negro physician who rose from a local white political club mascot to the presidency of the National Colored Democratic Association, appeared at the doors of an executive session of the convention committee. The doors were opened, the case was presented for public hearing, frankly and, at times, bluntly.

Big Wigs Hear Delegation

Big figures of the Democratic National Convention, James A. Farley, national chairman and Postmaster General; Senator Alben W. Barkley, majority Senate leader; other Senators and Representatives crossed town to the Eighth Regiment Armory this Sunday afternoon and gave what comfort they could to this sector of the electorate that promises to be a highly important factor in the Presidential contest.

Since Friday the association has been in convention there, and much of its attention has been directed toward the national platform and what it would pledge to the Negro.

Farley made no promises or predictions as to what the platform finally would contain. But he told his audience that the Democratic party, under President Roosevelt, had been "the best friend the Negro ever had." So, the party's national chairman added, he was "assuming" that the Negro Democrats would "go along with us this time."

G. O. P. Pledges Recalled

The other visiting speakers took a similar tack, letting it be understood that the platform was not yet written.

Already in the Republican platform has a plank pledging that Negroes would be given a "square deal" in the economic and political life of the nation. Discrimination in the civil service, army, navy, and all other branches of the Government, it promises, must cease. Further, the G. O. P. pledges "universal suffrage" for more black citizens, and it again indorses anti-lynching legislation.

This, but much more definitely and specifically, is asked by the Negro Democrats from their party. Dr. William J. Thompkins, president of the association, and Earl B. Dickerson, a Chicago alderman, former assistant corporation counsel of the city and one-time asistant attorney-general of the State, made this clear.

Strong In 89 Districts

To begin with, Thompkins reminded the platform-makers that Negroes held the balance of voting power in eighty-nine Congressional districts throughout the United States.

He recalled also, rather pointedly, that it took the Democrats just about sixty-four years to wean a really imposing force of Negroes away from the Republicans. He indicated that they might not be too easy to hold under adverse circumstances.

For the presentation of the case itself, the association president yielded to Dickerson, a tall, light, immaculate Negro whose aldermanic duties are supplemented by his services as vice-president and general counsel of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, president of the Chicago Urban League and head of the Cook County Negro Bar Association.

Praise For Roosevelt

"The Democratic party, under the leadership of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt," said Dickerson, "has gone further than any other political party toward satisfying the grievances of the Negro people.

"However, if progress in this direction is to be continued, it is imperative that the Democratic National Convention give favorable consideration to our specific proposals."

The association, Dickerson said, wanted a platform declaration sponsoring legislation which would put an end to discrimination in the army, navy and the air forces and all other services that may be created under the national-defense program.

7-15-40

He noted that when Walter White, executive secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made the same suggestion Friday, committeemen were surprised to learn that Negroes could not enlist in regular commands of the army and navy. This, he said, was the discrimination to which principal reference was made.

Cites World War Service

"I was an officer during the World War and fought in the trenches," he said. "Our patriotism is just as firm today as it was in 1917 and 1918. The Negro people have the right to demand enlistment on the same basis with others, and this party ought to take a stand on this issue.

"This stand should go further. There are munitions to be made, materials and *materiel*. You who are writing this platform should see that we are given our place in that program without discrimination."

There also should be a stand, Dickerson told the committeemen, for the abolishment of administrative practices by which "discriminations against Negro citizens are maintained" in the Federal civil service.

Says Ratings Are Ignored

He pointed out that photographs play their part in merit system proceedings; that identification cards with photographs of Negroes have led to an ignoring of examination ratings.

When the picture of a Negro appears among high-ranking applicants, he charged, more attention is paid the photograph than the examination marks. By this process, he alleged, Negroes lose out, test ratings notwithstanding.

Legislation providing "effective" safeguards against discriminations based on race, creed or color in the administration of Federal agencies dispensing funds to States to aid education, health, housing, relief, tenant and farm aid programs, Dickerson said, should be pledged in the Democratic platform.

Would Amend Wagner Act

Also, he insisted on behalf of his organization, there must be an abolishment of the color line in employment in all tax-financed projects. To effect this abolishment, he said, there should be legislation.

He suggested the passage of an amendment to the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act—Senator Wagner (Dem., N. Y.), author of the statute, is chairman of the platform committee—prohibiting any labor union which discriminates in the matter of membership because of color, from becoming the sole collective bargaining agency for workers.

The association also asked not only the passage of the Geyer anti-poll tax bill, now before Congress, but legislation to legalize primary election voting for all American citizens without regard to race, creed or color in both State and national elections.

Eight southern States, where Democratic primary elections are usually the only ones that count, now have poll taxes.

Enactment, too, of the Gavagan-Wagner anti-lynching bill—already passed by the House—was demanded, even though to get it through it might be found necessary to invoke cloture rule in the Senate, where filibuster has blocked it in the past.

Legislation "and administration thereof" was asked which would guarantee to end "Jim-Crowism" and "intimidation against Negroes on trains, busses and other means of interstate transportation.

Other Demands Made

"In so far as general questions are concerned affecting the whole people," Dickerson continued in his recital to the platform-makers, "We submit that the Democratic party, to be entitled to the support of the Negro people, must actively support still other legislation."

This additional legislation, he explained, would—

Extend WPA jobs and provision for "adequate relief" for the unemployed and the needy.

Broaden and improve the Social Security Act.

Include the millions of domestic (household) and farm workers in the provisions of the Social Security Act, wages and hours statute and the workmen's compensation law.

Extend the Federal housing programs, increase appropriations for housing in slum areas, especially in Negro districts.

Extend Federal aid for adequate medical care through passage of the Wagner health bill, now pending.

Increase appropriations for the National Youth Administration, with the enactment of statutory provisions against discrimination against Negroes.

Make cash grants and loans to small farmers, especially to the share-croppers and other landless farmers.

Increase Federal aid to schools and other educational activities, and withhold funds from States which deny a "fair and equal share" of benefits to Negroes.

"As members of the National Colored Democratic Association and as leaders of the colored voters in the Democratic party throughout the nation," Dickerson concluded, "we urge you to give these proposals your most earnest consideration and that you go on record in the party platform in favor of legislation that will give the Negro people the assurance that the Democratic party stands for the full integration of the Negro into the life of the nation."

Barkley Asked To Speak

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POLITICAL- 1940
PARTY AFFILIATION

DEMOCRATIC

NEGROES VOICE DEMANDS TO DEMOCRATS

Party Leaders Hear Proposals For Specific Platform Planks

Equal Rights In Army, Navy Among Points Up For Action

7-15-40

[*Convention Bureau of The Sun*]

Chicago, Ill., July 14—The Democratic platform-drafting committee faced today the representatives and spokesmen of an estimated 4,249,000 Negro votes in thirty-seven States—votes now loyal to the party in power but making exacting and far-reaching demands for continued allegiance.

To present these demands, a delegation led by a Negro physician who rose from a local white political club mascot to the presidency of the National Colored Democratic Association, appeared at the doors of an executive session of the convention committee. The doors were opened, the case was presented for public hearing, frankly and, at times, bluntly.

Big Wigs Hear Delegation

Big figures of the Democratic National Convention, James A. Farley, national chairman and Postmaster General; Senator Alben W. Barkley, majority Senate leader; other Senators and Representatives crossed town to the Eighth Regiment Armory this Sunday afternoon and gave what comfort they could to this sector of the electorate that promises to be a highly important factor in the Presidential contest.

Since Friday the association has been in convention there, and much of its attention has been directed toward the national platform and what it would pledge to the Negro.

Farley made no promises or predictions as to what the platform finally would contain. But he told his audience that the Democratic party, under President Roosevelt, had been "the best friend the Negro ever had." So, the party's national chairman added, he was "assuming" that the Negro Democrats would "go along with us this time."

G. O. P. Pledges Recalled

The other visiting speakers took a similar tack, letting it be understood that the platform was not yet written.

Already in the Republican platform has a plank pledging that Negroes would be given a "square deal" in the economic and political life of the nation. Discrimination in the civil service, army, navy, and all other branches of the Government, it promises, must cease. Further, the G. O. P. pledges "universal suffrage" for more black citizens, and it again indorses anti-lynching legislation.

This, but much more definitely and specifically, is asked by the Negro Democrats from their party. Dr. William J. Thompkins, president of the association, and Earl B. Dickerson, a Chicago alderman, former assistant corporation counsel of the city and one-time asistant attorney-general of the State, made this clear.

Strong In 89 Districts

To begin with, Thompkins reminded the platform-makers that Negroes held the balance of voting power in eighty-nine Congressional districts throughout the United States.

He recalled also, rather pointedly, that it took the Democrats just about sixty-four years to wean a really imposing force of Negroes away from the Republicans. He indicated that they might not be too easy to hold under adverse circumstances.

For the presentation of the case itself, the association president yielded to Dickerson, a tall, light, immaculate Negro whose aldermanic duties are supplemented by his services as vice-president and general counsel of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, president of the Chicago Urban League and head of the Cook County Negro Bar Association.

Praise For Roosevelt

"The Democratic party, under the leadership of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt," said Dickerson, "has gone further than any other political party toward satisfying the grievances of the Negro people.

"However, if progress in this direction is to be continued, it is imperative that the Democratic National Convention give favorable consideration to our specific proposals."

The association, Dickerson said, wanted a platform declaration sponsoring legislation which would put an end to discrimination in the army, navy and the air forces and all other services they may be created under the national defense program.

Dean 7-15-40

He noted that when Walter White, executive secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made the same suggestion Friday, committeemen were surprised to learn that Negroes could not enlist in regular commands of the army and navy. This, he said, was the discrimination to which principal reference was made.

Cites World War Service

"I was an officer during the World War and fought in the trenches," he said. "Our patriotism is just as firm today as it was in 1917 and 1918. The Negro people have the right to demand enlistment on the same basis with others, and this party ought to take a stand on this issue.

"This stand should go further. There are munitions to be made, materials and *materiel*. You who are writing this platform should see that we are given our place in that program without discrimination."

There also should be a stand, Dickerson told the committeemen, for the abolishment of administrative practices by which "discriminations against Negro citizens are maintained" in the Federal civil service.

Says Ratings Are Ignored

He pointed out that photographs play their part in merit system proceedings; that identification cards with photographs of Negroes have led to an ignoring of examination ratings.

When the picture of a Negro appears among high-ranking applicants, he charged, more attention is paid the photograph than the examination marks. By this process, he alleged, Negroes lose out, test ratings notwithstanding.

Legislation providing "effective" safeguards against discriminations based on race, creed or color in the administration of Federal agencies dispensing funds to States to aid education, health, housing, relief, tenant and farm aid programs, Dickerson said, should be pledged in the Democratic platform.

Would Amend Wagner Act

Also, he insisted on behalf of his organization, there must be an abolishment of the color line in employment in all tax-financed projects. To effect this abolishment, he said, there should be legislation.

He suggested the passage of an amendment to the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act—Senator Wagner (Dem., N. Y.), author of the statute, is chairman of the platform committee—prohibiting any labor union which discriminates in the matter of membership because of color, from becoming the sole collective bargaining agency for workers.

The association also asked not only the passage of the Geyer anti-poll tax bill, now before Congress, but legislation to legalize primary election voting for all American citizens without regard to race, creed or color in both State and national elections.

Eight southern States, where Democratic primary elections are usually the only ones that count, now have poll taxes.

Enactment, too, of the Gavagan-Wagner anti-lynching bill—already passed by the House—was demanded, even though to get it through it might be found necessary to invoke cloture rule in the Senate, where filibuster has blocked it in the past.

Legislation "and administration thereof" was asked which would guarantee to end "Jim-Crowism" and "intimidation against Negroes or trains, busses and other means of interstate transportation.

Other Demands Made

"In so far as general questions are concerned affecting the whole people," Dickerson continued in his recital to the platform-makers, "We submit that the Democratic party, to be entitled to the support of the Negro people, must actively support still other legislation."

This additional legislation, he explained, would—

Extend WPA jobs and provision for "adequate relief" for the unemployed and the needy.

Broaden and improve the Social Security Act.

Include the millions of domestic (household) and farm workers in the provisions of the Social Security Act, wages and hours statute and the workmen's compensation law.

Extend the Federal housing programs, increase appropriations for housing in slum areas, especially in Negro districts.

Extend Federal aid for adequate medical care through passage of the Wagner health bill, now pending.

Increase appropriations for the National Youth Administration, with the enactment of statutory provisions against discrimination against Negroes.

Make cash grants and loans to small farmers, especially to the share-croppers and other landless farmers.

Increase Federal aid to schools and other educational activities, and withhold funds from States which deny a "fair and equal share" of benefits to Negroes.

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Northern Demos Call "Little Covention" Back Door Stuff

Afro-American 7-20-40 Baltimore, Md.

Mitchell, Coles, Cunningham and Others Condemn "Missouri Technique," Flay Thompkins

By RALPH MATTHEWS

CHICAGO—The real fireworks of the Democratic National Convention did not break in the Chicago stadium but in the Eighth Regiment Armory, where the National Colored Democratic Association, Inc., held sessions Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

The trouble broke all over the Southside when some Democrats got the idea that the national committee had shunted the colored delegates off into a jim crow session of their own.

Ugly mutterings were heard in restaurants and other places where political-minded people gathered. But such was not the case.

Two Separate Bodies

The National Colored Democratic Association has no affiliation whatsoever with the regular National Democratic Convention, but is an independent body which for the past twelve conventions has met prior to the regular session.

Trouble began to brew, Friday, when Northern Democrats from Detroit, New York and other points, including some of the Chicago leaders, began to denounce the meeting as a reflection on the party and refused to participate.

Scored by Northerners

One of the most outspoken was Congressman Arthur Mitchell who flayed the association as not being representative of the new Democratic party.

Joseph Coles, Congressional aspirant from Detroit, and Emmett S. Cunningham, member of the Michigan delegation, also rapped the convention as not in keeping with the Northern idea of political participation.

"We will have nothing to do with the jim crow convention," both Coles and Cunningham told the AFRO, "because we do not believe in setting ourselves off from the regular Democratic organization.

"We stick to the theory that if we are to get anywhere in the Democratic party we must do so through integration into the city, State and national organization and not through any separate setup.

"We came to the convention through the regular district organization, with the same powers and privileges as any white member or delegate from Senator down, and we will not retreat from this position."

Congressman Mitchell branded the association as the "Missouri backdoor technique," which he declared was not compatible with Illinois procedure.

Segregation—Mitchell

"If I refuse to let white people segregate me, why should I segregate myself or permit my own people to do it?" he asked.

By "Missouri technique" he referred to the fact that the organization of which Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds of Washington, D.C., is president, was founded in Missouri and has its biggest following among Southern Democrats from that section of the country.

Roscoe Dungee, editor of the Black Dispatch of Oklahoma, was the keynote speaker.

Edgar G. Brown Quits

Edgar G. Brown, militant Washington organizer, who was listed as secretary last year, quit and was replaced by Miss Betty Briggs of Boston, secretary to Dr. Thompkins in the recorder's office.

Others active in 1936 refused to stand for re-election, including Bessie Bearden of New York, first vice-president.

Met at Wrong Time—Mitchell

"Such an organization, if it met at any other time than prior to or in the same city of the national convention might be a good thing for co-ordinating race thought and opinion," Congressman Mitchell declared, "but coming as it does it only tends to embarrass the national committee and places false propaganda in the hands of Republican spellbinders.

"I can hear such fellows as Roscoe Simmons and others telling the people that the Democratic party jim-crowed the colored delegates," he declared, "and point to the the self-arranged convention as proof. In politics, half truths are dangerous.

"The whole thing," he declared, "is nothing more than Dr. Thompkins's private baby by which he hopes to impress the powers that be that he controls the majority of colored votes and perpetuate himself in office. This is unfair to the people and to other political leaders throughout the country."

Churches Rap Meet

Condemnation of the separate convention was even carried into the churches, Sunday. Among the most outspoken was the Rev. W. S. Braddan, former chaplain of the Eighth Illinois Regiment and pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, who told an overflow congregation that, even if the theory of a separate convention was not repugnant in itself, the response made it objectionable.

Reflection—Rev. Braddan

"Assuming," he declared, "that a jim crow convention was acceptable to us in principle, which it is not, the fact that only 200 attended when preparation had been made for 5,000, was a reflection upon our solidarity and showed us up in a bad light with the very people we wish to impress."

Thompkins Defends Action

Dr. Thompkins defends his organization by calling it a preamble to the national convention.

The association was organized in Missouri in 1892, he says, when he and his followers were branded as traitors and rebuked for having the audacity to desert the Republican party. As late as 1928 they were still very much in disfavor.

"But," he declares, "the traitors of yesterday are considered the liberals of today, and this handful of pioneers have now grown to millions in every State of the Union."

Committee of Five Appears Before Democratic Convention To Demand Plank Guaranteeing Negro Rights

Age 7-20-40

New York

CHICAGO, Ill.—Charging "open and notorious discrimination" in the army and navy and citing the recent lynching at Brownsville, Tennessee, Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, headed a committee of five which appeared before the resolutions committee of the Democratic National Convention at the Blackstone Hotel here July 12 demanding a plank on the Negro in the platform of the Democratic party.

Mr. White, spokesman for the group, described in detail the lynching of Elbert Williams at Brownsville, Tenn., and painted a picture of the terror to which Negro citizens in that town have been subjected since a few of them, led by the NAACP branch, had indicated their intention to register and vote in the presidential election next November.

Secretary White said the Brownsville lynching was the fourth of 1940 and indicated the need for federal action against mobs. He pointed out that the lynching had occurred as a result of Negro Americans trying to exercise their right to vote and called upon the Democratic party for immediate passage at this session of Congress of the anti-lynching bill which already has passed the House and is now on the Senate calendar.

The NAACP committee also suggested a declaration by the Democrats in the platform for the integration of Negroes in all branches of the armed services. It was pointed out that Negro citizens are being called upon to bear the burden of defense but are not permitted to enlist in the navy except as mess attendants and are barred from the air corps, the cost artillery, the engineering corps and other branches of the army except the infantry and the cavalry.

The committee also asked for the abolishment of the poll tax and the lily-white primaries; abolition of the color line in employment; equitable distribution of federal funds to states to aid education, health, housing, relief, farm aid and other services; extension of Social Security to agricultural, domestic and casual labor; abolition of the color line in federal government posts and enforcement of civil rights laws in all sections of the United States.

The NAACP committee appeared before the resolutions committee at the invitation of Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman. Other members of the committee besides Mr. White included Irvin C. Mollison, Chicago; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; W. Robert Ming, Washington, D. C., and Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago.

Willkie's Election As Important As Was Abraham Lincoln's In 1860

OCT 24 1940

Philadelphia Tribune

"NEGRO BUSINESS was definitely on the upgrade until the New Deal was inducted into office. We had banks, building and loan associations, retail stores and commercial enterprises of every description playing an active part in the civic and commercial life of our group. Small business has been termed the backbone of American life."

"At the close of the first four years of the New Deal administration, Negro business had decreased 30.2 in the payroll of employees in Negro-owned retail stores. This was accompanied by a 32.5 decline in the aggregate value of sales."

The foregoing quotations were taken from a prepared speech by Harold M. Tyler, based on facts from the United States Department of Commerce.

Perhaps there are some who will ask, "What has this to do with us?" It has everything to do with the progress of colored Americans. What kind of businesses give employment to your girls and boys as clerks and stenographers? Colored businesses.

Philadelphia Pa.

What kind of newspapers give employment to linotype operators, printers, photographers, pressmen, reporters, editors, bookkeepers and clerks? Colored newspapers.

Kill these small businesses,—and they are being killed, —and thousands of fine young men and women will lose their jobs.

Not only small colored businesses are being dealt heavy blows, but all small business men have been hit below the belt. And small businesses employ proportionally more colored people than big ones.

It is important, therefore, for colored voters to vote against the New Deal, which has caused a blight to come over small businesses.

In fact, the only type of businesses which colored people can hope to control at the present time is small businesses. Kill small businesses and there will be no colored business institutions.

The New Deal is killing the initiative and courage of colored Americans. It puts them on relief and keeps them there

The election of Wendell Willkie is as important to colored citizens in 1940 as the election of Lincoln was in 1860. There is very little difference between economic slavery and physical bondage. The Democrats fought to keep us in slavery in 1860. In 1940 they are trying to keep us on relief by refusing to give us work.

Don't be fooled by sweet speeches and relief checks. Speeches do not mean anything unless they are followed by deeds. We have had eight years of speech-making. The promises have not been kept. The masses of colored Americans do not have jobs. THE TRIBUNE is interested in the masses, not in jobs for the privileged few.

Small businesses are being crushed. Working people not backed by powerful organized groups are being forced to accept the dole by the New Deal. That is not what the masses of people want. They want a chance to work, to create and build for themselves and their children. And the way to get that chance is to vote against the New Deal Democrats.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
October 19, 1940

John Armstrong Heads Knox Negro Democrats

John Armstrong has been appointed Knox County chairman for Negroes in the Democratic campaign, it was announced yesterday. Lula Meek is vice-chairman in charge of the Negro women's organization.

Negro headquarters are being opened on Vine Avenue, and a rally has been set at headquarters for Thursday night.

Macon, Ga., News
November 6, 1940

Macon Negroes Vote for FDR in Record Turnout

More Negroes voted in the Vineville precinct than in any election in his 15 years experience as an election manager, Ferd Bernd said today, and 90 per cent of them voted for Roosevelt.

Compared to 22 Negro ballots in 1936, there were 127 cast yesterday, Mr. Bernd said. Most of these volunteered the information they were checking the Roosevelt column.

"One old Negro came to vote and we couldn't find his name on our lists," Mr. Bernd said. "I sent him down to Linton Solomon to see about it.

"When he came back an hour and a half later, he whispered in my ear 'they tell me I can't vote because I haven't paid my taxes, but if I could I'd vote for Roosevelt'."

Many young Negro girls came to the polls, Mr. Bernd said, for the first time in his service as a manager.

Anderson S. C., Independent Tri
October 24, 1940

Republicans can't complain if Negroes vote for the New Deal. Look how long they showed their gratitude for that other relief.

Roosevelt Courage vs. Willkie Cowardice

OCT 26 1940

The Black Dispatch

Great ado is being made in the public press these days regarding what is called a "smear campaign" conducted by the Democratic party against Candidate Willkie. It appears that literature has been discovered which tells of the reactionary attitude of white people who live in the town of Elwood, Indiana. Early in the campaign the Calvin News Service sent out a release which said that Negroes had never been allowed to live in Elwood.

Although this allegation has been made in the public press and cartoons have been run which aptly draw this picture for the American voter, the charge has never been denied by the Chamber of Commerce of Elwood or any responsible official of that city. The only attention given to the charge comes when literature is discovered concerning Elwood Jim Crow, which bears the stamp of the Democratic National Committee.

If there is to be any issue raised regarding this matter we think the first effort that should be made would be to establish the truth or falsity of the charge. Surely the Chamber of Commerce or the elected officials of the City of Elwood should be able to sign a statement setting forth fourth the facts regarding a very ugly charge. The charge falls, however, against the City of Elwood, and not against the facts regarding a very ugly indictment. The charge of the United States.

Far be it from the Black Dispatch to condemn Wendell Willkie simply because he comes from a town where Negroes are not allowed to live. We remember the age old expression regarding the good that came from Nazareth, and the Bible goes further into this subject when we read "Truth can belch from the bowels of iniquity". Some of the finest white men we know in Oklahoma live in the City of Norman, where Negroes have never been allowed to reside. We speak of such men as Dr. Nick Comfort, Dr. Cortez Ewing and Rev. John Thompson. The Black Dispatch would never argue that Wendell Willkie is a bad man simply because he happened to grow up in a bigoted, provincial town, dominate by Negro-phobia. On the other hand we think the best and most certain way to clear up this matter has already been indicated in this article. Why yell for sympathy and talk about a smear campaign if the allegations of Democrats can be exposed as a lie?

But while we are on the subject of a smear campaign why not face all the facts. Was it not the Republican party in the last campaign, four years ago that sought to smear the wife of President Roosevelt? All over the south, and in every section where the populace was thought to be sufficiently vulnerable to race prejudice, the Republican party scattered thousands of pictures of Mrs. Roosevelt standing beside Negroes. The pictures were made at times when the First Lady attended public functions where Negroes were holding national meetings, and one of the pictures designed to create particular offense among white people showed the wife of the President being assisted into a car by a uniformed Negro cadet. Although the cadet was preforming the same service engaged in by thousands of Negro porters in hotels and on trains every day, the Republican National Committee with such circulars sought to smear Mrs. Roosevelt with the charge that she is too familiar with Negroes.

To the credit and courage of Mrs. Roosevelt we can say that she has never stopped to dignify such character assassins with attention. President Roosevelt at no time during the campaign four years ago took time out to cry like a baby and offer apologies. Instead of being ashamed of the democracy to which his fine wife gave expression, he has openly endorsed continuance of her willingness to recognize black people as part and parcle of the nation.

Just the other day Mrs. Roosevelt stood and had her picture made with a Negro group at the Pullman Porters' Convention. Blazoned on the front page of almost every journal in America has been the likeness of the First Lady standing with Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and with other black dignitaries. Mrs. Roosevelt has done this in spite of "smear campaigns" of the Republican party which still continue. Mrs. Roosevelt posed on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial with Marion Anderson in spite of smear campaigns.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Those who are in the know realize that at the present time a "smear campaign" is still going on dealing with this same type of gutter gossip. Republican orators four years ago even stooped to a whispering campaign which breathed an utter falsehood regarding the cause of the President's physical condition. In Oklahoma there was a man, who was at that time outstanding in public life, who publicly made these vile, dirty and unthinkable charges.

Through it all, (and even at the present moment) the President and his wife have lived in an atmosphere of courage, patience and steadfast devotion to a social program that has lifted the moral standards of the masses, both black and white. They have had the courage of their convictions. They have their faults just as you and I, but their general outlook and philosophies regarding the society in which they live is one all upright men and women should commend, and should support.

We have the suspicion that Wendell Willkie has a yellow streak, and that he sets his sail to catch the passing breeze, when he made one speech in Chicago to Negroes saying Negroes were entitld to equality and justice in government and two days later delivered another address in Amarillo, Texas in which he sought to lash Southerners into race hat because of the almost forgotten Reconstruction period when Negroes first acquired voting privileges. We had our suspicions then, but confirmation of the Willkie cowardice convincingly settles down upon us when we find him stopping in the middle of his campaign to complain that he is being smeared with a Negro issue.

Why The Bee Backs FDR, Demos Ticket

OCT 20 1940

The Chicago Bee, recognizing its responsibility to its readers, has at all times assembled and presented facts which are essential as an aid to the public in making intelligent decisions. Because of that responsibility this paper presents facts showing the progress of the American Negro under the administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Chicago Bee

Ever since the emancipation we have been sensitive for opportunity to participate more fully in the affairs of government and for opportunity to contribute our talents in the development of our democracy.

Under President Roosevelt the Negroes of America have made great gains toward the realization of these objectives. The foremost leaders of our people support the cause of President Roosevelt, and when such distinguished leaders as Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., actively work for the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt the Chicago Bee finds a great challenge for the colored voter to join in the march of Negro progress.

Chicago, Ill.

The administration of the New Deal has been a great lamp post lighting the way for new hope and encouragement to our people. The spirit of this hope and encouragement is pronounced because it comes not as a favor to Negroes, but as an executive policy, firm in the thought that democracy embraces the people of all races and creeds.

When we, in Chicago, review our accomplishments under the New Deal, we must include Mayor Edward J. Kelly, for it was he who recognized the social and economic plight of our people when he became mayor. It was he who interpreted Chicago's needs to the national administration.

* * * *

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

During 1939 the Works Progress Administration gave employmen to some 300,000 Negroes. These Negroes received an annual wage o $180,000,000 a year at the rate of $15,000,000 a month. The $180,000,000 paid for the services of Negro doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, teachers, social workers, artists, sculptors, writers, actors, musicians, clerks, stenographers, draftsmen, electricians, carpenters, painters, bricklayers, plasterers, pipe fitters and other skilled and unskilled laborers.

* * * *

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

Twenty-two housing projects including the Ida B. Wells Garden Apartments in Chicago, have been opened providing rehousing for thousands of Negro families. There are now 66 housing projects under construction for predominate Negro occupancy. In the building of these projects Negro workers have received more than $2,500,000.

The building of these housing projects gave employment to Negro architects, engineers, technicians, clerks, management and maintenance workers.

* * * *

EDUCATION AND HEALTH

The Works Progress Administration has allotted for the erection of school building for Negro institutions, $37,721,427. Aid has been given to afford school accommodations for more than 120,000 Negro children in 24 states and the District of Columbia. The Works Progress Administration gave aid in the erection of the $3,000,000 Homer G. Phillips Municipal hospital at St. Louis, Mo., and $700,000 for an annex to Freedmen's hospital at Washington, D. C.

* * * *

FARMERS

The Farm Credit Administration, in 1940, loaned from $50 to $5,000 to 8,167 Negro farms. Negro farmers today, through aid of the United States government, own $1,133,000 worth of voting stock in the Farmers Productive Credit association.

THE NEGRO YOUTH

The National Youth Administration in 1940 employed 82,800 Negro youth. One hundred and thirteen Negro colleges were allotted $468,021 to aid Negro students and 640 Negro graduate students were allotted $105,000 to aid them in higher education.

The Civilian Conservation Corps has given employment to 250,000 Negro boys and has contributed to the boys $8,400,000 for their dependents at home, at the rate of $700,000 a month.

The Civilian Conservation Corps has allotted $15,000,000 for clothing, $19,000,000 for food and $1,500,000 for transportation for our boys in the CCC camp. This imposing record is only a part of the great benefits the Negro has received under the administration of President Roosevelt.

On this record of facts and other facts to be presented by this paper in its next two issues, the Chicago Bee urges the re-election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as President of the United States.

We likewise urge the election of Harry Hershey for Governor, James M. Slattery for U. S. Senator and the Democratic ticket.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
October 20, 1940

NEGRO FDR BACKERS OPEN HEADQUARTERS

Negro headquarters of the Roosevelt campaign organization here are being established at 102 East Vine Avenue, with John Armstrong and Lula Meek in charge. An inaugural rally is being arranged for next Thursday evening.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

But while we are on the subject of a smear campaign why not face all the facts. Was it not the Republican party in the last campaign, four years ago that sought to smear the wife of President Roosevelt? All over the south, and in every section where the populace was thought to be sufficiently vulnerable to race prejudice, the Republican party scattered thousands of pictures of Mrs. Roosevelt, standing beside Negroes. The pictures were made at times when the First Lady attended public functions where Negroes were holding national meetings, and one of the pictures designed to create particular offense among white people showed the wife of the President being assisted into a car by a uniformed Negro cadet. Although the cadet was preforming the same service engaged in by thousands of Negro porters in hotels and on trains every day, the Republican National Committee with such circulars sought to smear Mrs. Roosevelt with the charge that she is too familiar with Negroes.

To the credit and courage of Mrs. Roosevelt we can say that she has never stopped to dignify such character assassins with attention. President Roosevelt at no time during the campaign four years ago took time out to cry like a baby and offer apologies. Instead of being ashamed of the democracy to which his fine wife gave expression, he has openly endorsed continuance of her willingness to recognize black people as part and parcle of the nation.

Just the other day Mrs. Roosevelt stood and had her picture made with a Negro group at the Pullman Porters' Convention. Blazoned on the front page of almost every journal in America has been the likeness of the First Lady standing with Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and with other black dignitaries. Mrs. Roosevelt has done this in spite of "smear campaigns" of the Republican party which still continue. Mrs. Roosevelt posed on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial with Marion Anderson in spite of smear campaigns.

Those who are in the know realize that at the present time a "smear campaign" is still going on dealing with this same type of gutter gossip. Republican orators four years ago even stooped to a whispering campaign which breathed an utter falsehood regarding the cause of the President's physical condition. In Oklahoma there was a man, who was at that time outstanding in public life, who publicly made these vile, dirty and unthinkable charges.

Through it all, (and even at the present moment) the President and his wife have lived in an atmosphere of courage, patience and steadfast devotion to a social program that has lifted the moral standards of the masses, both black and white. They have had the courage of their convictions. They have their faults just as you and I, but their general outlook and philosophies regarding the society in which they live is one all upright men and women should commend, and should support.

We have the suspicion that Wendell Willkie has a yellow streak, and that he sets his sail to catch the passing breeze, when he made one speech in Chicago to Negroes saying Negroes were entitld to equality and justice in government and two days later delivered another address in Amarillo, Texas in which he sought to lash Southerners into race hat because of the almost forgotten Reconstruction period when Negroes first acquired voting privileges. We had our suspicions then, but confirmation of the Willkie cowardice convincingly settles down upon us when we find him stopping in the middle of his campaign to complain that he is being smeared with a Negro issue.

Why The Bee Backs FDR, Demos Ticket

OCT 20 1940

Chicago Bee

Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Bee, recognizing its responsibility to its readers, has at all times assembled and presented facts which are essential as an aid to the public in making intelligent decisions. Because of that responsibility this paper presents facts showing the progress of the American Negro under the administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Ever since the emancipation we have been sensitive for opportunity to participate more fully in the affairs of government and for opportunity to contribute our talents in the development of our democracy.

Under President Roosevelt the Negroes of America have made great gains toward the realization of these objectives. The foremost leaders of our people support the cause of President Roosevelt, and when such distinguished leaders as Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., actively work for the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt the Chicago Bee finds a great challenge for the colored voter to join in the march of Negro progress.

The administration of the New Deal has been a great lamp post lighting the way for new hope and encouragement to our people. The spirit of this hope and encouragement is pronounced because it comes not as a favor to Negroes, but as an executive policy, firm in the thought that democracy embraces the people of all races and creeds.

When we, in Chicago, review our accomplishments under the New Deal, we must include Mayor Edward J. Kelly, for it was he who recognized the social and economic plight of our people when he became mayor. It was he who interpreted Chicago's needs to the national administration.

* * * *

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

During 1939 the Works Progress Administration gave employment to some 300,000 Negroes. These Negroes received an annual wage of $180,000,000 a year at the rate of $15,000,000 a month. The $180,000,000 paid for the services of Negro doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, teachers, social workers, artists, sculptors, writers, actors, musicians, clerks, stenographers, draftsmen, electricians, carpenters, painters, bricklayers, plasterers, pipe fitters and other skilled and unskilled laborers.

* * * *

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

Twenty-two housing projects including the Ida B. Wells Garden Apartments in Chicago, have been opened providing rehousing for thousands of Negro families. There are now 66 housing projects under construction for predominate Negro occupancy. In the building of these projects Negro workers have received more than $2,500,000.

The building of these housing projects gave employment to Negro architects, engineers, technicians, clerks, management and maintenance workers.

* * * *

EDUCATION AND HEALTH

The Works Progress Administration has allotted for the erection of school building for Negro institutions, $37,721,427. Aid has been given to afford school accommodations for more than 120,000 Negro children in 24 states and the District of Columbia. The Works Progress Administration gave aid in the erection of the $3,000,000 Homer G. Phillips Municipal hospital at St. Louis, Mo., and $700,000 for an annex to Freedmen's hospital at Washington, D. C.

* * * *

FARMERS

The Farm Credit Administration, in 1940, loaned from $50 to $5,000 to 8,167 Negro farms. Negro farmers today, through aid of the United States government, own $1,133,000 worth of voting stock in the Farmers Productive Credit association.

THE NEGRO YOUTH

The National Youth Administration in 1940 employed 82,800 Negro youth. One hundred and thirteen Negro colleges were allotted $468,021 to aid Negro students and 640 Negro graduate students were allotted $105,000 to aid them in higher education.

The Civilian Conservation Corps has given employment to 250,000 Negro boys and has contributed to the boys $8,400,000 for their dependents at home, at the rate of $700,000 a month.

The Civilian Conservation Corps has allotted $15,000,000 for clothing, $19,000,000 for food and $1,500,000 for transportation for our boys in the CCC camp. This imposing record is only a part of the great benefits the Negro has received under the administration of President Roosevelt.

On this record of facts and other facts to be presented by this paper in its next two issues, the Chicago Bee urges the re-election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as President of the United States.

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POLITICAL - 1940
PARTY AFFILIATION

DEMOCRATIC

Durham. N. C.. Morning Herald
May 3, 1940

Negro Democrats Of State Will Convene Next Month

Frederick Watkins Says Meeting Will Be Held Here Or In Greensboro

A state-wide convention of Negro Democrats in North Carolina will be held in Durham or Greensboro some time in June, Frederick K. Watkins, Durham magistrate, announced yesterday.

Watkins is Democratic club organizer for this state, having been named by the National Colored Democratic association. The state convention would follow county conventions in Durham, Wake, Guilford, Forsyth, and other North Carolina counties.

Watkins said he has launched a movement to organize Negro Democratic clubs in all of the 100 counties of the state. The clubs would receive charters direct from the Washington headquarters. It is the first time in the history of North Carolina, he said, that Negro Democrats have been organized.

The local magistrate said sentiment among Negroes of North Carolina is overwhelmingly in favor of a third term for President Roosevelt.

NO COLORED DELEGATES

The County Committee of Davidson County Democracy has named its list of more than two hundred delegates to the coming state and district conventions of the party. It is stated that all elements and factions of the party were given representations on the delegation, however a careful scanning of the list does not disclose the name of a single colored man or woman.

This brings up the question of whether there are any Democrats of color in Davidson County worthy to be sent as delegates to the party's state conventions, and we are prepared to contend that there are many such persons. We are not sure but that it was the indifference of these colored Democrats, more than any other one thing, which accounts for their absence from the delegation. It would have been prophetic of a new day for Davidson County Negroes had any of those who are enthusiastic workers for the Democratic party's success been named as delegates. Most certainly it would have been prophetic of desire for a new day had some of the colored Democrats made a strong effort to get named on the delegation. "Ask, and it shall be given," is Scriptural admonition worthy to be tried out by Davidson County's colored Democratic workers.

Globe
5-3
Nashville Tenn

Texas Negro Democrats To Make Appeal In Northern States Against Primary Rule

Motorized Units To Enlist Support From Southerners Across Mason Dixon Line

Dispatch
10/15/40

Roosevelt Gets 3rd Term Endorsement

Oklahoma City

DALLAS, Tex.—The annual meeting of the State Progressive Voters League of Texas, which represented 20 organized local units, met in Dallas on Decoration Day at its state headquarters. Important business occupied both morning and evening sessions and delegates declared it to have been the most promising political step in the history of Negro voting in Texas, declaring itself still determined to maintain its independence as an organization and to enter all elections on the basis of men and measures. The state body unanimously decided to support Roosevelt for a third term and if he is nominated to execute an active campaign for his election. A new technique was recommended by the president, Rev. M. H. Jackson. Since it is usually taken for granted that southern states all operate on a single party basis, the Progressive Voters League, of Texas will send motorized units into the North to campaign in doubtful states. This is based on the fact that the majority of colored people in the North are southern born and still have definite attachments in their native section. It was reasoned by the president and stated by the body that these Negro voters in the North will be willing to help their southern kinfolks secure federal leverage in the solution of a number of pressing problems. It was decided that groups of speakers and workers will be sent North at the expense of the Texas organization of Negro voters. States already embraced in the plan are: Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York with the possibility of others being added.

Organizers were appointed in each district of the state to set up new local units and to add strength to the state-wide movement.

State Officers Elected

The following officers were elected by the State Progressive Voters League at the Dallas meeting: M. H. Jackson, president, Dallas; H. M. Morgan, vice president, Tyler; C. F. Richardson, vice president, Houston; Albert Lewis, vice president, San Antonio; R. L. Melton, vice president, Austin; I. F. Simmons, vice president, Amarillo; D. B. Mason, secretary, Dallas; Father J. D. Epps, assistant secretary, Tyler; L. L. Haynes, assistant secretary, Dallas; John Jay Jones, treasurer, Texarkana; L. H. Latson, state organizer, Taylor; S. A. Dahoney, state organizer, Sherman; I. S. White, state organizer, Longview; D. F. Furch, East Texas District organizer, Tyler; D. B. Garner, North Central District organizer, Dallas. The constitution was changed so as to permit the inclusion of all presidents of local Progressive Voters Leagues on the executive committee.

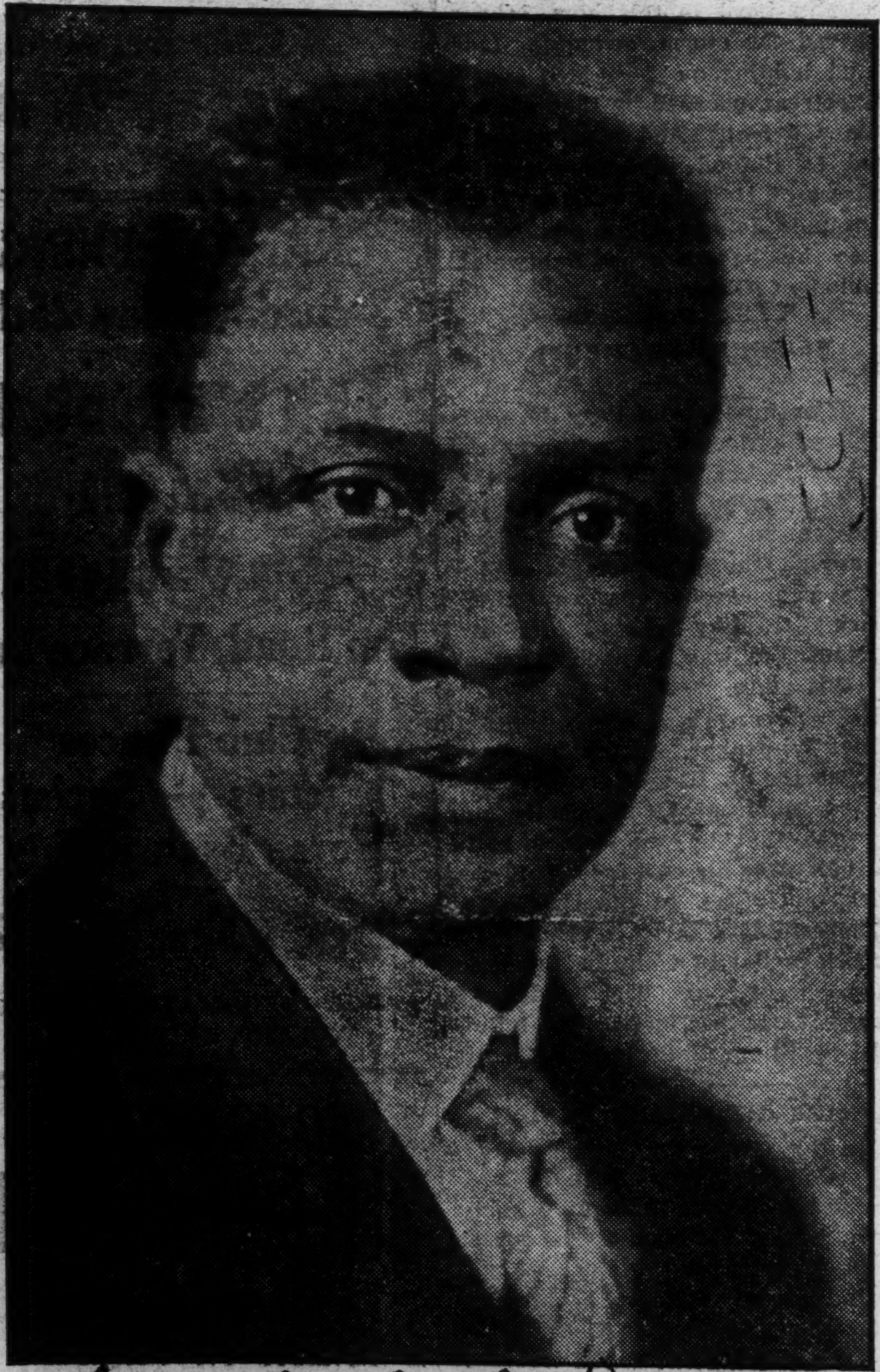
To Call Southwide Meeting

It was unanimously agreed that Texas would issue a call to similar organizations of Negro voters in all southern states to meet at some point to be designated later so that the South may present a united front in the coming national election and these states may be able, in the future, to act jointly on important issues which affect the whole section. Invitations to this meeting will be limited to groups with similar ideals and practices to those of the Texas league. It was pointed out in connection with this plan that there is no room in this movement for money politicians and oratorical skylarks. The purpose was definitely set for as pointing toward greater opportunity for government employment of large numbers of colored men and women, pursuing an equalization of educational provisions, an attack on injustices in the courts and similar general benefits.

The fact that Texas is fighting a test case for entering into the Democratic Primary, through the national and state, N. A. A. C. P. makes it logical that Texas should also make the effort to unify liberal political organizations thruout the South in a single spearhead of attack for improving conditions for all the people in all the States.

Two Hundred and Five Thousan

OHIO'S RECORD BREAKING VOTE FOR DELEGATE AT LARGE, TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION !



5-23-40

ATTY. JOS. E. BOWMAN OF COLUMBUS, O.

"COLORED," A DEMOCRAT OF DISTINCTION GETS A VOTE UNPRECEDENTED IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR A MEMBER OF HIS RACE!

Negro Republican Assininity

Dispatch
6/15/40
Oklahoma City

Negro Republicans over the nation seemed to have adopted the complex and attitude of the white Republicans in attacking any and everything "New Deal" in its make up. Especially have we noted the releases sent out by that austute politician and member of the publicity committee of the Republican National Committee, Dr. Emmett J. Scott.

One of the attacks of Dr. Scott and the Negro division of the Republican Party, make upon the present Democratic regime is that Negro appointees are all given secondary positions in the New Deal setup, and that aside from Dr. Thompkins in the Recorder's Office, few have been given actual administrative responsibility. The direct charge is made that Negro appointees with big titles are merely clerks working under a white chief.

The Black Dispatch is really not concerned in discussing this blanket charge that has been made against the Democratic party organization now in control. We have more important matters to engage our attention. What we do hope is that the Negro Republicans are not digging a ditch in which to bury themselves in the event of Republican victory next November. We trust none of the fellows who are howling now will end up landing in berths which they so strenously object being held by Negro Democrats.

That which is important with us seems not concern Negro Republicans. While they chide Negro Democrats it appears that they are emulating the example of those who are referred to as "fools walking in where angels fear to tread." It appears that Negro Republicans are still basking in the sunlight of the philosophic Frederick Douglass who said "The Republican party is the ship all else the sea."

To our notion the "Democratic party is the ship all else the sea." Our reasoning develops out of the fact that the Democrats are now sailing in the vessel in which the Republicans were embarked when Frederick Douglass made his historic observation, and somehow the Republicans have rehabilitated the old Democratic ship in which the Negroes gleefully ride.

Right now the only point or place where the Republicans clearly and unmistakably define their position is when they say they will return the administration of federal relief to the states. As the 1940 champions of state rights the Republican party wants America to know that if elevated to power the party of Lincoln will seize opportunity to do away with every evidence of centralized authority.

In the old days when this writer was a member of the Republican party the Democrats believed in state rights and the Republican party in centralization of authority and uniformity of laws. Parties are nothing except that they represent principles in government. If party principles change men should forget the name or the label of their party and follow right principles. Negroes now in the Republican party seem not to be awake to this responsibility. They stand about talking about "I was born a Republican" and etc.

Well this writer was born in Virginia, but we have been away from that state fully fifty years for convenient and worthwhile reasons. There are a lot of folk who were born in Europe who would like to be away from the scene of their birth breathing a different air. Such argument involves the idea of a static world. Progress and advancement are foreign to such philosophy. It is dumb bell reasoning which advances the thought that one can not evolve out from the place where he finds himself.

As evidence that members of the dominant group adjust their politics to conditions we have only to suggest the names of Governor Leon C. Phillips and E. W. Smartt, chairman of the state board of affairs. Both of these men are former Republicans. Their daddies before them were probably Republicans but these two outstanding men discovered that to be effectives in the Oklahoma environment they must join the Democratic party.

There is not a line, however, in this statement which would suggest that Negroes leave the Republican party. The thought we impose here is that Negroes remaining in the Republican party should demand that time honored principles of the party be adhered too.

Right at this moment there would be no need of an N. A. A. C. P. or any other minority group organization if in America we had centralization of authority and uniformity of laws. Jim Crow, segregation, anti-marriage laws, disfranchisement and every restrictive policy of local self government is the result of the state rights principles written into the Constitution of the United States. It is this influence that actually destroys the Democratic process. Surely Negro Republicans will not fail in vision.

Emmett J. Scott and Rev. L. K. Williams are personal friends of this writer. They are usually far-sighted and clear-visioned, but if they are to allow the Republican high command, under the leadership of John Hamilton, to tie state rights and the provincalism of local self government to the party of Abraham Lincoln, they have lost their right to leadership.

The New Deal has definitely tied the Democratic party to centralization of authority. It has definitely tied this writer to the leadership of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The leopard has changed his spots and therefore the Ethiopian should change his color. The Democratic party is now the party of Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln, truly present day Negro Republicans are referred to in that passage of scripture as "Having eyes, see not and have ears hea not."

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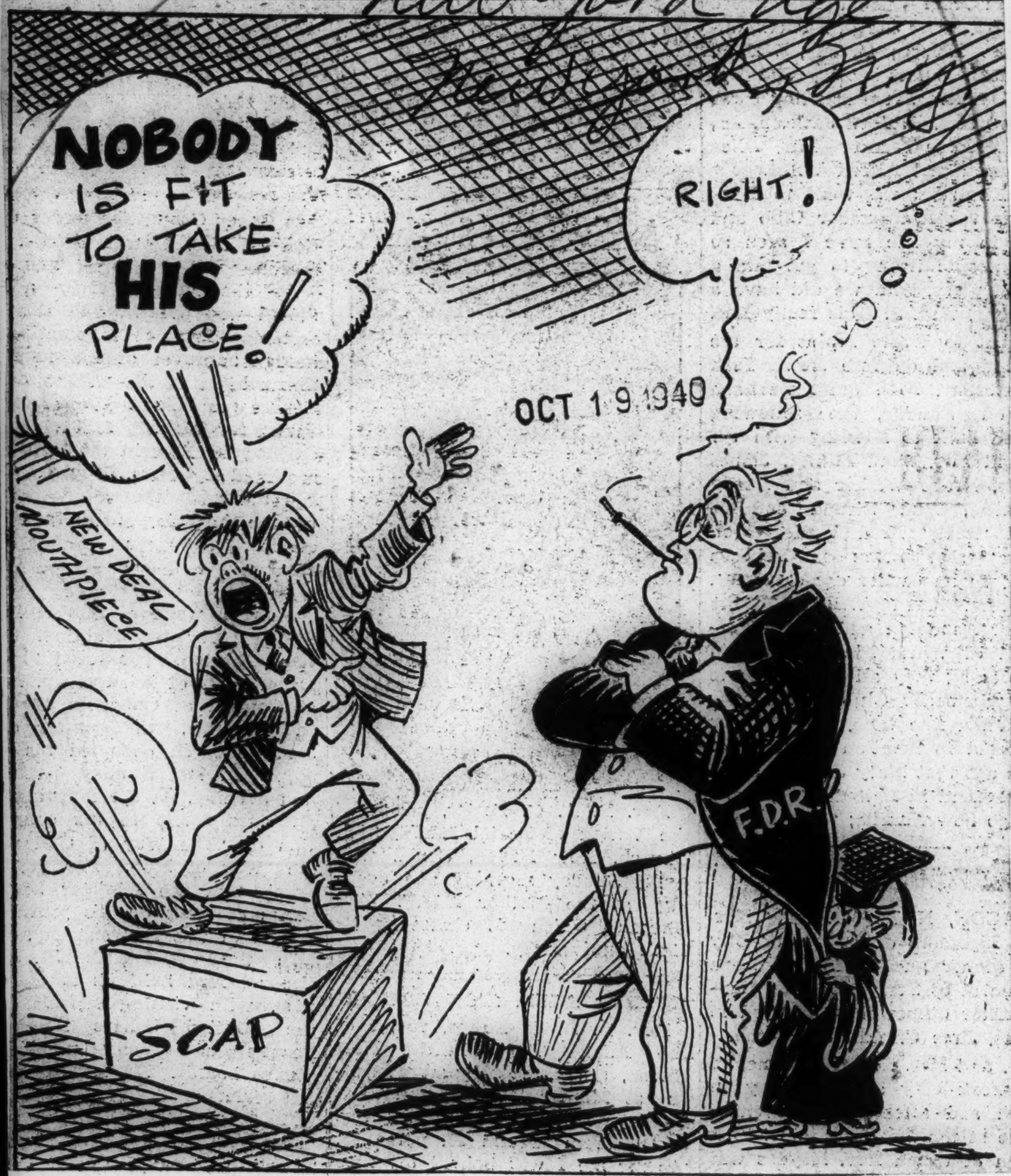
THE INDISPENSABLE MAN . . . TO WHOM??????

New York Age
New York, N.Y.


NOBODY IS FIT TO TAKE HIS PLACE!
RIGHT!
NEW DEAL MOUTHPIECE
F.D.R.
SOAP

OCT 1 9 1940

Race Is Humiliated By Negro Division Of New Dealers

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

OCT 1 [illegible] 1940

Wrath of Thoughtful Leaders Stirred By Racial Attack On Presidential Candidate

OCT 1 8 1940

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Francis E. Rivers, Director of the Colored Division of the Republican National Committee, Eastern Section, today issued the following statement:

"The New Deal, in its frantic last minute desperation to violate American institutions and seize a Third Term, has achieved the last straw in insulting and humiliating the Colored people of the United States, when it picked its Colored Division as the vehicle for the vilest smear ever thrown at a Candidate for President of the United States.

"Obvious lies, cheap innuendoes and all absence of reason characterized the New Deal's four page pamphlet issued by its Colored Division.

OCT 1 8 1940

"In making the foundation of its attack the German forbears of Mr. Willkie, the New Deal character-assassins obviously intended the pamphlet as an appeal to other groups who have felt in a more real and concrete sense the intolerance of Hitler. It was an outrageous attempt to stir up racial intolerance, and the Colored citizen today resents without stint this effort of New Deal leaders to load on him the nasty and unpatriotic role of being the spark with which to set off a wave of racial hatred.

Globe and

Placed in Vile Role

"Placing the Negro in this vile role, in which he appears to be supporting the evil forces against which he has fought all his life, would only be dared by an unscrupulous political machine which has lost all respect for this largest American minority.

Independent

Mr. Michelson and his propogandists erroneously believe that the 13,000,000 Colored citizens are so helpless under the Relief pincers of the New Deal that they are powerless to resent or protest the forcing upon them of this most degrading role by these desperate campaigners for a Third Term.

"The despicableness of this attack is shown by the fact that if Mr. Willkie is to be hit below the belt because his forbears came from Germany, then by the same reason the New Deal Senator, Robert F. Wagner, should be accused of being a Nazi because not only his forbears, but Wagner himself, was born in Germany. Just because the effort of President Roosevelt's power-drunk aides to overthrow American traditions and violently seize a Third Term causes bitter dissensions and unprecedented recklessness in this campaign, is no reason for making Colored citizens the goat and imposing repulsive campaign tactics on them.

Nashville,

Decency of Negroes Recognized

"The superior decency of the Negro in election contests was conspicuously illustrated when Mr Willkie addressed thousands of Negroes in Harlem, including many known Roosevelt supporters, and was not booed once.

"I have received hundreds of telephone calls and telegrams from Negroes all over the country. They insist that the foulness of this latest New Deal smear be taken off them immediately.

Tenn.

"The Colored citizen has been so convinced by Mr. Willkie's forthright statements regarding his rights that these dying charges are powerless to affect the Negro's confidence in Mr. Willkie's sincerity and devotion to equal rights for all American citizens, including the 13,000,000 Colored citizens of this country."

The Chicago Bee Endorses Roosevelt for President

Chicago Bee

The Chicago Bee, in view of the very important issues confronting the Negro and the political situation, feels it expedient to express itself irrevocably for President Roosevelt and the present Democratic administration.

We have watched the political front, and studied the battle waged by both parties for the all-important Negro vote. A vote which holds the balance of power in the coming presidential election. President Roosevelt has proved himself the man of the hour. He has done more than that, he has shown by works and deeds, not mouthings and promises, that he can be counted on to do the best job in these very trying times.

OCT 13 1940

It is not good policy, an old adage tells us, to change horses in midstream. That advice is most timely, in these critical and crucial times. The very alarming situation facing Europe is becoming more and more threatening to the United States. We are on the brink of a world disaster.

It would be foolhardy, now, to align ourselves with an administration which would be forced to spend its time, at first, in getting started, when one is at the helm who can be depended upon—because of his experience—to steer us clear of all foreign entanglements, if at all possible.

We have the Roosevelt administration as our yardstick. BEE readers are familiar with both presidential candidates, and their respective platforms. The moot question before us, as Negroes, is not what has been promised, but what has been done.

During the present administration—the Roosevelt administration, if you would have it so—relief has been a major problem. When Roosevelt came into office many of us were waiting anxiously in the breadlines for the very meagre subsistence (food) handed out by public charitable agencies.

Since Roosevelt has been in office, breadlines have disappeared. In their place came the Work Projects Administration, the National Youth Administration, which has provided employment for hundreds of thousands of youth who without its aid would have been unable to continue their education, and the Civilian Conservation Corps, the CCC.

Youth without any hope found themselves able to rehabilitate themselves in camps throughout the nation, where they are taught to become once more, useful citizens.

OCT 13 1940

Those who had to depend on subsistence from the government, through state agencies—relief clients—have found themselves able to buy food, clothing and keep a roof over their heads, because of Roosevelt's humanitarianism.

Chicago Bee Chicago Ill.

So far, we have been unable to see anything Willkie has said which Roosevelt has not already done. Willkie has addressed throngs of citizens, during his barnstorming through the Middlewest. He has promised (if I'm elected President) and promised and promised. But what?

The very things that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt has said and done. Willkie, "Windy Willkie," as he has been dubbed has been campaigning, strange as it may seem, not for himself, but for Roosevelt! His every utterance has been but the parrotings of things which President Roosevelt has already spoken.

BEE readers, themselves, in their column, "What Our Readers Think", have expressed themselves, 99 per cent of them, for Roosevelt. They have scoffed at the Third Term issue, one of the opposing party's major arguments against Roosevelt, as "weak"; they have expressed themselves for Roosevelt because his experience in office makes him the logical selection for the Presidency.

We, too, are of the opinion that the Negro cannot go wrong to cast his vote for the Democratic party and President Roosevelt.

The election is but a month off. We, Negroes, can make our vote the deciding factor.

Roosevelt has proved himself. We can't go wrong to cast our vote for him, and the Democratic party. It will be, and should be, our vote of confidence.—Anthony Overton, Publisher of THE CHICAGO BEE.

Dr. Carver Taught Henry A. Wallace About Plant Life Says F.D.R. Running Mate

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City Okla.

Went On Many Botany Expeditions With World's Greatest Scientist

OCT 19 1940

He Is Against Lynching

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In a spirited address here last week, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's new running mate, Henry Wallace, vice presidential candidate on the Democratic National Ticket, said that the American people will not have to give up their way of living or deny themselves any of the comforts they have enjoyed in the past, because of the defense program.

"In the United States of America we do not have to choose in the year of 1940 between guns and butter. In some later year, if we find ourselves beseiged by a whole world controlled by conquering dictators, we may have to choose. But for this year and ext year, it is true, as you all so well know, that the more we spend for preparedness, the more we shall have to eat and wear." He then went on to explain that as long as we have such a huge reservoir of idle manpower, it is impossible for us to feel any severe strain when we add a few million dollars worth of defense work to the program. "This added work does not replace any other useful work. It replaces a corresponding amount of unemployment. National Defense is automatically drawn from our reservoir of unused productive power. There will be no decrease in luxuries and comforts until all the available man-power is used."

The former secretary of agriculture, who but recently resigned from Secretary of Agriculture to be the President's running mate, had also told his audience how he had been inspired by the eminent Negro scientist, Dr. Carver of Tuskegee University, to specialize in agricultural work as a profession.

"Because of his friendship for my father," said Mr. Wallace, "and his interest in children, George Carver often took me with him on his botany expeditions, although I was then only six years old. He told my parents I was able to identify different species of grasses. His faith in me aroused my natural interest and kindled an ambition to excell in this field His praise did me good, as praise of a child often does, and I believe my later interest and work in corn breeding was largely due to him."

Shortly after his brilliant address here last Tuesday week, Mr. Wallace declared that every Negro cotton and tobacco farmer had been greatly benefitted under the A. A. A. program and that nearly 200,000 had been aided by the mortgage loan program.

He was most emphatic in answering a questin on lynching declaring that he certainly would oppose the atrocious crime of mob-murders and pledged himself to do everything in his power to stop it and bring about complete unity in the nation.

In conclusion he said:

"Our present administration, has handled the hard and complicated task of re-building a country smashed by the collapse that occurred under Republican management. This re-building is not complete, but it is well along.

We Americans have to consider how best we can assure the continued services of a President and a party that have the experience in foreign affairs to guard us against surprise and the experience in domestic affairs to take us thru rough times without disaster. With the thoughtful understanding and continued support of the American people, I believe that this country will come safely through these dark times. Labor, agriculture, industry and government will work together under the inspiring leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

FDR, Jr., To Address Harlem Group Nov. 3

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., campaigning for his father's re-election, will be the principal speaker before a monster mass meeting sponsored by the Youth Division of the National Committee of Independent Voters in Harlem, Sunday evening, November 3, just two days before election.

OCT 29 1940

The announced topic for the meeting will be "Protect Negro Rights—Re-Elect President Roosevelt," and will be discussed by leaders of the religious world and trade unions. The scheduled meeting will take place at Public School 194, 242 West 144th Street.

"It is believed," an offical said, "that young Mr. Roosevelt will center his talk on the gain of Negro rights under the administration of his father."

PARTY LEADERS SELECTED

Argus
7-26-40
St. Louis, Mo.

Now that both the Democratic and the Republican parties have chosen their standard bearers preparatory for the November election, the campaign will very shortly step into high gear to see which party will carry the strongest appeal to the American electorate as will be attested by the vote of the people on November 12th.

Despite the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has made and has been a very good President of the United States during the past seven and one-half years, there are still millions of American citizens who think that a change in the nation's government would be the proper thing at this time. And because of these opinions, an element of uncertainty as to the President's reelection continues to come to the fore.

As to the selection of Mr. Roosevelt by the Democrats as their standard bearer, there is no doubt but that it was a wise choice. It is our belief that no man in the Democratic party who could better champion the issues of the New Deal than the President can and will do. But everybody knows that the "fight is on" and that the present campaign will most assuredly be more than a side show.

As concerned as we are about the outcome of the election, we wish to state here that our greater concern is about the part we, the colored people, are to play. We are greatly concerned about how our group is thinking on the issues of today as they affect, not only the Negro, but also the nation. Of course we have no part with those who say that the Negro made a great mistake by aspiring for leadership. Surely if there ever was a time that our group needed leadership, it is now. But the times in which we are living demand a different sort of leadership to that we have had for lo, these many years. There was a time when the job-holder-leadership kept us going around (as it were) in circles. But today, with the coming of new ideas, new things and with the young people all forging to the front, the old ideas of leadership are passing away.

We think sometimes that it would be a capital idea if Negroes, both Democrats, Republicans, Socialists and whatnots, if you please, could find some place as a common ground on which all of us could get together and agree upon certain fundamentals which affect our race and work for the good of the race as a whole, regardless of our party affiliations. All of us can see and understand that there are certain forces which work against us whether the Republicans are in power, or whether the Democrats are in power. For instance, the Democrats have done no more toward passing an anti-lynching bill than the Republicans have done; the Democrats have done no more to assure us as a group, of our civil rights than the Republicans have done. It will be remembered that the Republican party was in power in this country for nearly forty years, during which time nothing was done to assure or guarantee to our group its civil and political rights, notwithstanding the fact that our vote for that party was regarded as a bloc that was already counted before election. After considering the eight years during which the Democrats have been in power (except for the favorable decision of the United States Supreme Court) little more has been done to assure us of our civil and political rights than was done by the Republicans. Therefore, it is meet and proper for us to give more study and more thought to those fundamentals which affect the race as a whole, instead of giving all we have trying to make a job for ourselves.

We have been interested in a statement from Attorney Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi, in which he "challenges" Attorney Arthur W. Mitchell, Congressman from the First Illinois District, to defend the New Deal policies, based upon the latter's speech before the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Of course there is nothing new about issuing challenges to debate during political campaigns, but viewing the situation at a distance, it is our judgment that such a debate would be a one-sided affair, because the Republican party certainly has no past record upon which to base a campaign for Negro votes. Everybody knows that the Negroes left the Republican party in large masses because the record of that party was nauseating to them—so much so that they no longer could find any reason for continuing their support of that party.

THE THIRD TERM ISSUE

Bystander
7-25-40
Des Moines, Iowa

President Roosevelt has been renominated by the Democrats for a third term. In Spite of the precedent a third term shatters, the tactics followed by the president preludes everyone seeking the Democratic nomination from having a sucker's chance in the competition.

Evidentally, we are in for an interesting campaign for a third term issue has never been squarely before the people before.

Many leading Democrats have announced already that they will support Willkie, and Mr. Roosevelt has begun to cry about this. He forgets how he welcomed Republicans in the Democratic fold in 1932, some of whom—the late Senator Cutting of New Mexico for instance—he sent his henchmen out to help defeat later on.

However, the Bystander hopes the debates in the campaign will be on the merits, rather than allow side issues to distract the people from the important problems before them today.

Statesville Political Club Gets Charter

Judge Watkins Main Speaker On Program

Journal & Guide
8-31-40
Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

STATESVILLE, N. C. — Wit Judge Frederick K. Watkins c Durham, state chairman of th United Negro Democrats of Nort Carolina and national Democrat organizer, as well as other sta and national political leaders present, the Statesville Political Clu was presented a charter of the National Colored Democratic Association at an impressive program held at the First Baptist Church here, the Rev. J. W. Croom, pastor.

T. E. Allison, Jr., secretary of the Political Club, served as master of ceremonies. Judge Watkins, the guest speaker, presented the charter to the club.

The invocation was offered by the Rev. Z. A. Dockery, pastor of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, and first vice president of the club. "God Bless America" was sung by Ira Harrington with the audience singing the chorus.

The history of the club was given by Rev. Mr. Dockery. Visitors introduced by Mrs. Myrtle Harrington included: Judge C. F. Cannon of Princeton, N. J.; Mayor J. Wesley Jones, Junior Alderman H. C. Sharpe of the second ward; Attorney John R. McLaughlin, representative-elect to the North Carolina House of Representatives from Iredell County, and Sheriff J. W. Moore. Mayor Jones acted as spokesman for the group.

Highlights of the convention of the National Colored Democratic Association, Inc. were outlined by T. V. Mangum, president of the Political Club and delegate to the convention who also introduced Judge Watkins.

Characterizing race relations in Statesville as "the best in the state," Mr. Mangum welcomed the out-of-town visitors. He referred to the fact that the Negro Democratic Convention was the first to nominate President Franklin D. Roosevelt for a third term.

Stating that the first state Democratic convention was held in Greensboro, N. C. June 30-July 1, and that Mr. Mangum was elected a delegate to the National Convention, Judge Watkins declared that North Carolina played an important part in the Democratic National Convention. "We as a group must enter the world of religion, business and politics and educate the head, heart and hand," he declared. "We are all citizens, and we must have faith in our leaders.

"You must register and vote if you would gain power," the speaker continued. "The Democratic Party is the only party that has stood by our race . . . This is a new day and the Negro must realize that he is a part of that new day," he said.

Out-of-town visitors at the meeting included: Miss Lottie Rabb and Miss Mattie Lothrock of High Point, N. C.; Judge Cannon of Princeton, N. J.; Thomas Redding of North Wilkesboro, N. C.; Messrs. Lee Long and J. A. Stevenson of Iredell County.

Negro Leaders Protest Third Term Nomination Of President Roosevelt

Plaindealer

8-9-40

Kansas City

Kansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colored leaders throughout the country are deeply stirred by the Third Term Issue that been precipitated by the renomination of President Roosevelt by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago.

The extracts from a few of the dozens of letters which have come to Republican National Committee Headquarters, and which follow, indicate the present state of feeling among colored citizens as The Third Term Issue becomes the paramount controversy in the struggle which lies ahead:

The "New Deal" is a "Misdeal"

WILLIAM H. LEWIS, Boston, Massachusetts, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States: "I don't think that The Third Term should be tied up with the New Deal Issue. It must now be apparent to every sane person that the New Deal was a misdeal and we must now begin all over again. It was unfortunate metaphor to start with but apparently went over big with the majority of the people becple because it sounded like starting a game of poker with everybody having the same number of chips; but that isn't the way it turned out.

"As to the Third Term, it isn't a question of the Third Term, but it is the question of a Fourth or Fifth Term ,or another chance in our form of government, to provide for a life tenure instead of a Four-Year Term. At the end of the Third Term or the Fourth Term, or the Fifth Term, if the President decides to continue in office with a standing army as large as it may be, there is no reason why a Pretorian Guard may not take the place of the American Constitution and the electorate.

"We have an example, good or bad, form the particular point of view of how General Porifiro Diaz continued himself as President of the Mexican Republican in spite of the Constitution of that country and, as I recall it, there was a revolution after revolution before the Mexican people could get rid of him."

A Repugnant Suggestion

FRED R. MOORE, New York City, editor of the New York Age: "The nomination of President Roosevelt for a Third Term is based on the theory that because of the war emergency he is the only man capable of keeping this country out of war. This theory of indispensability, as well as the flouting of the Third Term Tradition, is repugnan tto me. Experience has shown that no one is so great a leader that another cannot be found to take his place. I beileve that the great majority of American voters will come to realize that the ideas of President Roosevelt have been given a fair trial in his first two terms and that they have failed to bring this country out of the worst depression in its history. We still have as many unemployed people today as we had in 1932. Moreover, the Negro has not benefitted in any permanent manner under New Deal rule. The failure of the President to include the Negro in his rearmament program, either in the Army, the Navy ,or in the industries supplying war materials and equipment is indicative of what the Negro is to expect from the New Deal.

"I am of the firm conviction that a change of administration in November will be for the best interests of the Negro as well as for the rest of the country."

8-9-40

Perpetuation in Office Not Desired

MRS. JOHN B. HILL, Boston Massachusetts: "A Third Term for President of the United States has always been opposed since our country was established. Genuine democracy can better be promoted and preserved by preventing a long term rule by any one individual. This long rule might well mean oftentime the perpetuation in office of individuals and policies long after they have become harmful to the best interests of the country and its people.

"I am confident that we can rely upon the independent thought of the people settling this controversial issue which has been forced upon them by Mr. Roosevelt's nomination for a Third Term."

No Der Fuehrer Desired in America

PERRY B. JACKSON, Cleveland. Ohio, Assistant Police Prosecutor: "A President who was willing to pack the Supreme Court thereby endangering one of the most important safeguards of a free people again threatens their liberty through dictation of his own nomination for a Third Term. It is no excuse or defense to say that his administration has been good even if that were so, or that the people will have the opportunity to vote on the Third Term. Hitler also conducted a Plebiscite. A Dictator, or Despot, is a Dictator, or Despot, whether he is benevolent or not and whether he be called the President. Der Fuehrer, or. Il Ducc."

GRANT HELPS 'NEGRO' GROUP

Amsterdam News

St. Louisan Declares Organization Is Not a Jim Crow Outfit

8-10-40

New York

By J. ROBERT SMITH
(Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In his report to the citizens of St. Louis over a local radio station, last week, David M. Grant, assistant city counselor and a delegate to the recent convention of the National Colored Democratic Association denied the rumor that the organization is of a jim-crow set-up.

"There were some delegates to what I shall call for the sake the colored convention. Some people have mistakenly referred to it as a segregated, jim-crow convention. It is neither of these, but a distinct and separate convention in its own right," he said.

Scored Subversive Forces

He scored the subversive forces that were ready at the convention to come in with a paper program, and with selfish and ambitious desires tried to interfere with the smooth-working machinery of the association.

He praised the organization for being able to be instrumental in getting for the first time in the history of the National Democratic Convention a Negro plank in the platform.

SPEED UP DR. GRAY'S CAMPAIGN FOR WARD 9 REPRESENTATIVE

Guardian

DR. F. IRVING GRAY
Popular Boston dentist, candidate for Representative from Ward 9 on Democratic ticket.—Many volunteer to help his campaign.

8-10-40

Boston, Mass

With David E. Kenney, last year's candidate for City Council, as chairman of the campaign committee, the candidacy of Dr. F. Irving Gray for Ward 9 representative was speeded up this week as scores of men and women rallied to his support with offers of cars for registration of new voters and other services.

A meeting held Tuesday night at Dr. Gray's office, 610 Columbus Ave., Boston, was attended by more than fifty ent'usiastic volunteers to work for the candidate's nomination and election. Details of the set up of the campaign were worked out. Associated with Mr. Kenney, the campaign managers are Ray Ringles of 110 Hammond St., who offered his services as chairman of the registration committee; Seaton Manning of the Boston Urban League, publicity chairman, and Walter Gray, treasurer and chairman of the finance committee. One volunteer offered to donate 6,000 cards and two index files. Any number of cars are to be available as the campaign progresses. The special campaign set up includes, beside the chairman, two captains in each precinct with three workers under each captain. The committee of course seeks to enlist the services of the women and already over twenty-five have volunteered for active duty.

The ward is aroused to the opportunity this year of electing a colored representative, feeling that the chance for success is brighter than at any previous election. The voters believe that in Dr. Gray they have a candidate that warrants their enthusiasm and best efforts.

8-10-40

Boston, Mass

Dr. F. Irving Gray is a native of Plymouth, Mass., where he was educated in the public schools of that city and where his family still resides. A graduate of Harvard Dental School he has been a practicing dentist in Boston the past fifteen years. He has been a member of the dental staff of the Whittier Health Unit for seven years and in his position there he has served over 15,000 children of all races in the neighborhood. He has thus gained the goodwill and affection of the families of these children who are expected to remember the dentist at the polls.

Dr. Gray holds membership in the Massachusetts Dental Society (15 years) the Bay State Medical Society, the Commonwealth Dental Society, (president and organizer of the latter) National Dental Association (vice-president). He is an Elk, a Mason and a K. of P. He is an ex-member of the 372nd Infantry, retired sergt. of the medical corps. and a first Lieutenant of the Dental Corps. of the U. S. Reserve army. In addition he is a member of the popular Challengers Club, of the Robert Gould Shaw House, St. Mark's Brotherhood and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Active in community service, he has solicited funds, also, for the Community Fund, the Milk and Camp Fund of the League of Women for Community Service, solicited clothing for needy families of the district, contributed to Christmas basket funds and assisted in the distribution of the baskets at Christmas time.

Dr. Gray enters the race with the sole idea, if successful, of giving real service to his constituents and to that end asks the divided support of all in the ward who appreciate the type of service he aims to give.